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REPORT
OF THE
WAR DEPARTMENT
1900

VOL. 1

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PART 11.
REPORT
OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNOR
OF CUBA
ON CIVIL AFFAIRS
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. 1-IN FOUR PTS.
PART 4

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

PART 11.

REPORT OF THE

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA ON CIVIL AFFAIRS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I—IN FOUR PARTS.

Part 4.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

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- Commissioners of National Military Parks:
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Report of Maj. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Division of Cuba.

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PERFECTO LACOSTE, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR WHICH COMMENCED ON JULY 1, 1899, AND ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE.

For the purpose of properly organizing the civil service of this island, after the sovereignty of Spain ceased and the Government of the United States assumed command, an order was issued from headquarters, Division of Cuba, dated January 11, 1899, ordering that the civil government should be under the direction of four departments, as follows: First, that of state; second, of finance; third, of justice and public instruction; and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

Those four departments were in charge of the matters respectively pertaining to them until the 1st of January, 1900, at which time, by order issued from the aforementioned headquarters, the number of departments was increased to six; segregating from that of justice the duties pertaining to public instruction, and from that of agriculture, industry, and commerce those of public works—said duties having been intrusted to each of the two newly established departments.

The sphere of action of this department was thereby limited to matters pertaining to agriculture, commerce, and industry, and although during the first six months of the fiscal year 1899–1900 it still had under its charge the duties pertaining to public works, the undersigned refrains from mentioning them in this report, because all the data and archives of the aforementioned service are now in possession of that department, and to it, therefore, pertains the duty of including it in its report setting forth the work accomplished during the fiscal year in question.

As a consequence of the segregation of the service referred to, it became necessary to prepare a new plan of organization of this department, which was approved by the military government of the island on the 13th of January, 1900.

According to said plan, the estimate of expenses of this department amounted in one year to $68,245. That of the preceding year, deducting those relating to public works, which was segregated, was $84,138.

The aforementioned $68,245 were distributed in the following manner:

Salary of personnel	$65,220
Office supplies and general expenses	3,025
Total	68,245

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Later, the military governor of the island authorized the appointment of 6 inspectors of forests, with their respective clerks, whose salaries, at the rate of $2,144 per year for the former and $646 for the latter, amounted to $16,728. He also authorized the promotion to the rank of official of the first grade the position held by the assistant in the office of the secretary, the increase in salary being $300.

The final result being that the estimate of expenses of the department at the conclusion of the fiscal year 1899–1900, or, in other words, on July 30 last, was $85,273—$82,248 for personnel and $3,025 for material.

The personnel was constituted as follows:

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Office of the secretary:	
1 secretary of department	$6,000
1 official of first grade, assistant in secretary's office	1,500
Office of the subsecretary:	
1 subsecretary	4,000
1 official, third grade, chief of the bureau of statistics	1,000
1 official, third grade, typewriter and English interpreter	1,000
1 official, fourth grade, in charge of documents received and forwarded	800
4 amanuenses, first grade, at $600	2,400
1 janitor	600
2 messengers, at $400	800
1 servant	240

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Office of the chief:	
1 chief of bureau, agricultural engineer	$3,000
1 amanuensis, first grade	600
1 messenger	400
Bureau of Agriculture:	
1 chief of bureau, agricultural engineer	1,600
1 official, second grade, agricultural engineer	1,200
1 official, third grade, agricultural expert	1,000
1 amanuensis, first grade	600
2 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,000
Bureau of Industry and Commerce:	
1 chief of bureau	1,600
1 official, third grade	1,000
3 officials, fifth grade, at $680	2,040
3 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,500
Subbureau of trade-marks and American patents:	
1 official, second grade, in charge of the subbureau	1,200
1 official, fourth grade	800
1 amanuensis, second grade	500
General inspection of forests:	
1 engineer in chief, inspector-general of forests and chief of the provincial bureaus of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara	3,500
1 assistant, second grade	1,200
2 assistants, third grade, at $1,000	2,000
1 official, fifth grade	680
1 draftsman—amanuensis	600
1 messenger	360
General inspection of mines:	
1 engineer in chief, inspector-general of mines, chief of the provincial bureaus of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas y Santa Clara. Inspector-general of forests is at present in charge of this bureau with a gratification of	960
1 professional assistant, official, third grade	1,000
1 official, fourth grade	800
1 amanuensis, second grade	500

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PROVINCIAL OFFICES.

Agriculture, industry, and commerce:	
1 agricultural engineer, official, first grade, secretary of the provincial board of Habana	1,400
1 amanuensis, second grade	500
4 agricultural engineers, official, third grade, secretaries of the provincial boards of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara y Santiago de Cuba, at $1,000	4,000
4 amanuenses, second grade, of secretaries of the provincial boards of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara y Santiago de Cuba, at $500	2,000
1 agricultural engineer, official, fourth grade, secretary of the provincial board of Puerto Principe	800
1 amanuensis, third grade, of secretary of the provincial board of Puerto Principe	400
Forests:	
1 engineer-in-chief of the provincial bureau of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	2,000
2 assistants, third grade, at $1,000	2,000
1 amanuensis, third grade	400
1 messenger	240
4 provincial inspectors of forests for the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, at $2,144	8,576
2 provincial inspectors of forests for the province of Santiago de Cuba, at $2,144	4,288
6 assistant amanuenses, one to each of said inspectors, at $644	3,864
Mines:	
1 engineer-in-chief of the provincial bureau of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	2,000
1 professional assistant	1,000
1 draftsman—amanuensis	600
1 messenger	200
Total	82,248
For office supplies for the principal office there has been assigned	2,080
For those of the provincial offices	945
	3,025

The general organization of the services in charge of this department was essentially the same on the 30th of June last as that which existed from its establishment at the beginning of 1899, although the service has been improved by the establishment of a bureau of statistics, which since the beginning of the present year has been engaged in obtaining, ordering, and presenting, in the best possible manner, all data which good government demands, in connection with all the branches which this department embraces, essentially those relating to the agricultural wealth of the island, and with the establishment also of the six provincial inspectors of forests to aid the duties of watchfulness of those of the government and preventing, as far as possible, fraudulent utilization of forests, which is not an easy matter, owing to the lack of forest guard stations.

The duties of this department are, therefore, organized in the following manner:

1. A central office, with the secretary and subsecretary as chiefs, divided into two sections: one in charge of all matters relating to agriculture, commerce, and industry, and the other to those pertaining to forests and mines.

2. Six provincial boards of agriculture, industry, and commerce, composed of ex officio and elective members, of which the civil governors of each province are presidents, with the exception of that of

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Habana, which is presided over by the general inspector of forests, and the secretary, an agricultural engineer, whose missions are, according to the rules and regulations by which they are governed, to develop in their respective districts those germs of wealth, as well as to instruct the local authorities and central office of all matters relating to said branches.

3. A provincial section of forests and another of mines, established in Santiago de Cuba, with an engineer at the head of each one of them, employees of the general inspections who are engaged in the central office, to attend to the duties of their respective charges in that province and in that of Puerto Principe, as well as to instruct and enlighten said inspections in any matter that they may be consulted; and

4. Six provincial inspectors of forests: one for the province of Habana, another for that of Pinar del Rio, another for Matanzas and Santa Clara, another for the province of Puerto Principe, and two for that of Santiago de Cuba, whose duties are prescribed in the instructions issued for that purpose.

Referring now to orders of general nature, issued in connection with the different services of this department, as well as of the work accomplished by the same during the fiscal year 1899–1900, the undersigned has deemed it proper to refer to them in due order, making the suggestions which he considers timely, and closing with a recapitulation of statistics and general information.

Agriculture.

No order of general nature has been issued during the period to which this report refers, nor during the six preceding months, which comprise those of the occupation of the island by the intervening government, relating to our agriculture.

After a war of desolation, ended by the timely armed intervention of the United States Government, the whole island contemplated with awe the ruined condition of its fields; the losses of the capital invested in its labor, principally in costly industrial apparatus, which gave life to the former, and the almost impossibility of starting the reconstruction of the lost wealth without having the means wherewith to accomplish it.

The planters of Cuba, notwithstanding their having to face insurmountable obstacles, did not, however, lose courage in their endeavors to carry into effect the desired reconstruction, making all possible efforts to obtain means for the development of local agriculture, through the different direct or indirect means which they supposed the Government had at its disposal, and though it is true that something has been accomplished in the way of reconstruction, it is due exclusively to the personal efforts of the planters; yet it is none the less true that much remains to be done before final purposes are accomplished.

Fully convinced, therefore, of the necessity of giving to our agriculture the greatest possible protection, for the very reason that it is the main source of wealth of the island of Cuba, the undersigned has given greater attention to the matter from the moment he assumed charge of this department; and although he is well aware of the obstacles to be overcome in obtaining the necessary help from official centers, he endeavors to establish new organisms that will practically aid agricul-

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ture, and he proposes to recommend such measures as will tend toward its rapid development. To this end a project for the establishment of five agricultural stations is almost completed, and will soon be submitted to the governor-general for his approval.

These stations, with their experimental fields, which have contributed and still contribute to the advancement and prosperity of agriculture in the principal nations of the world, are still more necessary in this island, where in agricultural matters many errors at present existing must be corrected, and because in order to do away with the present routinary system the proper management is wanting.

It is a well-known fact that these stations are the centers of association and constitute a link between theory and practice, where all problems of interest to agriculturists are solved and where, by means of experiments and essays, the natural laws of vegetable and animal productions are determined, showing the advantages which agriculture and its annexed industries may derive from the application of said laws, efforts which should ultimately be directed toward obtaining richer and more varied progress, capable of competing in quality and price with similar products of other countries.

The aforementioned stations, with their properly organized laboratories, will, besides, fully render the necessary service of analyzing any manures that may be introduced in cultivation, thereby avoiding by the use of adulterated manures injuries to the products, as has already been the case, especially so in the tobacco district of Vuelta Abajo, which evil has never been avoided, owing to the lack of the proper means with which to do so.

Said stations will also be intrusted with the chemical analyses of earths, waters, plants, and the different products of agricultural industry; they will also make experiments concerning the adaptability as to climate and cultivation of new plants, and to the improvement of those already existing in each district; they shall also examine and recommend the agricultural implements best suited for the fields and also their cultivation, with the object of introducing them in conformity with the results of the experiments; they will also study the diseases of plants and the insects most damaging to same, as well as the methods most economical for their destruction; they will also establish experimental agricultural fields in the localities selected by the planters; they will spread the knowledge of zootechnics in all its manifestations; they shall furnish whatever information may be requested by the planters and cattle breeders of each district; they shall open correspondence with other districts for the purpose of facilitating agricultural knowledge among different planters, etc. These stations shall also take charge of properly preparing foremen experts in agriculture, who will in fact fully fulfill its mission, in order that the island of Cuba may awake from the state of lethargy and relative retardation in which, in this matter, no doubt through lack of intelligent direction, it finds itself.

Of the five projected stations one should be established in Habana, with the character of general station, and in charge at the same time of the others established in the island; another one, mainly agricultural, in Pinar del Rio; another at Santa Clara; another at Puerto Principe, and the fifth at Santiago de Cuba, which should also be of a general character by reason of the varieties of its lands, its superficial extension, the variety of its products, and for its mineral wealth, etc.

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As an addition to this work the undersigned has in view the establishment of certain organisms to advantageously substitute the present provincial boards of agriculture, commerce, and industry, and which will be in immediate contact with the aforementioned agricultural stations.

Said organisms, if properly directed, will necessarily accomplish betterments to our agriculture and to its annexed industries; but this is not sufficient, in the present circumstances, to promote its efficient development.

The agricultural reconstruction is a necessity in order that Cuba may be in a short time as rich and prosperous as it has the right to expect from its natural elements, inasmuch as without agriculture it would lack its principal source of wealth.

To it, therefore, we should use our best efforts. Still, in order that said efforts may be crowned with success and correspond to our legitimate aspirations, referring, as the case is, to a country ruined by the war, it becomes necessary that true, direct, and practical aid be rendered.

Such are, in the opinion of the undersigned, the establishment of agricultural or mortgage banks; a good immigration law, because laborers are needed in Cuba, comprising therein agricultural farms; and the abolishment at least of the export duties with which some of our agricultural products are at present burdened, since those of importation of implements and machinery used in agriculture are not totally abolished or still further reduced, though temporarily.

There is not at present a single institution of credit which aids our planters, now that they are mostly in need of them, as the only authorized one, which was founded in April, 1882, under the title of "Credito Territorial Hipotecario de la Isla de Cuba," never started in business, and this caused the revocation of the authorization, in July, 1898, by the government then in existence declaring null the authorization granted for the establishment of the institution in question.

Two petitions were forwarded to the military governor of the island through this department in 1899, one by Messrs. Jose Antonio Toscano and Celestino de la Torriente reiterating the petition which, without result, they had previously made to the former government requesting permission to establish the "Banco de Credito y Territorial Hipotecario" as stock company, with certain privileges, and the other from the civil government of Santa Clara submitting for the approval of said authority a project of a "banco pecuario" (farmers' loan association) for that province.

Nothing was decided in connection with those petitions; among other reasons, because circular No. 16, of March 7, 1899, from Headquarters Division of Cuba, prohibited all concession of property, exemption from taxes, privileges, etc., during the occupation of this island by the Government of the United States (Foraker resolution).

In November, 1899, Mr. Juan B. Alfonso presented a draft of bases for the establishment of a bureau of immigration in this island, upon which no action has been taken. This department is carefully studying the matter, in order to prepare and submit to the governor-general the rules and regulations or dispositions most suitable to the present circumstances.

On the 30th of December, 1899, the planters' association of the island presented to the military governor of same, through this depart-

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ment, a petition requesting him to recommend the report which was about to be forwarded to the President of the United States relating to the sugar and agricultural industry, suggesting the best means which, in his opinion, should be employed to improve it from the condition in which the war had left it.

The planters and farmers desire to have free trade with the United States, and if this be not possible at present, then to establish a similar tariff to that which is stipulated in the treaty of reciprocity, known as the McKinley bill, and in the meantime to urgently establish the tariff reforms requested from the Government at Washington by the merchants and manufacturers' association of the island in September, 1899.

It also requested that the Government adopt certain measures to bring about the population of our vast and deserted fields by facilitating the immigration of desirable laborers.

And, lastly, it recommended the propriety of adopting all those measures tending to establish institutions of credit that would aid agriculture and its annexed industries, thereby aiding in the reconstruction of the country. The undersigned does not know whether said report was prepared and forwarded to the Government at Washington, but he can assert that no action has been taken regarding any matters mentioned therein, and, in fact, he knows that the petition made by the planters and farmers' association of the island for a reduction of import duties of our sugar into the United States has not been granted, on the grounds that Cuba being a foreign country Congress could make no exception in its favor, as the clause of "the most favored nation" in the treaties in force would be violated, and that the only thing that could be done under the circumstances was to make a treaty of reciprocity when Cuba had a government duly authorized to make such treaty.

This department must state that notwithstanding the conditions in which our agriculture is at present, it is a well-known fact that there is a lack of desirable laborers in the district at present being cultivated. So much so that even in case many of the measures solicited by the planters were to be granted, they would in many cases be of little value, because with the number of laborers now available the actual amount of our production could not be increased. For the reasons aforementioned, the undersigned proposes to submit within a short time for the approval of the governor-general a draft of decree relating to the immigration of laborers and their families from Spain and the Balearic and Canary islands.

The only orders issued during the fiscal year in question referring to our agriculture are the following:

By reason of the introduction into this island of foreign tobacco seed, which were fraudulently sold, injuring thereby the tobacco interest and the merited reputation of the Cuban tobacco, the military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of this department, directed, on the 22d of February, 1900, by civil order No. 84, that from the first of the following month of March the importation into the island of Cuba of foreign tobacco seed was prohibited.

During the months from June to October, 1899, both inclusive, there were imported through the Habana custom-house 22,949 kilos of Mexican seed and 18,189 kilos from Porto Rico.

The interests of breeders have also been the object of special care by this department.

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The hogs in various parts of the island having been stricken with what is commonly known as "hog cholera," the corresponding instructions for the observance of the proper hygiene were issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of said disease, and with the same object in view a large amount of antitoxin was requested from the Department of Agriculture at Washington with a view of its distribution among the breeders, but up to the present time no reply has been received.

The neat cattle which have been imported being frequently stricken with anthrax, the Department of Agriculture at Washington was also requested to forward a certain amount of the preservative virus, prepared for warm climates, in order that some experiments might be made with same.

This center was informed by said Department that it did not prepare or distribute any vaccine for anthrax.

In view of said information, the histo-bacteriological laboratory of Habana requested this department to obtain from the military government of the island an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of contributing toward defraying the expenses of Dr. Juan N. Davalos, professor of that establishment, who was about to make a trip to Paris for the purpose of completing his studies, which he has commenced since July, 1899, at the Pasteur laboratory, said studies relating to the preservative virus against the disease in question. This department recommended the petition, and it was favorably acted upon by the military governor.

If success crowns our efforts in this respect the results can not but be most satisfactory, as anticarbunculosa vaccine should be prepared in the same locality in which it is to be used, its freshness being a necessary requisite, according to the learned Pasteur, for its preservative efficiency.

By circular No. 38, issued by the War Department, under date of July, 1899, the military governor of the island was authorized to admit from time to time, up to July 1, 1900, bulls and cows for breeding purposes, free of duty, up to 50,000, subject to whatever orders the secretary of agriculture might issue; the aforementioned cattle to be immune from the effects of the germs of the fever tick and in good health. In another circular issued by said War Department, No. 84, dated August 4, 1899, it was directed that the cattle in question have entry only through the ports of Habana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Manzanillo, in which places due inspection should be made.

These circulars were published by Headquarters Division of Cuba, as a civil order, No. 142, under date of August 17, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of this department, order No. 208, of October 31, 1899, was issued from said headquarters, adding to the above-mentioned ports, duly authorized by the Secretary of War, those of Tunas de Zaza, province of Santa Clara, and Cardenas, province of Matanzas, to those mentioned in order No. 142, for the admission, free of duty, of bulls and cows for breeding purposes, subject to the same conditions provided for in said order.

It is the duty of this department to state that the number of cattle introduced in Cuba free of duty under the conditions stipulated in the afore-mentioned circulars has been insignificant, as was to be expected, inasmuch as the terms imposed by the said circulars, in order to take advantage of exemption from the payment of duties, were of such a

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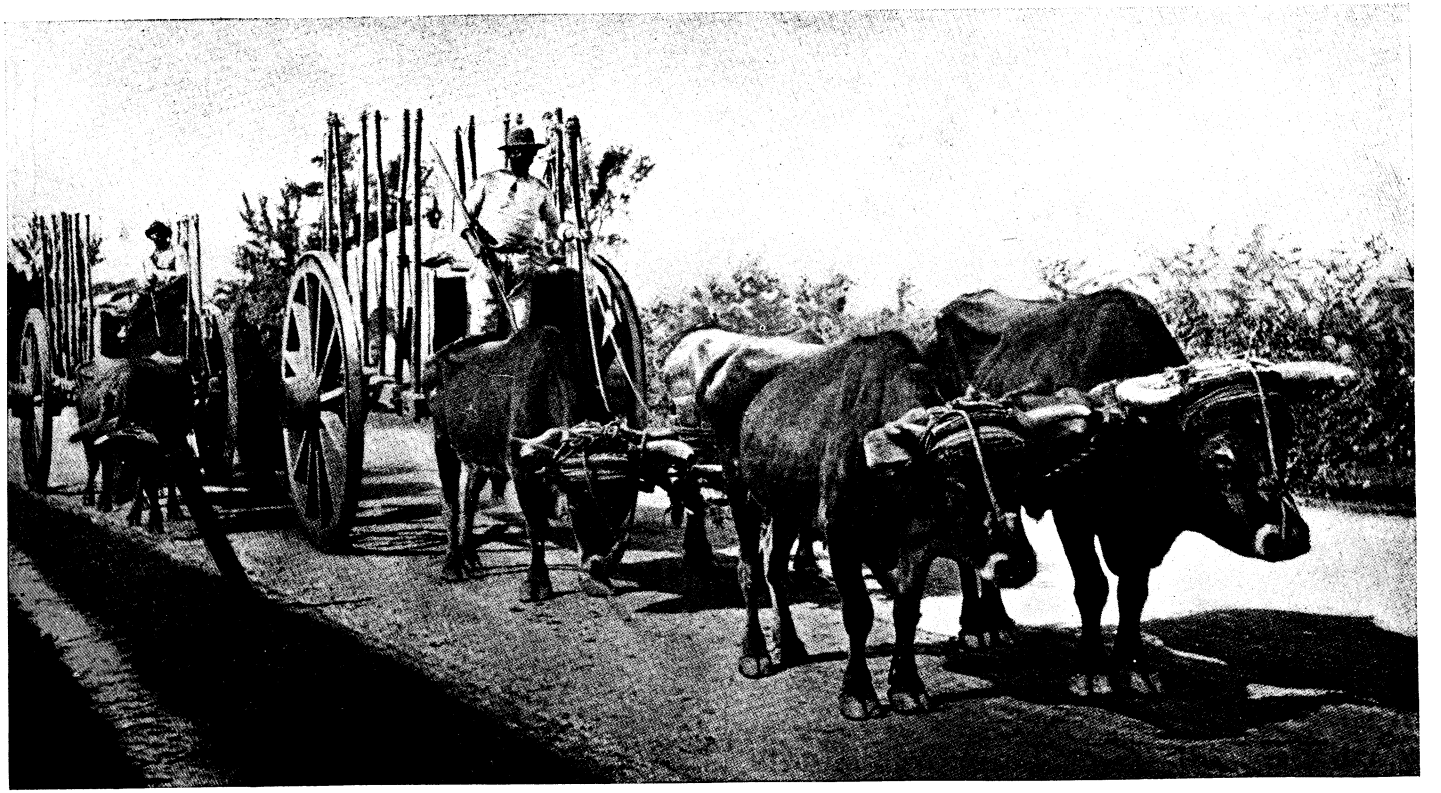

COUNTRY OX CARTS.

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PRIMITIVE CUBAN PLOW.

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CUBAN COUNTRY CARRIAGE.

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nature that it made them prohibitory; much more so at the present time, when the breeders of this island prefer to invest the limited capital at their command in the greatest possible number of cattle, even if they be of common breed, in order to replenish their herds, rather than to expend said capital in blooded stock, which is costly. Recapitulating, the undersigned deems it his duty to make the following statement:

First. That the island of Cuba is, by reason of its natural resources, capable of reaching a high degree of agricultural development, the principal source of its wealth; and without which it may be said she would forever be impoverished, inasmuch as from said development depends the very existence and prosperity of our commerce and industries.

Second. That up to the present time nothing has been done toward the improvement of our agricultural situation, and even at present, when the pecuniary resources are lacking for the work of reconstruction and the almost impossibility of obtaining same, in view of the heavy debt with which rural property is burdened, due to the lack of agricultural banks or other institutions of credit which could render immediate assistance on acceptable terms.

Third. That it is therefore indispensable not only to remove the obstacles in the way of the establishment of these institutions as the principal basis of the development of our agriculture, if we are to expect the latter to reach the era of prosperity which its natural resources offer, but also that the government should use every means at its command to foment and favor its most rapid development.

Fourth. To endeavor to remove also the obstacles which prevent the exemption of export duties which at present overburden our agricultural products, making every possible effort to secure at least a reduction of the import duties to the United States on some of our principal products.

The undersigned secretary deems the above points of the utmost importance, and suggests that they be submitted to the Government of the United States for its careful consideration, with the view of adopting the measures it may deem expedient, after due deliberation, tending toward the development of our neglected agriculture.

The undersigned proposes to present to the military governor of this island at an early date, relative to the other particulars mentioned in this report, recommending its approval, the projects he has under consideration for a plan of immigration adapted to the present condition of affairs relative to the establishment of agricultural stations, and the changes which should be made in the rules by which the present organizations of the branch are governed, in order that with their united assistance the work of reconstruction which we propose starting may be efficient and practical.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

The same orders existing at the cessation of Spain's rule for the protection and registration of foreign and domestic trade-marks and patents are those actually in force at the present time.

Those orders are substantially embodied in the royal decree of August

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21, 1884, relating to trade-marks, in the royal cedula of June 30, 1833, referring to patents, and in the international treaty held in the year 1883 for the protection and guarantee of industrial properties respecting the signers of said treaty.

The balance of the orders completing the legislation of that branch in Cuba are of secondary importance.

During the period referred to in this report the only new order issued was civil order No. 196, dated October 19, 1899, by Headquarters, Division of Cuba, proposed by this department, and which reads as follows:

I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of 17 years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.

II. The government fees as provided in said decree are abolished and one uniform fee of $35 is substituted therefor.

The remaining dispositions adopted by this department regarding the matter have been issued to simplify and regulate the service, as well as to correct the old corruptible methods, which were not justified.

AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

A special register having been opened in the section of agriculture, industry, and commerce of this department, for the purpose of inscribing therein the American trade-marks and patents which their proprietors desired made extensive to this island in accordance with the provisions contained in Circular No. 12, dated April 11, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, a bureau exclusively devoted to that service was established, owing to the ever-increasing demand for registration that was being received since that date.

Although by another circular from the aforementioned War Department, No. 21 (June 1, 1899), the payment of $1 was ordered as a fee for each American trade-mark and patent registered in Cuba, said order was annulled by Circular No. 34 of same department under date of September 25, 1899, no charge having been made previous to or since.

But inasmuch as the expenses incurred through said service and in consideration of the necessity of enlarging same service to give these affairs their proper attention, this department proposed the reissuing of the order referring to the collection of said fees, if only to help defray in part the aforementioned expenses.

As a consequence of said recommendation, the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department issued Circular No. 38, of March 20, 1900, revoking that ordered by No. 34, and declaring operative and in force that ordered by No. 21 of the same office, referring to fees, by virtue of which the collection of such fees was begun from the aforementioned date on all inscriptions made in the special register in Cuba for certificates granted American trade-marks and patents.

By Circular No. 34 of the War Department, under date of September 25, 1899, it was ordered that the proprietor of American trade-marks and patents remit a duly authorized power of attorney to a second party for the purpose of registering in Cuba, in their name, a copy of certificate of said trade-marks and patents, in the event of

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their being unable to make the application in person; the said circular also directing the registration of the above-mentioned power of attorney in connection with the copies referred to.

It having frequently happened that various proprietors of American trade-marks and patents, upon soliciting from the military governer of the island the registration of those documents in Cuba, through the medium of third parties, failed to furnish these with the power of attorney provided for in said circular, simply furnishing them with a letter authorizing them to represent the patentees in their application for registration of said trade-marks and patents, this department consulted with the military governor referred to upon the subject with the object of defining the manner of extending the power of attorney in order to make the instrument legally valid.

The military governor replied under date of February 28, 1900, that a certificate from the Commissioner of Patents was sufficient to obtain the required registry in Cuba, and only when the proprietors of patents furnished a power of attorney to a third party should those documents be required to possess the same requisites necessary to this class of public document as is customary in other cases.

In view of the above facts, all copies of certificates of American trade-marks and patents awaiting registration, pending the presentation of the duly attested power of attorney by the representatives of the proprietors of same, were duly inscribed.

In directing in Circular No. 12, dated April 11, 1899, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, that all patents granted, or to be in future granted, as well as trade-marks, printed matter, etc., duly registered in the United States Patent Office in compliance with the laws of said United States, be protected in Cuba, it was made known at the proper time that the desired protection could be obtained upon registering in the office of the governor-general of the island a duly certified copy of the patent or a certificate of registry of the trade-mark, printed matter of label, at the request of the interested parties, provided it did not clash with the proprietary rights of the owners of patents and trade-marks issued to any person in the island under the Spanish laws, said rights to be respected as if still in force.

In order to comply with the requirements expressed in the latter part of the aforementioned circular, previous to inscribing the American trade-marks and patents for the protection of the proprietors in this island, the archives of domestic and foreign trade-marks and patents were carefully gone over and examined with a view to avoid a possible case of infringement and to properly protect those already registered for the same purpose.

But referring to patents, it was impossible to effect said examination, inasmuch as those registered in Madrid and extended to this island, previous to December 31, 1898, in conformity with Spanish laws, and which amount to over 4,000, lacked the necessary models, plans, and specifications, and which data have never been forwarded to Cuba.

Said data were, therefore, solicited of the Spanish Government, through the United States minister at Madrid, but without success, inasmuch as the Spanish Government replied, under date of March 12, 1900, that it was impossible to furnish the desired information and advised that the interested parties, who should have duly authorized duplicates of same, be requested to furnish said data.

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In view of the above and considering:

1. That there exist in Cuba a great number of American patents impossible to be registered, owing to the absence of the aforementioned data, fearing a possible case of infringement, though improbable; and

2. That the present state of affairs should not be prolonged indefinitely, inasmuch as it is detrimental to the interests of the American patentees, who have on file applications for registration of their inventions in Cuba, pursuant to the aforementioned circular No. 12, without their being to blame for the lack of the necessary data to effect a comparison, and the impossibility of obtaining same, in spite of all efforts within our reach, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, issued civil order No. 216, dated May 26, 1900, and which is as follows:

I. Notice is hereby given to all persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba, to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of the same, together with a certificate that they are in force in Spain, in accordance with section 5 of the royal decree of May 14, 1880, within six months from the date of this order, in order to protect them from pending infringements.

II. American patents already forwarded for registration and those that may hereafter be forwarded will at once be entered in the special register in the office of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industry, conditionally, reserving the decision in regard to the definite inscription, or absolute rejection of such as are determined to be infringements in accordance with the proofs obtained, within the period of six months, as provided in Paragraph I of this order; upon the expiration of which period the inscription will be made in full, leaving to the parties concerned, after that date, the right of settling their differences before courts of justice.

The number of domestic, foreign, and American trade-marks and patents registered in this island during the fiscal year of 1899–1900, as well as the fees collected for same, were, as per annexed statements Nos. 3 and 4, as follows:

	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
Trade-marks:			Patents—Continued:		
Domestic	440	$5,055.00	Foreign	.....	.....
Foreign	15	237.50	American	576	$63.00
American	358	22.00	Fines, fees, etc	.....	814.00
Patents:					
Domestic	18	735.00	Total	1,407	6,926.50

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The records of the commandant's office of the marine department of Habana having been mislaid or lost, with the disappearance of the archives of the same, the fishing industry, which formed part thereof, had been enjoying immunity from any rules that would, at least, tend to avoid the abuses that had already been practiced by some fishermen.

In consideration of the same, and with the object of regulating such an important industry and in the interest of same, the military governor of the island issued civil order No. 99, dated March 3, 1900, which reads as follows:

I. Within the maritime belt of the island of Cuba and during the season when the fish are not spawning, fishing shall be free to the inhabitants of the island only, and no privilege or monopoly shall be granted to anyone for the exclusive right to engage in fishing in part or in whole of any of the waters, rivers, bays, or inlets of the island.

II. No boat, yawl, or vessel of any description shall be allowed to engage in the fishing business without a permit, duly enrolled in the office of the captain of the port.

(For violation of this article there shall be imposed for the first offense a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100. For subsequent

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offenses the maximum fine shall be imposed, and the tackles, nets, or other contrivances or apparatus used on board the vessel for catching fish shall be confiscated and sold at public auction by the captain of the port.)

III. The use of gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive material for the purpose of killing fish is strictly prohibited. Anyone caught making use of such explosives for this purpose shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100.

IV. The hook attached to a line may be used with a rod, pole, or in the hands at all seasons of the year.

V. A net, drag net, "volapié," "tarraya," flying net, or "sin copo" may be used except in the natural or artificial breeding places, the passageways leading to same, and in the canals during the restricted breeding period. All parties engaged in fishing in conflict with this article shall be fined for each offense not less than $25 nor more than $100.

VI. In the center of the net the meshes are required to be not less than one-half inch in diameter, on each side of the triangle that forms it, and any net having a smaller mesh than the above prescribed shall be confiscated and destroyed, or the material sold at public auction by the captain of the port.

VII. The drag net must be thrown by hand and in no case after being tarred and tanned shall the meshes be smaller than 3 inches in diameter in the larger part and 2 inches on each side, nor shall it exceed 2 fathoms in height.

VIII. The flying net may be used the whole year round for mullet fishing, except in spawning places, breeding grounds, and the passages leading thereto, during the period of restriction, and the meshes of such net shall not be smaller than 2 inches in diameter.

IX. The "tarraya" may be used with any kind of mesh and at all times, to catch sardines, "majúas," or shrimp, except in spawning places, breeding grounds, and the usual passages leading thereto during the restriction period.

X. No nets will be permitted to be thrown inside of the passages, entrances to ports, or in the harbors or places where they will interfere with navigation, nor will the installation of any palisade or permanent framework be permitted on the shores of the harbors, rivers, canals, or bays without the authority of the captain of the port.

XI. At no time or place shall the employment of the "boliche," "bou," or similar contrivance be permitted, and any vessel caught using same shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $200 for the first offense, and the confiscation, destruction, or sale of the materials with which the contrivance is made. The nets shall be taken down and turned in at the expense of the owner.

For a second offense the maximum fine shall be imposed and the material confiscated, and the permit of the vessel to engage in the fishing business revoked.

XII. The owners of the vessel, master, and crew shall be held equally and jointly responsible for any violation of this prohibition as well as any and all the requirements of this order.

XIII. All fines collected and the proceeds of any sales made under the provisions of this order shall be deposited by the captain of the port with the treasurer of the island of Cuba as "miscellaneous receipts."

XIV. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

Previous to the foregoing order, that numbered 102, dated July 8, 1899, had been issued, which order specially referred to the sponge fishery and which is as follows:

I. For fishing, mercantile, and legal purposes sponges shall be included in three classes, viz: "Common" (comunes), comprising those ordinarily called "lined" (afforados) "female" (ojo), and "cave males;" second, "hairy or silky males;" and third, "fine males."

II. The taking of commercial sponges under the prescribed size is prohibited.

III. The smallest size that may be taken, transported, and sold shall be 40 centimeters for the first class, in all its varieties, 30 centimeters for the second class, and 25 centimeters for the third class. In every case the measurement shall be understood to be made on the smallest diameter.

IV. Samples taken for scientific study shall be excepted from the foregoing provisions. The captain of the port shall grant the necessary permits under such conditions as may be deemed necessary.

V. The collection and use of all sponges thrown upon the shores by storms, at any season of the year, shall be free.

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VI. Sponge-cultivating enterprises may be granted submerged bottoms in localities where no available natural-growth sponges exist, within a distance of 100 meters. The greatest area so granted to any single party shall be 12 hectares.

VII. At no time or place shall the employment of drags or like contrivances be permitted.

VIII. Fishing with prod (pincharra), hook (garabato), or with any other instrument requiring pressure or pull from aboard a vessel, is prohibited in beds where glasses or similar means can not be utilized to see the bottom.

IX. Within the maritime belt of Cuba, and during the open season, sponge fishing shall be free to the inhabitants of the island only, and no privilege or monopoly shall be granted to anyone of the exclusive right to engage in such fishing.

X. Sponge fishing is prohibited from the 1st day of March until the 31st day of May.

XI. Vessel owners, captains, and crew shall be held equally responsible for violation of this prohibition in any form, case, or degree, as well as of any or all the requirements of this order.

XII. For the first offense the captain of the port shall seize all the sponges unlawfully taken, and shall collect a fine of $10 for each dozen found to be under the prescribed size.

For the second offense all the sponges found shall be seized and a fine imposed double in amount of the preceding one.

Further repetitions of the offense shall subject the offenders to criminal prosecution before the courts.

XIII. The sponges seized shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof, as well as the fines collected, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the island of Cuba as miscellaneous receipts.

XIV. Vessels regularly engaged in fishing, or those cleared with that object, shall furnish a written report, at the end of their trip, to the captain of the port at which they arrive, so that he or his deputy may witness the unloading of the cargo, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the requirements of the law have been completely fulfilled. If not, he shall seize the cargo.

XV. The written report required of captains of vessels in accordance with the preceding article shall state the number and classes of sponges that have been taken during the trip, and when sold they shall also report the prices obtained for each class.

XVI. The information concerning the number, classes of sponges, and prices obtained shall be forwarded by the respective captains of ports to the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

XVII. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

The mayor of Caibarien, together with various residents, having stated that the sponges in the fishing belt of that vicinity never reached the same stage of development achieved by those of other places of the island, and by reason of which many fishermen had abstained from engaging in the business in that locality owing to the fact that the said sponges lacked the minimum dimensions mentioned in the aforesaid order No. 102 of Headquarters, Division of Cuba, the military governor, in consideration of the above, and with the object of furnishing work to many who were idle, ordered the amendment to the said order under date of December 27, 1899, in the sense that the size of the sponges allowed to be taken legally in the above-mentioned zone, commencing from that date until February 28, 1900, should be as follows:

Female lined (afforradas)	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Female (Ojo)	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Cave males	30 centimeters, 12 inches.
Male, silky	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Male, hairy	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Glove (Guante)	20 centimeters, 8 inches.
Reef (arecife)	15 centimeters, 6 inches.

Several associations of sponge fishers presented a petition to the military governor of the island requesting the revocation of section of

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the order No. 102, of June 8, 1899, referring to the prohibition of the fishery during the months of March, April, and May of each year, giving as a reason their past experiences, which showed that the breeding period of the sponge varied according to the grounds, together with other considerations, which, in their opinion, made said measure unnecessary.

After giving the matter the most careful consideration, and hearing the views of competent persons well versed in same, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, and as a conciliatory measure, issued the following civil order No. 95, dated March 2, 1900, herewith following:

I. Paragraph X, order No. 102, from these headquarters, dated July 8, 1899, is hereby revoked.

II. The sponge-breeding region on the north coast of the island of Cuba, extending from the harbor of Cardenas to that of Nuevitas, and where the sponge fishery has been in operation up to the present, is hereby divided into two zones, one to the east and the other to the west of Caibarien, divided by an imaginary line drawn from the harbor of Caibarien to the eastern extremity of Cayo Frances.

III. The sponge-breeding fields on the south coast from Cape Frances to the harbor of Cienfuegos are likewise divided into two zones, namely, one to the east and the other to the west of the harbor of Batabano, divided by an imaginary line drawn from the harbor of Batabano to the mouth of the Sierra de Casas River in the isle of Pines, passing between Malpez and Boqueron.

IV. One of the aforesaid zones on the north coast and one on the south coast will be closed for sponge-fishing purposes, alternate years, during the months of March, April, and May; that is, the zones closed one year during the breeding season will be open the next, and so on in successive years.

For 1900 sponge fishing is prohibited during March, April, and May in the western zones in the above-mentioned division, north and south, and is allowed in the eastern zones of the same.

V. The captains of the ports of Caibarien and Batabano are charged with the enforcement of this order within their respective jurisdictions.

The aforementioned military authority of the island also accepted the amendment to Paragraph XIII of said order, proposed by this department, relative to the destruction of all sponges confiscated through illegal fishing within the maritime zone of the island of Cuba instead of having the seized sponges sold at public auction, and the order to that effect was promulgated on March 31, 1900, through civil order No. 130 of headquarters, division of Cuba.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS.

By decree of the general government of the island, dated December 14, 1898, it was directed that, upon the cessation of Spain's sovereignty in the same, that the college of brokers cease to exist from January 1, 1899, as well as those whose duties emanated from said organization, ordering, at the same time, the cancellation of their bonds, provided said security bonds were unattached through any responsibility incurred during the exercise of their functions.

All bonds were therefore called in, and the college of brokers established in accordance with the provisions contained in article 90 of the existing commercial code was duly closed.

In view of the foregoing, and the reopening of the aforementioned college being necessary and desirable, especially the one in Habana, owing to the commercial importance of that market, also to the fact that the said code prohibited any person engaging in the profession

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without the necessary title, at the request of this department the military governor issued the following order, dated February 20, 1900:

I. The college of brokers, as provided for in the regulations approved by royal decree April 17, 1883, shall be continued as an organization, subject to said regulations and the amendments contained in this order.

II. Commercial brokers who desire to pursue their occupation under legal conditions may do so by applying to the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries for the proper license within the period of thirty days from the date of this order.

III. Whenever a license is issued and the fees paid, the party to whom it is issued will be called upon to furnish within the period of two months a security bond as follows:

For licenses of the first class, $5,000; for licenses of the second class, $4,000; for licenses of the third class, $1,500.

The classification above enumerated shall apply to localities as follows:

First class, Habana; second class, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cardenas, Puerto Principe, Sagua la Grande; third class, all other points in the island.

These securities must be deposited in cash or by the indorsement of some bank whose guarantee is acceptable to the Government, and no petitioner shall be allowed to transact brokerage business until the required security is filed.

IV. The license (formerly issued by the minister for the colonies) will be issued by the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries upon paying to the treasury as a license fee the $12.50 which were formerly paid for the stamped paper upon which said licenses were written. Payment to be made in United States currency or its equivalent.

V. Until the college of brokers is established and the new licenses are issued, publication of which will be made in the official gazette, anyone exercising the business of commercial broker does so without official authority and his acts are devoid of the legal authority which is granted exclusively to licensed brokers as commercial notaries.

The term of thirty days fixed by Paragraph II of the foregoing order not being considered long enough by the interested parties all over the island in which to obtain the necessary license provided for in the commercial code, and the fact (of no little importance) that many of the applicants for same were of Spanish birth, thus being obliged to wait the expiration of the term prescribed for securing registration as Spanish subjects, and which term expired on April 11, 1900, and having to wait till that date in order to prove in their case that they were foreigners naturalized in Cuba (a most necessary adjunct for obtaining said license), this department proposed to the military governor the extension of the said term until the end of April, to which proposition said authority acquiesced, as may be seen in civil order No. 144, series of 1900, issued by Headquarters, Division of Cuba.

In spite of the fact that several licenses have already been issued, the college of brokers has not as yet been in a position to open for business, owing to the inability of the brokers to furnish the required bonds as a guarantee of good faith in the discharge of their duties.

Inasmuch as Article III of civil order No. 79, series of 1900, provides that the security bonds be deposited in cash, or the indorsement of some bank whose guarantee is acceptable to the Government, several of the petitioners applied to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as their bondsman, the company expressing its willingness to favor them, provided it was instructed by this department in the premises.

This department proceeded forthwith to communicate with the aforesaid company, accepting it as security for said brokers, provided the bonds were given for the entire term of the broker's license, with an additional term of six months after the expiration of the broker's license, in accordance with the provision in article 98 of the commer-

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cial code in force, or if this should, for any reason, be impossible, said bond was to be given for at least two years, renewed from year to year, as long as such broker continued practicing his profession, and so on until said company deemed it convenient to withdraw, it being understood that this department be notified six months in advance of the withdrawal of a bond, in order that it may demand in time the renewal of their bonds of the brokers, or, in default of same, their resignations.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company replied that they had referred the matter to the central office, recommending the issuance of bonds in favor of commercial brokers on the same terms as those issued for notaries.

Nothing has been mentioned by the aforesaid company since, and pending its definite reply the matter rests in abeyance.

Considering the difficulties encountered in furnishing the aforesaid security bonds, and which bonds should be extended within the term provided for in civil order No. 79, series 1900, of Headquarters of the Division of Cuba, and considering the small number of applications of commercial brokers for licenses at the expiration of the term fixed for same, and in behalf of the welfare of all the commercial markets of the island, this department has requested the military governor to extend not only the period of time allowed for the furnishing of security bonds, but also that for the securing of licenses, with a view to the betterment of the service and allowing those wishing to follow the commercial brokerage business to do so under the proper legal conditions.

Forests and Mines.

FORESTS.

The forests of the state, which, as had been mentioned in the previous report of this department, have a superficial extension of 37,000 caballerias, more or less, equal to about 1,226,920 acres, have had no usefulness but that of furnishing precious woods, sold at public auction from time to time, according to the demand for same by private parties.

The income from these, in connection with those derived from the products of the forests along the coasts and keys of the island, for wood, charcoal, etc., have been of little importance to the treasury. During the fiscal year above referred to said products netted only $4,803.20.

With regard to the future of the aforesaid forests, this department has the intention of making a thorough study with a view to deriving therefrom the greatest benefits possible in the interests of the country in general, inasmuch as they constitute Cuba's real wealth, although they are not exploited nor utilized.

The orders issued during the period to which this report refers were the following:

In the month of August, 1899, the military governor of this island, at the request of this department, canceled the concession given Sr. Federico Costa by the Spanish Government for the working, free of charge, of the products of the forests situated on the Rosario Keys, off the south coast of the province of Havana, lying to the northeast of the Isle of Pines.

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On the 19th of December, 1899, the Headquarters, Division of Cuba, issued civil order No. 245, establishing regulations for the payment of the cost of transportation and expenses of the personnel, for account of the state, of the employees of the public administration. By virtue of the foregoing, the regulations of December 6, 1881, relating to the expenses of the employees of the bureau of forestry upon their trips to the country on that service, became void.

The protection of the public forests having been abandoned through the lack of the proper police vigilance for the purpose, and with the object of avoiding as far as possible the fraudulent uses to which said public forests had been subject, to the detriment of the interests of the state, at the request of this department the military governor of this island created, through civil order No. 60, dated February 10, 1900, six inspectorships of forests and six assistant amanuenses to same, with the yearly remuneration of $2,000 and $500 respectively, with the addition of $144 for the maintenance of said employees' horses.

The duties of said inspectors, approved by the military authority referred to, are as follows:

1. The provincial inspectors of forests will place themselves under the immediate orders of the chief engineer of the provinces and the general inspection of forests, as the superior office of the service, and aid the aforementioned engineers in their labors, discharging whatever duties with which they may be charged in their respective provinces, and of a nonofficial character.

2. The provincial inspectors of forests shall operate according to the ordinances of forests and other orders, with the assistance of the municipal mayors, or their ward delegates, if necessary, will engage the services of the rural guard. They shall report all cases of infraction of the laws to the corresponding municipal mayor, who shall draw the necessary papers, after which said papers should be forwarded to the chief engineer of the province for action.

3. It shall be their duty to prevent, unless a written permit be present, issued by the inspection-general, the felling of trees, cutting ofwoods for charcoal, bush and barks and leaves for fuel, taking care that in selling at auction the products, none but those actually sold are to be taken nor in a larger quantity than that provided for in the list of conditions and the corresponding guide which will be made known at the proper time to the said inspector.

4. The provincial inspectors of forests shall keep a book of registry and daily operations, in which they shall enter, in the order of dates, all orders received from the chief engineer, the acts practiced in the discharge of their duties, and all other matters pertaining to the service in their capacity as said inspectors of forests, and shall send a monthly report to the chief engineers relating to these entries and any others that they may make during the month; and

5. They will also furnish said inspection-general of forests, for transmission to the subsecretary's office of the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries, all data that may be requested for the forestry statistics.

As a result of the efforts made by the chief engineer of the eastern region (province of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe), and at the request of the inspection-general of the branch, the department of finance ordered, under date of the month of June of the present year, that the forests on the farms known as Quemado and Quemadito, situated in the municipal term of Palma Soriano, with about 160 caballerias of land, largely forest (5,306.12 acres), be delivered to the said branch, and which forest lands had since then been in charge of the secretary of finance of Santiago de Cuba.

The advantages which the delivery of the said lands bring the state are obvious, inasmuch as instead of the treasury receiving the sum of $100 per annum, at which price said lands were let, the state will receive the proceeds of the auction sales of said forests, amounting to several thousands of dollars, for the reason that the principal woods populating said forests consist of mahogany and cedar.

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MINES.

In this department's last report it was stated that upon receiving the archives from the Spanish Government of the old inspection-general of mines there was missing the record book of all the mines of the island, by virtue of which it was impossible to ascertain the true value of the mineral wealth of Cuba or the legal status of each mine.

For the purpose of securing that data, which neither existed in the provincial civil governments, the necessary orders have been issued to the aforesaid provincial authorities, with the object in view of having them forwarded to this department, a list of all the mines in their respective provinces, mentioning the place, municipal term, and situation of same, name of mine, the mineral contained therein, the area of the mine, name of its owner, the date of its concession, etc.

By these means we hope in the near future to obtain a new register of all the mines existing in Cuba, all the more necessary, as it treats on a subject which constitutes one of the country's real riches.

The denouncing developing of mines had for some time been at a standstill, principally on account of the war and subsequently to the prohibitory measures contained in the Foraker resolution, relative to concessions of all kinds; but it having been decreed that mining concessions were not included in said prohibitions by civil order No. 53, dated February 8, 1900, of Headquarters of the Division of Cuba, the mining spirit broke forth with renewed activity in spite of the economical crisis through which the country was passing.

The aforementioned order follows:

The right to denounce and, after compliance with the conditions prescribed by law, to acquire title to a mining claim in the island of Cuba is a right assured by the provisions of the mining law as it existed in Cuba prior to the American occupation, and as it has continued to be in force since.

In availing themselves of this right Cubans and foreigners alike merely exercise a universal right conceded to citizens of all countries. The fact that, in the exercise of this right exclusive ownership of the mining property results, is not sufficient to bring mining claims within the terms of the Foraker resolution, prohibiting the granting of special concessions or franchises in the island of Cuba during the continuance of American authority over the island.

To hold otherwise would be to hold that by a provision appended to an appropriation bill passed by the Congress of the United States, the law of the land for the island of Cuba could be modified to the serious prejudice of many individuals, Cubans and foreigners alike; and there is no reason to believe that it was the intention of Congress to withdraw rights and privileges previously existing in Cuba. Such action would be positively detrimental to the interests of the island in the highest degree.

It is believed, therefore, that it is merely a ministerial duty on the part of civil governors of provinces to execute and deliver deeds to mining claims, when the same have been properly denounced, and all the conditions prescribed by the mining laws have been complied with by the locators.

The only resolution of importance issued during the period referred to in this report, aside from that already transcribed, was that of February 8, 1900, by which the military governor of the island, at the request of this department, annulled the decree of caducity of the copper mines known as San Fernando, Santa Rosa, and San Claudio, issued by the civil governor of the province of Santa Clara, on January 7, 1892, declaring in force, at the same time, the concessions of said mines made in favor of Sr. Claudio de la Vega, and which at his death would descend to his daughter Caridad by right of inheritance.

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The following mines were staked during the fiscal year 1899–1900:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The asphalt mine known as Juan Francisco, situated in the municipal term of Guanabacoa.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

There were staked out 45 holdings of anthracite coal, solicited by Messrs. Ramon Pelayo and Carlos de los Reyes Gavilan, and known under the names of Cantabria, Purisima, Concepcion, and Chapultepec.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

In this province the following holdings were staked out: Twenty-four, of asphalt, called Evelina and Matilde, requested by Mr. Jose A. Rovirosa, and situated in Caimito de Guayabal; 6, also of asphalt, named Ampliacion de Evelina, solicited by the same party of same place; 12, of asphalt, denominated Esperanza, which were applied for by Mrs. Matilde las Fuentes, in Caimito de Guayabal.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The stakings made in this province were the following: One hundred and eighteen claims, of gold, applied for by Mr. Jose de Armas y Cardenas, 60 of which with the names of Perseverancia, General Machado, San Juan, and Fermina, in the municipal term of Santa Clara, and 48 called Reconstruction, situated in the municipal term of Placetas. Forty-eight copper claims, solicited by the said Mr. Armas, named San Nicolas, Independencia, Revolucion, and Payrol, in the municipal term of Santa Clara; 12 of iron, called Evelina, and 12 of graphite, named Luis Arturo, solicited by said Armas, and also situated in the municipal term of Santa Clara.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The corresponding data from this province have not been received, due, doubtless, to the independent manner in which the civil government carried on the affairs relating to mines; but this fault shall be quickly remedied, in view of the orders issued by this department to the chief engineer of mines of the department of the east, directing him to take charge of the service relating to that branch in said province, in accordance with existing orders.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The mining industry in this province has always been important. It is the only province wherein exist mines in course of development, and, in view of the abundance of mineral in sight and the activity of the prospectors, this industry, the development of which is constantly increasing, is called upon to become one of its principal sources of wealth. The mines staked in the aforementioned province during the year referred to, according to data received by this department, were the following: In the municipal term of El Cobre, 1 of

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lead, named Milagro, and 6 of copper, known as La Esperanza, La Independencia, La Union, La Manuela, Kirkappo, and El Porvenir; 3 of lead and zinc, called El Angel, Peña Blanca, and Mina Cebrero, respectively. In addition to the above mines there were staked in the municipal term of El Cobre 7 of various minerals, 307 hectareas, and 3 with 64 hectareas.

In the municipal term of Songo 1 mine of coal (anthracite) was staked, named La Primera, and 3 others comprising 128 hectareas.

In the municipal term of El Caney the following mines were staked: Two copper mines, with the title of La Caridad and Maximina, 1 of Blenda, called Cuba, and 2 others, with 157 hectareas.

In that of Manzanillo were staked 1, consisting of 14 hectareas, and 14 with 1,521 hectareas; in that of Bayamo, 4 with 204 hectareas; in that of Jiguani, 7 with 437 hectareas; and in the municipal terms of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo 1 copper mine called El Triunfo and 5 others of other minerals, 2 containing 316 hectareas and 3 with 147.

In conclusion, the results obtained are, that without including the demarcations made in the province of Puerto Principe, the number being unknown, there have been staked in the other provinces of the island 80 mines of the different minerals mentioned awaiting demarcation on the 30th of June, 1900, 31 in the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, and awaiting registry 52 applications of documents relating to mines in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Among the work accomplished by the board appear the plans in triplicate of the mines, together with all the documents relating to the staking effected during the period referred to.

The record of documents received and forwarded during the fiscal year 1899–1900 in the offices of this department, as per annexed statement No. 2, and which follows: Received, 5,347; forwarded, 9,836.

The expenses of all sorts for services pertaining to this department during said year (statement No. 1) amounted to $74,664.58, as follows: By personnel, $69,478.73; by office supplies, $5,185.85; total, $74,664.58.

RECAPITULATION.

STATISTICS.

Nothing had been accomplished, or at the most very little, on the subject of agriculture and other branches pertaining to this department at the commencement of the present year of 1900.

The bureau of statistics having been created as being of paramount necessity, in order to ascertain the state of the wealth of the island, with regard to the study of the various branches and note the progress or decadence of same, in order to have a sure basis to justify the department in its future acts in favor of the interests it represents, its first steps were to prepare and organize work in its care, writing formulas and stimulating the zeal of the provincial boards, as well as the boards of aldermen, all through their respective governors, for the purpose of obtaining the greatest number of data possible for the realization of their purposes.

Up to the present a great many have been received, thanks to said stimulus, but a considerable number are still needed to complete the work, and even those already received, allowing for the character of

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the work, which is new and an experiment, contain certain defects, which faults are unavoidable for the reason above stated; faults that can only be remedied with time and the improvement of the official organizations that are to aid this department in its labors when the succeeding reports shall be submitted in a more complete and correct form.

At any rate, the first step has been taken, and we have not the slightest doubt that, with the experience already gained, added to the desire on our part to possess ourselves of all the information in the premises, the service intrusted to our care will achieve the proficiency aimed at.

The statistics accompanying this report are inscribed in the statements at the end of same.

INFORMATION.

The territory of the island of Cuba is divided into six provinces, which are as follows: Habana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Said provinces are in turn divided into municipal terminos or ayuntamientos. The names and number of ayuntamientos on the 31st of December, 1899, were as follows:

Province of Habana:	
Habana, Marianao, Bauta, El Cano, Guanabacoa, Managua, Regla, Santa Maria del Rosario, Jaruco, La Salud, Aguacate, Bainoa, Santa Cruz del Norte, San Jose de las Lajas, Tapaste, San Antonio de los Baños, Alquizar, Ceiba del Agua, Guira de Melena, Vereda Nueva, Bejucal, Batabano, Quivican, Santiago de las Vegas, Isla de Pinos, San Antonio de las Vegas, San Felipe, Guines, La Catalina, Madruga, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, San Nicolas, Guara, Casiguas, Jibacoa, and Pipian	37
Province of Matanzas:	
Matanzas, Canasi, Limonar, Cidra, Cardenas, Carlos Rojas (formerly Cimarrones), Marti (formerly Guamutas), Maximo Gomez (formerly Guanajayabo), Jovellanos, Alacranes (formerly Alfonso XII), Bolondron, Cabezas, Union de Reyes, Sabanilla del Encomendador, Colon, Cuevitas, Macagua, Corral Falso, Manguito, Perico (formerly Cervantes), Roque, San Jose de los Ramos, Jaguey Grande, and Mendez Capote (formerly Lagunillas)	24
Province of Pinar del Rio:	
Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Norte, Consolacion del Sur, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Viñales, Guane, Mantua, San Cristobal, Candelaria, Julian Diaz (formerly Paso Real de San Diego), Los Palacios, San Diego de los Baños, Guanajay, Artemisa, Bahia Honda, Cabañas, Guayabal, San Diego de Nuñez, Mariel, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Cayajabos, Baja, Mangas y Alonso Rojas	25
Province of Santa Clara:	
Santa Clara, Esperanza, Calabazar, Ranchuelo, San Diego del Valle, Cienfuegos, Palmira, Cruces, Rodas, Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Cartagena, Camarones, Abreus, Sagua la Grande, Santo Domingo, Quemado de Guines, Cifuentes, Ceja de Pablo, Rancho Veloz, San Juan de las Yeras, Remedios, Caibarien, Vueltas, Placetas, Camajuani Yaguajay, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus	28
Province of Puerto Principe:	
Puerto Principe, Neuvitas, Santa Cruz del Sur, Moron, and Ciego de Avila	5
Province of Santiago de Cuba:	
Santiago de Cuba, San Luis, Caney, Cobre, Alto Songo, Palma Soriano, Guantanamo, Sagua de Tanamo, Manzanillo, Campechuela, Niquero, Bayamo, Jiguani, Holguin, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Mayari, and Baracoa	18
Total	137

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Province of Habana.

LANDS.

Quaternary lands in this province are those of the littoral of the southern coast and a small part of those of the northern coast east of Habana. Tertiaries are those surrounding the southern and western parts of said province, following the portion of the quaternary lands, as well as the littoral north of the same, although the portion which forms them at this point is very narrow. At the continuation of the quaternary portion of lands are the tertiaries, the latter constituting the greater amount of the land of the province in all its southern longitude, considerable part of the middle, and some long and narrow portions on the north. The secondary lands are found in a portion which starts from the southern part of Habana and runs toward the east up to the limits of the province, in which portion is comprised a quantity of land of the ayuntamientos of Madruga, Tapaste, Santa Maria del Rosaria, Casiguas, and others. There is only a small portion of igneous lands situated to the east of Habana, in which a great part of the municipal term of Guanabacoa is situated.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

In the western part of the province of Habana, toward the south of the same, are the municipal terms of Alquizar and Guira de Melena, their red soil producing excellent tobacco, coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and oranges. In the eastern part of said province, also toward the south, are found the municipal terms of Guines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, and San Nicolas, their black soil producing excellent sugar cane; that of Guines (irrigated lands) producing potatoes in abundance and all kinds of greens and vegetables in sufficient quantity to supply the Habana market. To the west of the capital, toward the north, are the red lands of the municipal terms of Bauta which, owing to their sandy, argillo-calcareous condition, are first-class for the cultivation of the strawberry and sugar-loaf pines. The principal productions of the province of Habana consist in sugar cane, tobacco, pines, some coffee, bananas, corn, garden stuff in general, and other products.

Province of Matanzas.

LANDS.

The quaternary lands of this province are found in the shape of narrow belts, running from Matanzas bay, on the north, up to the limits of said province, toward Santa Clara, and on the south coast in all its extension. The tertiaries are situated to the east of the aforementioned bay, up to the limits of the province of Habana, and in the central and southern parts up to the Cienaga de Zapata. The secondaries are found in the central table-land of this region, extending in the shape of a belt, which runs from the western part of the town of Colon up to near the municipal term of Union de Reyes. The igneous lands are situated in the center of the secondary belts, forming in turn in the center of these another long and very narrow belt, which commences and ends near the lands of Colon and Union de Reyes, respectively.

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CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The municipal terms of Jovellanos, Corral Falso Perico, Bolondron, and Union de Reyes are composed of red lands, of excellent quality for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, and vegetables in general. Those of Alacranes, Jaguey Grande, Maximo Gomez (formerly Guanajayabo), and Limonar (formerly Guamacaro), are of an argil, sandy, calcareous, moist condition, of a black or brownish color, and in some places rather damp, where good sugar cane is produced. In that part corresponding to the municipal termino of Carlos Rojas (formerly Cimarrones) and San Jose de los Ramos, serious inundation occurs in years of heavy rains, owing to the overflows of the rivers which cross that district, which could be remedied at a small cost. The principal productions of this province are sugar cane, alcohols, and some woods for building purposes.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

LANDS.

The lands are very changeable in formation. The quaternaries are divided into two portions, one on the north and the other on the south, with the exception of a small portion which corresponds to Cape Corrientes. The southern portion is much wider than that of the north. The part of zone of this province comprised between the two meridians 78 and 79 belong, almost absolutely, to the same formation. These lands are contiguous to the coast and are generally low and sandy; they are used for breeding purposes, and the extraction of leaves, woods, and swamp barks, as well as for the manufacture of vegetable coal. The formation of the tertiaries are also found divided into two portions parallel to the former one. The secondaries are those situated in the central table-lands of the province, crowned by small zones of igneous lands. Toward the Organos ridge of mountains there is a zone of primary formation covered with woods almost in its totality.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The lands of this province, agriculturally considered, may be said, referring to those of tertiary formation, to be of excellent quality for the cultivation of tobacco, owing to its condition, which is sandy, argil, calcareous, moist, especially in the southern part, where the well-known vegas of Vuelta Abajo are situated, in the municipal terms of Guane, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Consolacion del Sur, etc. Those of secondary formation are, in general, of poor quality, being the most mountainous part of the province. The principal productions of this province are tobacco, sugar cane, coffee, corn, woods, honey, wax, vegetables, coal, and the breeding of cattle in general.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

LANDS.

The quaternaries are found extending from the limits of the province of Matanzas up to the mouth of the Sagua la Chica River on the north-

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FEATHERY PALM.

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ROYAL PALMS.

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PALM HUT.

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PINEAPPLE PLANTATION.

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GROVE OF COCOANUT TREES.

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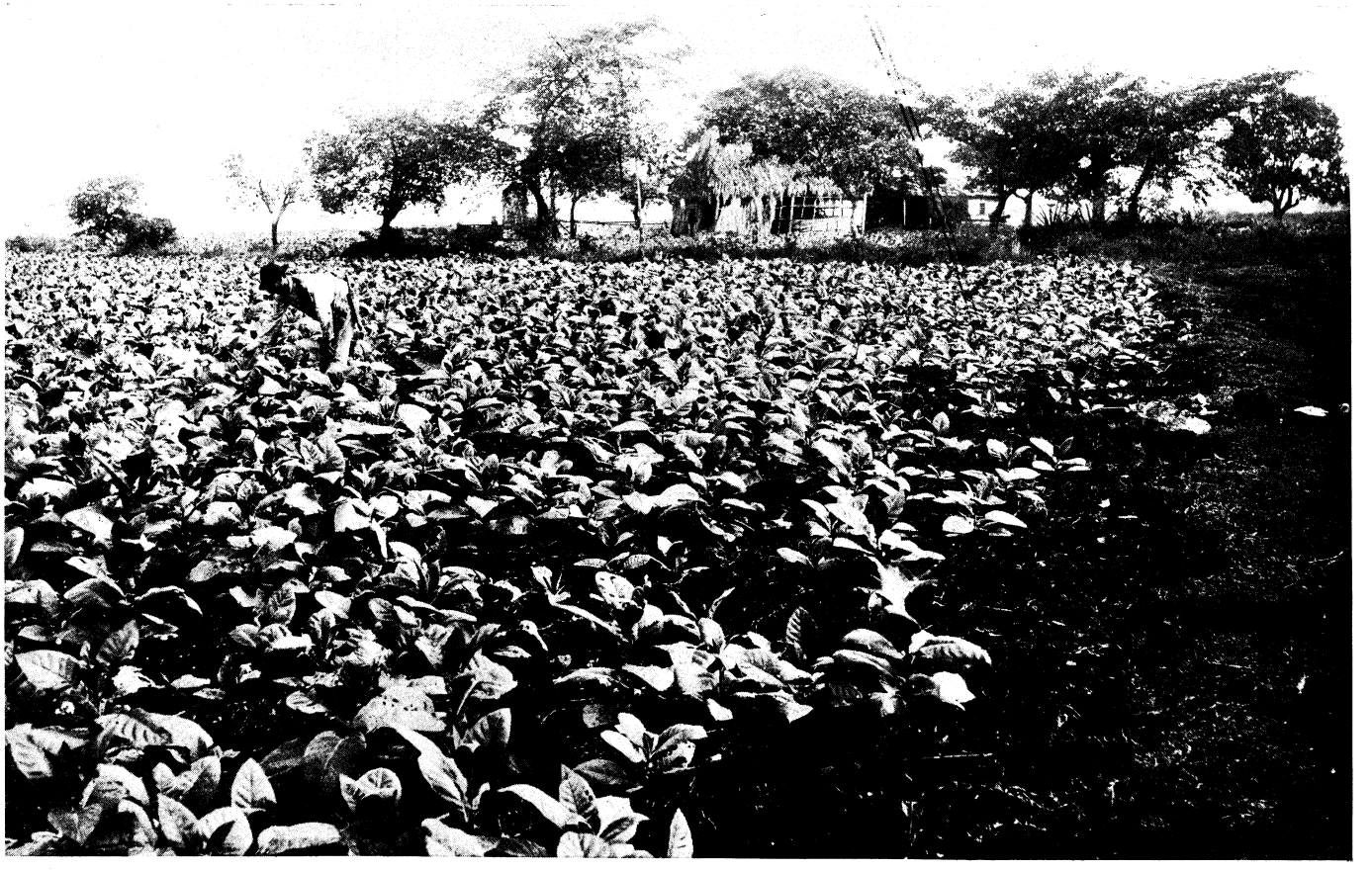

TOBACCO PLANTATION.

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BANANA TREE.

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ern coast, and in the southern coast from Cienfuegos up to the limits of said province. The Tertiaries appear in the northern part, from the Sagua la Chica River up to the limits of the province of Puerto Principe, forming a wide and long zone, which extends toward the west and reaches the province of Matanzas. This zone comprises a part of the lands of the municipal terms of Yaguajay, Remedios, Taguayabon, Vueltas, Camajuani, and Sagua. The same lands of the Tertiary formation exist to the south from the Bay of Cienfuegos up to the limits of the province of Puerto Principe in the shape of a narrow belt at the beginning, and becoming wider toward the center of the province of Santa Clara it has a considerable extension where the municipal terms of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus meet. Toward the west of this region, or, in other words, in the municipal term of Cartagena and Santa Isabel de las Lajas, there are also found land of Tertiary formation. The secondaries are constituted by two irregular belts, which unite in the western part. Those of primary formation are found to the east of the Arimao River up to the northern boundary of the Siguanea, the well-known Manicaragua tobacco lands being situated therein.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal products of this province are sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, corn, bananas, beeswax, honey, alcohols, woods for building purposes, charcoal, hides, and cattle.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

LANDS.

The quaternary lands of this province appear forming a narrow belt extending to all the northern parts. On the south they are found in the same form from the port of Santa Cruz as far as the limits of the province of Santiago de Cuba. They are also found in the same form at the mouth of Santa Clara River. The tertiary lands appear in two parallel belts, from one end of the province to the other; one toward the north and another toward the south. The latter embraces a considerable extension, the municipal terms of Nuevitas and Moron being situated in the former, and that of Ciego de Avila and part of that of Santa Cruz in the latter. Those of igneous formation are found in a great portion, to the center of the province, where the city of Puerto Principe is located.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal products of the province are sugar cane, honey, beeswax, hemp, woods for building purposes, and cattle breeding. This department being frequently asked to furnish information regarding the agricultural colony known as "La Gloria," established in the province of Puerto Principe by an American company called "The Cuban Land and Steamship Company," of New York, we deem it proper to copy the report rendered regarding same by the agricultural

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engineer, secretary of the provincial board of agriculture, commerce, and industries of said province, under date of March 22, 1900, which says:

The colony situated between the port of La Guanaja and Maximo River, at a distance of more than 10 miles from each and 4 miles from the north coast, where they have a wharf built, and distant about 2 leagues from the keys known as Cayo Romano and La Guajaba, to the southwest of the mouth of the Caravelas. Its climate, due to the constant sea breezes, is balmy and agreeable, and, as the nucleus of the colony is located on the sides of a hill, good health is enjoyed by all. The lands may be classified in two groups; one, which occupies the south and southwestern parts, which is the larger, of excellent quality, for any kind of cultivation, as the forests therein are largely composed of Macajuales and other tropical trees peculiar to high lands; it has besides a luxuriant vegetable growth, and from the top of the mountain known as Loma quemada springs flow in all directions, forming the streams known as Arroyo Canoa and Arroyo Limon, providing sufficient water all the year round to supply their needs. The other group, to the north and northeast, comprising about one-third of the entire colony, owing to its proximity to the mouth of the Maximo River, is washed during the rainy season by the overflow of said river; nevertheless this fault will be corrected when the lands are put in proper sanitary condition, and more so if a strong breakwater should be placed at the margin of the river.

The waters which wash the low savannahs and adjacent lands on the north and northeast, rather than being obnoxious, are beneficial to said lands; inasmuch as they come from the rainfalls at the heads of the Maximo, which are at the savannahs of the Bocas, near to Yucatan, about 15 leagues distant, where there is an abundance of mineral, and these are carried by the force of the water, or are dissolved therein, and on flowing into these places enrich them with their iron salt, carbonic acids, ammonia and other substances which increase its fertility. From the center of the town to the harbor a road 40 meters wide has been built, which has been provisionally empaled, and in the Esterito and Almidones stream, provisional bridges have also been built; there being a project of building a railroad on the same road at some future time. The quantity of land, according to private information, which the colonial company Gloria has contracted for is as follows:

	Caballerías.	Cordeles.	Caballería.	Importe.
Farm S. Lorenzo de Viaro, from Tomas Cifuentes	323	17	$80.00	$25,844.20
Las Mercedes, from Mess. Primo Calahorra and N. Mestril	197	63	.....	10,000.00
S. Agustin, from the same	59	51	80.00	4,732.59
It has also bought for $30,000, from Agustin Callejas, the land of Laguna de Guano, in the rural estate Realengo Inutil, about	313	.....	.....	30,000.00
Total	892	131	.....	70,576.79

On the cost of the farm San Lorenzo they have paid $1,000 on account, and should pay $6,000 on April 1, paying the balance later on. For Las Mercedes and San Agustin they have paid $5,300 on account, having to pay another amount on the 1st of April, and afterwards the balance. For the lands bought from Callejas they have paid $10,000 on account. I do not deem it out of place to state here, as a piece of information, inasmuch as it has been solicited by an American, that a caballeria of land is equal to 33.161342 acres.

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RED SOIL.

The red soil, owing to the fact that oxides of iron predominate in it, which by means of the action of the solar rays favor the development of the chlorophyl, produces a luxuriant and exuberant vegetation, yielding magnificent crops of yuccas, oranges, bananas, and tobacco.

BLACK SOIL.

The black soil, of great vegetable growth, having a great quantity of humus and other organic substances, also gives very good results, producing excellent bananas, sugar cane, coffee, and other products therein planted.

SAVANNAHS.

The low savannahs of the northern coast are natural pastures and suitable for the feeding of cattle, especially during the dry season, as the grass there is always fresh and green.

Only in the cesspools of the stream Almidones, and in the neighborhood of the creek or lake called Magua, lowlands may be found, which are not as good for cultivation.

Province of Santiago de Cuba.

LANDS.

The lands of quaternary formation are found in this province, on the north from the limits of that of Puerto Principe up to the Punta de Mangle, and on the south from Cape Cruz up to said provincial limits, as well as from Puerto Escondido up to Cape Maisi. The tertiaries appear toward the southern coast with the exception of the aforementioned zone of Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi; the space comprised in the towns of Piedras, Jiguani, Barajagua, Mayari, and Las Tunas up to the Cauto River being of the same formation, where the belt becomes narrower until the limits of the province of Puerto Principe are reached, and which serve as bases for the towns of San Pedro and San Marcos, as well as all the municipal terms of Gibara. The secondary lands are situated in the southern part between Cape Cruz and Guantanamo, and from there toward the northeast up to Cuchillas de Toa. This is the richest part of the province in minerals. The primary formation is only found in a small space toward the northeast of the port of Manati. Regarding those of igneous formation there is a great portion which embraces part of the municipal terms of Bayamo and Holguin, and all that which formerly composed that of Victoria de las Tunas. All that fork lying north of la Sierra Maestra is also of the same formation, being intercrossed by small portions of lands of secondary formation.

CULTIVATION AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

The principal products of this province are coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, cocoa, beeswax, honey, cocoanuts, bananas, woods for building purposes, and different kinds of minerals. In addition to all we have

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stated we deem it convenient to the object of this report to make a general, although brief, examination of the agricultural improvements accomplished in this island, of the principal crops of the same, of the work accomplished to facilitate their transportation to the markets, etc.

PLANTATION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

The manufacture of sugar has been progressing considerably since some years prior to the last war, as nearly all the centrales had installed furnaces for burning the bagasse; machinery and large sugar mills for grinding the cane had also been installed, as well as regrinding machines and shredders; defecators, triple effects for the evaporation, concentration, and cooking of the cane juice were newly established in some places and increased in others; the best centrifugals known, to separate the molasses from the sugar, were installed; chemical laboratories, to insure the success of the physical-chemical operation of manufacture, were established; and all the modern improvements known up to date in connection with this industry were also installed with satisfactory results. Another of the improvements made in the sugar estates which we must mention is the establishment, in a great many of them, of economic railways for the interior service of the factories and warehouses, besides those built of narrow or wide gauge to run from the bateyes to the wharves on the coast or to other railroad lines of public services, as the case may be, in order to reduce the cost of the transportation of the products to the different markets. For the purpose of loading the cane in the fields and unloading it at the place of shipment either by rail or boat, or at the conductors of the mills, different systems have been established, some of which have been patented in this country, which have been found very convenient, owing to the facility with which the loading and unloading operations are effected, and the natural saving of labor obtained thereby.

STARCH, YUCCA, AND COFFEE CENTRALS.

Those in existence before the war were destroyed in their greater part during the war and have not been rebuilt.

The province of Santiago de Cuba is the only one doing anything in regard to the reconstruction of the coffee plantations.

SUGAR-CANE COLONIES.

Very little is being done in this respect, due to the lack of funds on the part of the owners of the land where those colonies existed, which prevents them from making the necessary loans; due to the fact that the owners of the centrals for making sugar can not advance the money to build factories, to purchase oxen and agricultural implements to prepare and plant the fields, etc., and because there are no agricultural banks to fill that necessity.

FARMS AND CATTLE RANCHES.

Some of these estates are being reconstructed, although, as a rule, only for pasturing purposes. The improvement in the existing breeds is not yet noticeable, because it is only a short time ago (after the war)

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that people began to devote their energies, though slowly, to the reestablishment of their ranches for breeding purposes.

TOBACCO VEGAS.

In the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio nearly all the vegas that existed prior to the war have been reconstructed. The crops were large, due to the money furnished for that purpose by the merchants and manufacturers of tobacco established in Habana; but the positive results have been very discouraging, because a great portion of that production has not been shipped, due to the high export duties in Cuba and import duties in the United States. In certain places in Pinar del Rio and Habana, especially in the municipal term of Guira de Melena, a system of irrigation has been established by means of iron pipes to insure the crops against the lack of rain.

SMALL FARMS FOR MINOR PRODUCTS.

There is great activity displayed in these small farms in connection with their reconstruction and development, because they can be worked with small capital, and in the majority of cases the owners themselves are engaged in that kind of work. The municipal term of Guines and those parts of Habana washed by the Almendares River may be cited as an example, in so far as refers to horticultural products, not because the cultivation is carried on with the care it should be, but owing to the great number of owners in those places who are assiduously engaged in that business, and to the fertility of the grounds as well. In normal times those districts almost exclusively furnish the Habana market with garden stuff and vegetables.

SIZE AND VALUE OF THE CROPS.

In 1894, one year previous to the last war, the sugar crop amounted to 1,054,214 tons of 2,240 pounds each. The tobacco crop of that year was as follows:

	Bales.
From Vuelta Abajo and Habana	224,000
From Las Villas and the east (approximately)	230,000
Total	454,000

which bales, computed at an average of 50 kilos each, make a total weight of 22,700,000 kilos.

The values of the sugars and the principal agricultural products exported in the same year were as follows:

Sugar	$65,000,000
Tobacco	25,000,000
Molasses and rum	12,000,000
Coffee	1,510,000
Fruits and vegetables	1,150,000
Total	104,660,000

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the production of sugar amounted to 283,651 English tons of 2,240 pounds, which, at the average price of 5.21 reales ($0.12½, or an American shilling), the "arroba" (about 25 pounds), amounts to $16,317,453 in Spanish gold, equal to $14,839,645 in American gold. The production of tobacco, although

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not known definitely up to the making of this report, can be approximately calculated at 507,200 bales, distributed in the following manner:

	Bales.
Vuelta Abajo	227,200
Partido	60,000
Villas	200,000
Eastern	20,000
Total	507,200

The exports of this product during the fiscal year 1899–1900 were as follows:

Leaf tobacco	bales	127,706
Manufactured tobacco	cigars	205,744,720
Cigarettes	packages	11,031,947

As regards the other agricultural products, nothing of a definite nature can be said. The coffee harvested prior to said date, although in small quantities, was nearly all stored in the places where produced at the time these data were received. Molasses was still being made, and in regard to the other vegetables and fruits this department is without any information.

CONCLUSION.

AGRICULTURE.

In conclusion, we shall make the following remarks:

The island produces two crops of corn yearly—one in the wet and one in the dry season. The first is sowed in the months of April and May, and the second during October and November, harvesting of the wet-season crop taking place during August and September, and the dry crop being gathered during the months of February and March. It also produces two crops of beans, the planting of which takes place at the same time as the corn, and is harvested somewhat earlier. It is sometimes gathered even sooner, in order to secure the bean green, in which state it is called string beans. In addition to the above grains, those mostly cultivated in this country are pease and rice. The rice is harvested during the months from August to October, but in small quantities, inasmuch as the major part of that consumed is imported, in spite of the fact that it is easily grown here and the quality is excellent. The pease are sown all the year round, but particularly from September to February, and are picked as soon as they begin to ripen. If they are green, they are preferable, and are known as green pease. According to the experiments made on a small scale, barley and oats are easily cultivated on this island, but no one has devoted himself to the cultivation of the same.

The plants commonly used in the island for green forage are the maloja, which is the leaf of the corn planted for that purpose; the same leaf from the sugar-cane plant; a long species of grass known as guinesa, which grass resists the longest periods of drought and can be harvested at all seasons of the year, and the parana or paral, by which name it is commonly known, and which grass abounds in damp lands.

There are a great many natural pasture lands in the island, such as that called castilla, a grass considered as good as the guinesa, fine grass, etc.; by bulbous plants such as sweet potatoes, campanilla, la conchuta, marrullero, and by other plants known as omerillo, espartillo, guisaso, malvas, gramas, rabo de zorra, etc., and which are always to be found in abundance excepting during the seasons of the worst droughts.

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The higuereta, or Indian fig tree, grows wild in this country, as well as a great many trees and plants containing medicinal properties, and other plants of various kinds.

The fruits exported to the United States, by reason of the great demand for same, are: Cocoanuts, the cultivation of which takes up a great part of the lands lying toward the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba; bananas, also abounding in the same locality in said province; pineapples, which are cultivated in all parts of the island, especially in the province of Habana, and oranges, which are easily produced in any of the provinces.

Our fields also yield a great many other fruits, namely, the aguacate, anon, caimito, canistal, the West Indian cherry, the chirimoya, citron, plums, chestnut, corojo, date, guanabana, pomegranate, grosellas (currants), guabas, cactus fig, hicaco, higuera or Indian fig, the tuna fig, the mamey (yellow and red), the mamonzillo, mango, marañon, morera, papayro, bread fruit, zapote, pomarosa, tamarind, toronja, melons, etc. Grapes are also produced in special cases, which goes to show that they could be successfully cultivated on a large scale.

The conditions in the island are favorable for the cultivation of rubber, the planting of which has not received the attention it deserves; the same may be said with regard to cotton, which could be easily raised; also hemp, ramie, and other textile plants.

The Eucalyptus, recognized for its hygienic properties, especially for combating malaria and yellow fever, is also easily produced in this country; but the Eucalyptus globulus, the cultivation of which was attempted as an experiment by a well-known American agriculturist at the beginning of 1899, is not suitable to the climate in Cuba, as has been demonstrated by experience, and in spite of the greatest care exercised only a very limited number have thrived. On the other hand, the resinous Eucalyptus grows easily and rapidly, and is always strong and vigorous. The isle of Pines, situated to the south of the waters of Batabano, between which points a line of steamers ply and which at present have weekly sailings, is also suitable for tobacco raising, due to the favorable condition of the soil in a good part of the island lying toward the septentrional part of the island. It is also favorable for raising pineapples and oranges and other fruit trees, but agriculture has been sadly neglected in that island.

COST OF CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE, COFFEE, TOBACCO AND BANANAS.

The average cost of cultivating one caballeria of land (33.1633 acres) planted with sugar cane, coffee, tobacco or bananas, as well as the average yield of same, is as follows:

SUGAR CANE.

The average cost of cultivation until ready for cutting is the following:

Work of preparation	$415.00
Seed	120.00
Planting	283.00
Mechanical cultivation	383.00
Total	1,201.00

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These charges are subject to changes and could be reduced to $1,000, according to circumstances. The average cost of cutting, loading, and hauling a caballeria of cane varies according to the locality and the distance the cane is to be carted; but a safe estimate would be about $1.20 per 100 arrobas. The average yield of one caballeria of good land is approximately from 50,000 to 60,000 arrobas per year, during a period of five years. The crop varies according to the nature of the soil and the care given its cultivation. In virgin soil the crop can be made to yield as much as 100,000 arrobas of cane. The average yield of every 100 arrobas of cane is estimated at ten and one-half to eleven arrobas of sugar, provided it has been manufactured by the use of modern machinery and under competent management.

COFFEE.

The average cost per annum of 1 caballeria of land is as follows:

First year:	
Clearing the land	$300.00
Digging, laying out, and planting	384.00
Cost of the nursery plants	66.25
Stakes or supports for the plants	25.00
Weeding	150.00
Total	925.25
Second year:	
Replacing of the supports	66.25
Weeding	150.00
Total	216.25
Third year:	
Cleaning	150.00
Sundry cares of cultivation	50.00
Total	200.00
Total average expenses for three years	1,341.50

The estimated yield at the end of three years is 100 quintals (cwt.) per caballeria of land. The average price per quintal is $20. After the third year the output increases while the expenses decrease, and if, as is usual, bananas are planted with the coffee, the cost of preparation and maintenance is covered by the proceeds of the sale of the bananas.

TOBACCO.

The average cost of cultivation for 1 caballeria of land and the weed baled, ready for shipment to market, is as follows:

Preparation of the soil	$450.00
Cost of 560 arrobas of fertilizer, at $60 per ton	420.00
Cost of 561,000 nursery plants, required by each caballeria, at $2.50 per M.	1,402.50
Planting, nurseries, and fertilizing	165.00
Labor, management during three months of harvesting, and care of warehouses	1,982.00
Cutting, harvesting, and carting to drying sheds	644.00
For piling the tobacco in heaps	40.00
Gathering the seed of 1 caballeria	50.00
Wear and tear and sundries	300.00
Cost of selection, including majagua, yagua, and baling, estimating the yield of 1 caballeria at 211 bales	1,688.00
Total	7,141.50

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The product is estimated as follows:

Average value of the 211 bales, the proceeds of 1 caballeria, at $50	$10,550.00
Value of the 54 arrobas of seed produced by said caballeria, at $4 the arroba	216.00
Value of the stems, which are sold as a fertilizer	12.00
Total	10,778.00

REMARKS.

1. The cost of preparing the land, its cultivation, harvesting, etc., has been estimated according to past figures obtained, taking as a basis $1, being the price paid the hands on a tobacco plantation.

2. The item charged to fertilizer can be considerably reduced by preparing same on the spot.

3. The planter can also reduce to one-fifth of the cost the item of $1,402.50, charged to nursery plants, by preparing in season his own seed plot.

The number of bales yielded by 1 caballeria of land, as well as the price named, is an average of the different kinds of tobacco produced in each crop; but all things considered, it varies greatly, according to the quality of the leaf. The best quality leaf, which is lighter in weight than that of inferior class, reduces the number of bales produced; but, notwithstanding this fact, the value of the crop is greater.

The average weight of a bale of tobacco is 50 kilos, and the prices are graded as follows, according to grade and quality:

	Per bale.	
Vuelta Abajo:		
Wrappers	$40 to	$500
Superior fillers, for export	40	50
Medium fillers	25	40
Inferior fillers	15	25
Skimmings	8	15
Villas:		
Wrappers	70	100
First-class fillers (capadura)	30	50
Second-class fillers (capadura)	15	35
Third-class fillers (capadura)	8	14
Skimmings	5	8
Oriente (eastern):		
Good	15	18
Long	7	8
Scraps	4	5

The cost of production of tobacco is almost the same in the province of Pinar del Rio (Vuelta Abajo) as in the rest of the island, but subject to change, according to the nature of the soil selected for the purpose, the care given its cultivation, the quality of the labor employed, the pay of same, according to circumstances and locality, etc. It should be remembered that tobacco of inferior quality gives a larger crop and weighs more.

BANANAS

In the lands situated on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and which lands are especially used by agriculturists for the

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cultivation of bananas (guineos) for export, the cost of cultivation for 1 caballeria of land is as follows:

First year.

Felling and clearing	$300.00
Laying out and digging for 7,500 plants, necessary for 1 caballeria	56.00
Planting and labor	517.50
Cutting and carting to the nearest point of shipment, 7,000 bunches (the yield of 1 caballeria), approximately	1,050.00
Total	1,923.75

The average price, at the current rates, of the fruit is 15 cents per bunch, or $2,210 for the 7,000 bunches.

Second year.

Inasmuch as there is no clearing or other work to be done during the second year, with the exception of the cost of cultivation and cutting and hauling to the nearest port of shipment, the charges are reduced to about $1,250 per caballeria, the proceeds being the same as during the first year, or, in other words, $2,210. Regarding the cultivation of the other varieties of bananas produced in Cuba, such as those known as macho (male), hembra (female), manzano, etc., the cost of cultivation can be said to be the same as that of the guineo, but the results may be said to exceed those of the aforementioned guineo, the yield being larger and the prices better, especially when planted in good soil, which soil is abundantly found in all the provinces of the island, and is located near the markets for said fruit.

VALUE OF THE LANDS.

The value of the lands vary according to location and quality. For example, in the municipal terms of San Luis, San Juan, and others in the province of Pinar del Rio, where the best tobacco is grown, the price of 1 caballeria of land (33.1633 acres) is from $1,500 to $2,000. But there are certain localities in the same province where the value of land, owing to its exceptionally favorable conditions for tobacco growing, is extraordinarily high. The irrigated lands of the municipal term of Guines, province of Habana, which yield abundant crops of vegetables of all kinds, corn, etc., are worth from $1,500 to $2,000 per caballeria. The price of land suitable for agricultural purposes in the other provinces depends upon their proximity to manufacturing centers, railroads, seaports, and varies from $500 to $1,000 per caballeria. Aside from this, land can be bought in certain parts of the provinces of Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, and even in the western part of the north coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, at $100 per caballeria, and even at a lower figure if bought in large lots.

MANNER OF BUYING AND SELLING FARM PROPERTY.

In buying and selling farm property the first requisite is the searching of the title. Should the document prove satisfactorily the seller's

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right to the property, and is correct in every way, the recorder of titles of the locality wherein are registered said lands is asked for a certificate showing what mortgages, if any, exist upon the property. Upon receipt of the said certificate showing if the land is encumbered or free, the buyer proceeds to consummate the deal, either canceling the mortgage or mortgages, if any exist, or continues to carry it himself, as the case may be. The buyer and seller then appear before a notary public, which person is the proper one to extend the deed, after which the instrument is taken to the treasurer's office for the purpose of paying the fiscal fees on the transfer of the property; after which it is taken to the office of recorder of deeds for registry in the name of the new owner. The fiscal fee amounts to 1 per cent of the amount of the sale; the notary public's fee for issuing the corresponding deed of sale is 0.8 per cent on said amount, and the recording fees vary according to value of the estate, by virtue of the tariff of the law on mortgages in force. Besides the above charges, the only ones that should be paid are those contracted by the office of the recorder of deeds, the certificate showing whether or not the property is encumbered. The fees to be paid are also embodied in the aforementioned tariff and depend upon the number of entries examined by the recorder.

It should be borne in mind that the proceedings mentioned above are those usually gone through in transactions of buying and selling farm property already laid out and surveyed, such as are nearly all those situated in the provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio; but there are a great many in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara, known as Haciendas Comuneras, which estates, not yet being marked out or surveyed and owned jointly by several parties, in proportion to the amount of capital invested by each, which it is impossible to secure without the services of persons well versed in the matter, owing to complicated methods necessary to acquiring same.

TAXES.

Paragraphs VII and VIII of civil order No. 254, dated June 28, 1900, issued by Headquarters, Division of Cuba, say as follows:

VII. The territorial contribution on leviable income of rural property will not exceed the following: Eight per cent on sugar plantations to manufacture sugar and working as such. Six per cent on plantations devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco, or to various other products at the same time, in an industrial sense.

VIII. The other rural properties will be taxed according to the following rates: Six per cent on those situated on the present judicial circuits of Habana, Guanabacoa, and Marianao. Four per cent on those located in the rest of the province of Habana, less than 4 leagues distant from the capital of the province, and the cities of Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Manzanillo. Two per cent on those in the remainder of the island.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of this country, aside from the manufacture of sugar and tobacco raising, are not of great importance; nevertheless there is a certain sign of progress noticeable that augurs well for the future. In fact the manufacture of cement, pottery, beer, liquors, chocolates, vermicelli, shoes, ice, perfumery, etc., is progressing and gaining in importance daily. In addition to these industries we have at present

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in Habana a rope and cordage factory, perfectly equipped, and which is of great benefit to the country, as the following data will show: The proprietors of the factory are Messrs. Heydrich, Raffloer & Co., of Germany. The building has a frontage on the sea to facilitate the unloading of the raw material and the subsequent transportation of same to the warehouses by means of fixed rails. The factory has an excellent plant for the manufacture of the finest cord to the thickest hawser. It contains two steam engines and dynamos, a repair shop, boilers, warehouses with a capacity of 5,000 bales of hemp and over.

The factory has an output of 16,000 pounds daily of cordage and ropes, and employs 120 men and women. With the new machinery being installed the production will be 20,000 pounds daily. Out of 6,830 bales of hemp imported from Yucatan, Mexico, into the island of Cuba during the year 1900, 6,155 bales, weighing 2,127,793 pounds, were used by this company. The balance was distributed amongst other concerns devoted to the same line of business.

At present there are several firms engaged in the cultivation of hemp and the manufacture of the fiber, but, owing to the development this industry reached amongst us, the supply can not meet the demand, owing to the insufficient number of plantations existing devoted to the cultivation of said fiber.

The principal places where the hemp is grown are as follows: Cayo Romano (province of Puerto Principe), worked by a French company, and whose representatives here are Messrs. Bridat, Mont'Ros & Co. They have 30 caballerias of land (994,900 acres) planted with hemp, but owing to the years said lands have been neglected, it is not rendering the results it should. Last year the total production barely reached 480 bales, or 180,000 pounds.

In the judicial circuit of Cardenas, Mr. C. J. Madden has some 4 caballerias under cultivation quite close to the city, and, although he has worked faithfully, they only yield him from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds annually. Mr. Bernabé Sanchez has about 10 caballerias of land in the judicial circuit of Nuevitas planted with hemp. A company has been organized, known as the Nuevitas Fibre Company, for the purpose of working Mr. Sanchez's hemp, together with that existing in the neighborhood.

In the judicial circuits of San Miguel del Padron, Bainoa and Cienfuegos there was also under cultivation in the same textile plant some twelve caballerias, but they are abandoned by their owners and consequently yield nothing.

As may be seen from the above data, the product of the entire island for one year of this fiber would not supply the wants of Messrs. Heydrichs, Raffloer & Co.'s factory for a single month, thereby making it indispensable to import it.

These data alone should be of sufficient stimulus to the planters of Cuba to cause them to devote their attention to the cultivation of the aforementioned textile plant, the more so when it is considered that the raising of same is easy and of comparatively small cost and it can be cultivated in any soil, even that useless for any other purpose.

From all the preceding data it has been demonstrated that there exist in the island of Cuba such vast sources of wealth that it only awaits the influx of capital and labor to acquire for its agriculture, industries, and commerce that high degree of development to which

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they are entitled owing to the favorable condition of the country; and that the small capitalist, as well as the large, backed with the necessary acumen and energy, will find the field amply large, and can be assured that success will crown his efforts.

PERFECTO LACOSTE, *Secretary.*

HABANA, *December 31, 1900.*

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE SIX MONTHS BEGINNING JULY 1 AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICE.

The organization of the service in charge of this department has suffered no change since that in force at the end of the fiscal year 1899-1900, already referred to in the report corresponding to same. There were several modifications made in the office personnel of this department upon the approval by the military governor of the island on August 4, 1900, of the department's new estimate, through the undersigned secretary, for the present fiscal year of 1900–1901. Said modifications consisted of—

1. The abolishment of one position of official, second grade (with the annual salary of $1,200), from the bureau of agriculture, and another of amanuensis, second grade, with $500 per annum.
2. In the bureau of industries and commerce the addition of the position of official, fourth grade, checker, with $800, and one amanuensis, first grade, assistant to same, with $600 yearly, respectively.
3. Converting the old subbureau of American trade-marks and patents into a full bureau and raising to the position of official, first grade, with a yearly stipend of $1,500, the official in charge of same, and whose pay was $1,200, and adding to said bureau one clerkship of the third grade, paying $1,000, and one amanuensis, second grade, paying $500 yearly, all due to the increasing pressure of business confronting the bureau.
4. Placing the inspector generalship of forests and mines under one head, for the sake of economy, and because the separation of both was unnecessary (owing to the amount and nature of the work allotted them), said single head to receive the yearly salary of $3,000 in place of the $3,500 previously paid, apart from the $960 paid him for the service relating to mines; and
5. Adding a chief assistant to the bureau of provincial mines of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, with a yearly salary of $1,000.

With these changes, the estimate of this department for the fiscal year of 1900–1901 amounted to $86,313; $83,288 for salaries and $3,025 for office supplies. But, after the date of the approval of that estimate, namely, October 15, 1900, the military governor of the island created the new office of inspector of forests for the Isle of Pines, with the yearly salary of $2,000, directing at the same time that the amanuensis of the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Baracoa be paid $75 monthly ($900 annually) instead of the $644 previously paid him; therefore the yearly estimate of this department on December 31, 1900, was actually (as it is to-day) $88,569; and, inasmuch as that existing

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at the end of the last fiscal year, namely, on June 30, 1900, amounted to $85,275, the present estimate shows an increase of $3,296 over said estimate, an increase referring exclusively to the personnel.

The estimate of the expenses actually in force is as follows:

Department:			
1 secretary	$6,000		
1 official, first grade, assistant in office of secretary	1,500		
		$7,500	
SUBSECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
1 subsecretary (assistant secretary)	4,000		
1 typewriter and English translator, official, third grade	1,000		
1 official, fourth grade, in charge of documents received and forwarded	800		
1 amanuensis, first grade, for the general registry	600		
1 official, third grade, in charge of the statistics of the department	1,000		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same (first grade)	600		
2 amanuenses, first grade, at $600	1,200		
1 janitor	600		
2 orderlies or messengers, at $400	800		
1 servant	240		
		10,840	
Office material, etc		720	
			$19,060
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES.			
Chief's office:			
1 agricultural engineer, chief of bureau	$3,000		
1 amanuensis, first grade	600		
1 orderly	400		
		$4,000	
Bureau of agriculture:			
1 chief of bureau	1,600		
1 official, third grade, agricultural expert	1,000		
1 amanuensis, first grade	600		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		3,700	
Bureau of industries and commerce:			
1 chief of bureau	1,600		
1 official, third grade	1,000		
1 official, fourth grade, checker	800		
1 official, fifth grade, filing clerk	680		
1 official, fifth grade	680		
1 typewriter, clerk, fifth grade	680		
1 amanuensis, first grade, assistant checker	600		
3 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,500		
		7,540	
Bureau of American trade-marks and patents:			
1 chief of bureau, official, first grade	1,500		
1 official, third grade, in charge of register and archives	1,000		
1 official, fourth grade, checker	800		
2 amanuenses, second grade, at $500	1,000		
		4,300	
Office supplies for the section		1,000	
			20,540
Provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce:			
1 secretary, official, first grade, for the province of Habana	$1,400		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,900	
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Matanzas	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES—cont'd.

Provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce—Continued.			
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer for the province of Pinar del Rio	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Santa Clara	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	
1 secretary, official, third grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Santiago de Cuba	1,000		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
		1,500	
1 secretary, official, fourth grade, agricultural engineer, for the province of Puerto Principe	800		
1 amanuensis, third grade	400		
		1,200	
Office supplies for the several provinces		540	
			9,640

GENERAL INSPECTION AND PROVINCIAL SECTIONS OF FORESTS AND MINES.

1 chief engineer, inspector-general of forests and mines in the sections of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara	$3,000		
1 assistant engineer, second grade, of forests, official, second grade	1,200		
1 assistant engineer, third grade, of forests, official, third grade	1,000		
1 official, fifth grade, of forests	680		
2 assistant engineers of mines, officials, third grade, at $1,000	2,000		
1 official, of mines, fourth grade	800		
1 draftsman	600		
1 amanuensis, second grade	500		
1 orderly (messenger), second grade	360		
		$10,140	
Office supplies of the inspectors-general and the provincial sections of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara		360	
			10,500
Personnel of the provincial sections of forests of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe:			
1 engineer, first grade, chief of bureau of second class, head of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	$2,000		
2 third assistants, officials, third grade, at $1,000	2,000		
1 amanuensis, third grade	400		
1 orderly, third grade	240		
		4,640	
Office supplies		180	
			4,820
Provincial inspector of forests:			
1 inspector for the province of Habana	$2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the Isle of Pines		2,000	
1 inspector for the province of Pinar del Rio	$2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	

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GENERAL INSPECTION AND PROVINCIAL SECTIONS OF FORESTS AND MINES—continued.

Principal inspector of forests—Continued.			
1 inspector for the province of Puerto Principe	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the districts of Holguin, Bayamo, and Manzanillo	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	644		
		2,788	
1 inspector for the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Baracoa	2,144		
1 amanuensis, assistant to same	900		
		3,044	
			18,984
Personnel of the provincial section of mines of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe:			
1 engineer, first grade, chief of bureau, second class, head of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe	2,000		
2 third assistants, officials, third grade, at $1,000	2,000		
1 draftsman-amanuensis	600		
1 orderly	200		
		4,800	
Office supplies		225	
			5,025
Total			88,569

AGRICULTURE.

No order of a general character has been issued during the six months to which this report refers in connection with agricultural matters. The project of agricultural stations referred to in the last report is almost complete and will shortly be presented to the military governor of the island, recommending same for his approval, together with the reform of the present provincial boards of agriculture, commerce, and industries, to which reference was also made in the aforementioned report, in order that in case it be approved they may be included in the budget of general expenses of this department, which are to be in force during the coming fiscal year 1901–2.

IMMIGRATION.

One of the principal factors in the development of agriculture is, without doubt, the laboring personnel obtainable for country labor. And as the lack of said laborers in Cuba is well known now more than ever, having to pay very high wages for those few at hand—few in proportion to the demand—it became necessary to issue an immigration law adapted to the circumstances of the country which would satisfactorily solve said difficulty.

The condition established in consequence of the state of affairs mentioned in the last report has not changed in any way, owing to which the undersigned secretary submitted for the approval of the military governor of the island, under date of September 24, 1900, a draft of decree relating to the immigration of laborers and their families from the Balearic and Canary islands.

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THE LUCIA SUGAR FACTORY OF MR PERFECTO LACOSTE.

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"CENTRAL LUCIA." (WORKINGMEN'S LODGINGS.)

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CUTTING AND GATHERING OF THE CANE.

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BOTANICAL GARDENS.

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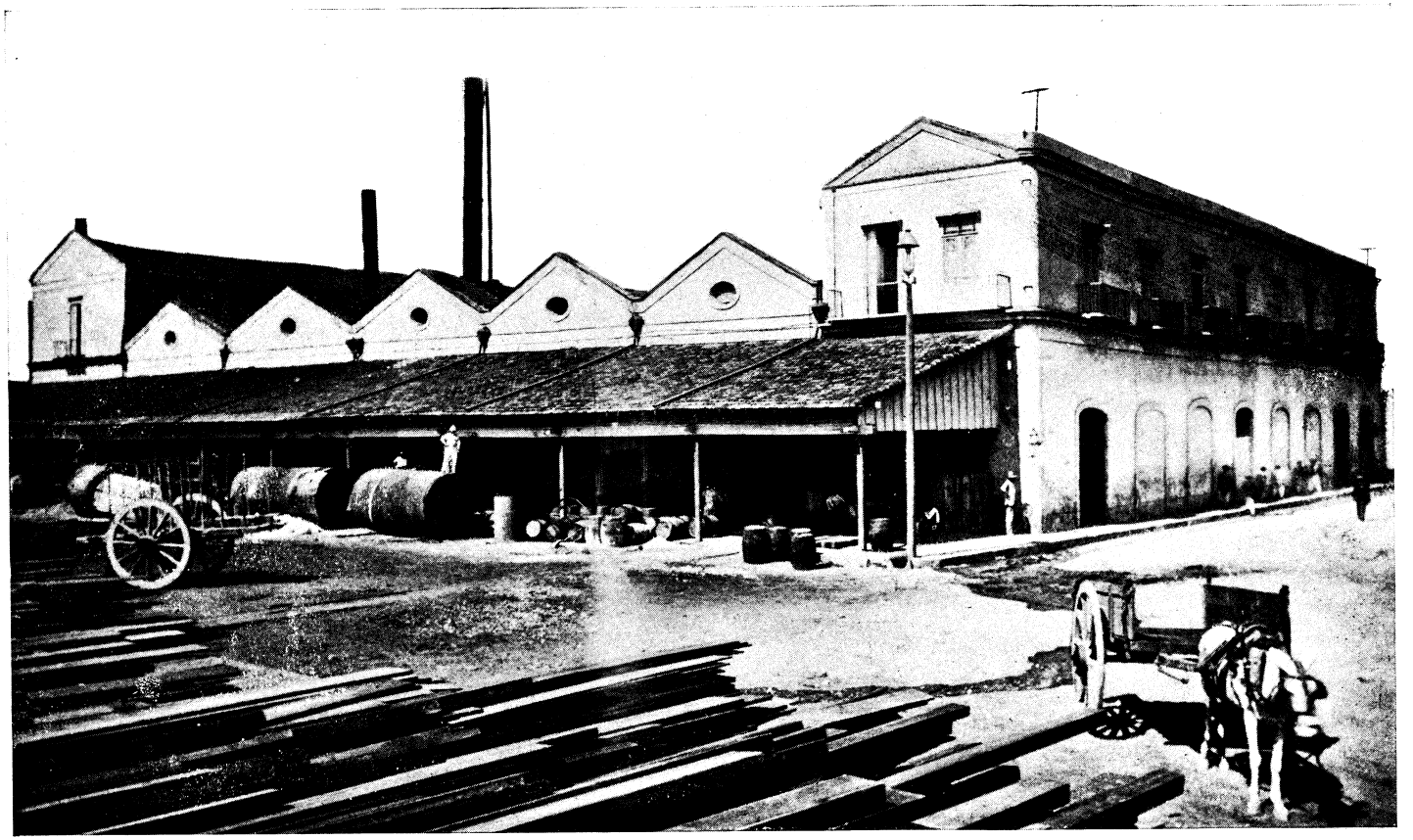

CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. SOUTHERN FAÇADE TOWARD TALLAPIEDRA WHARVES.

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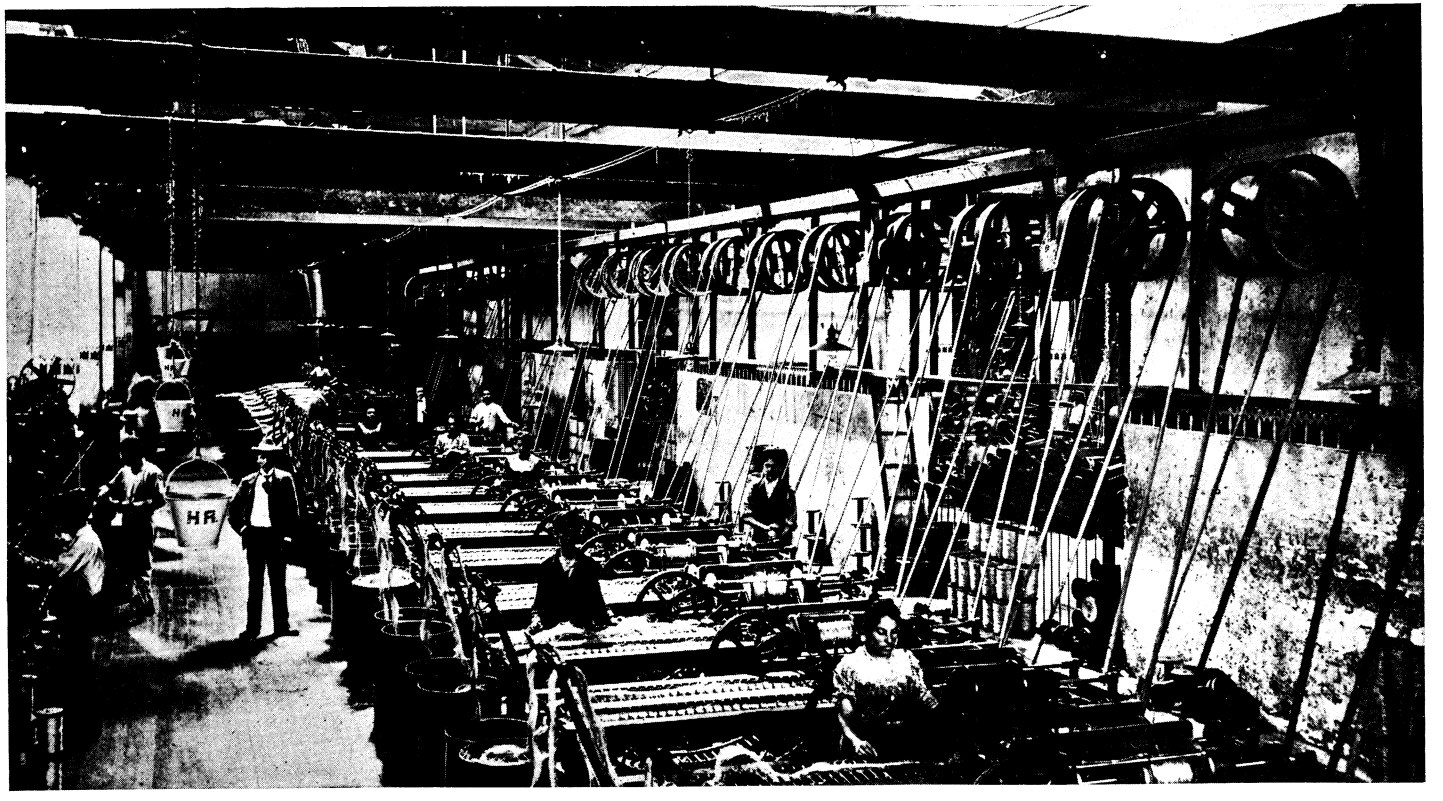

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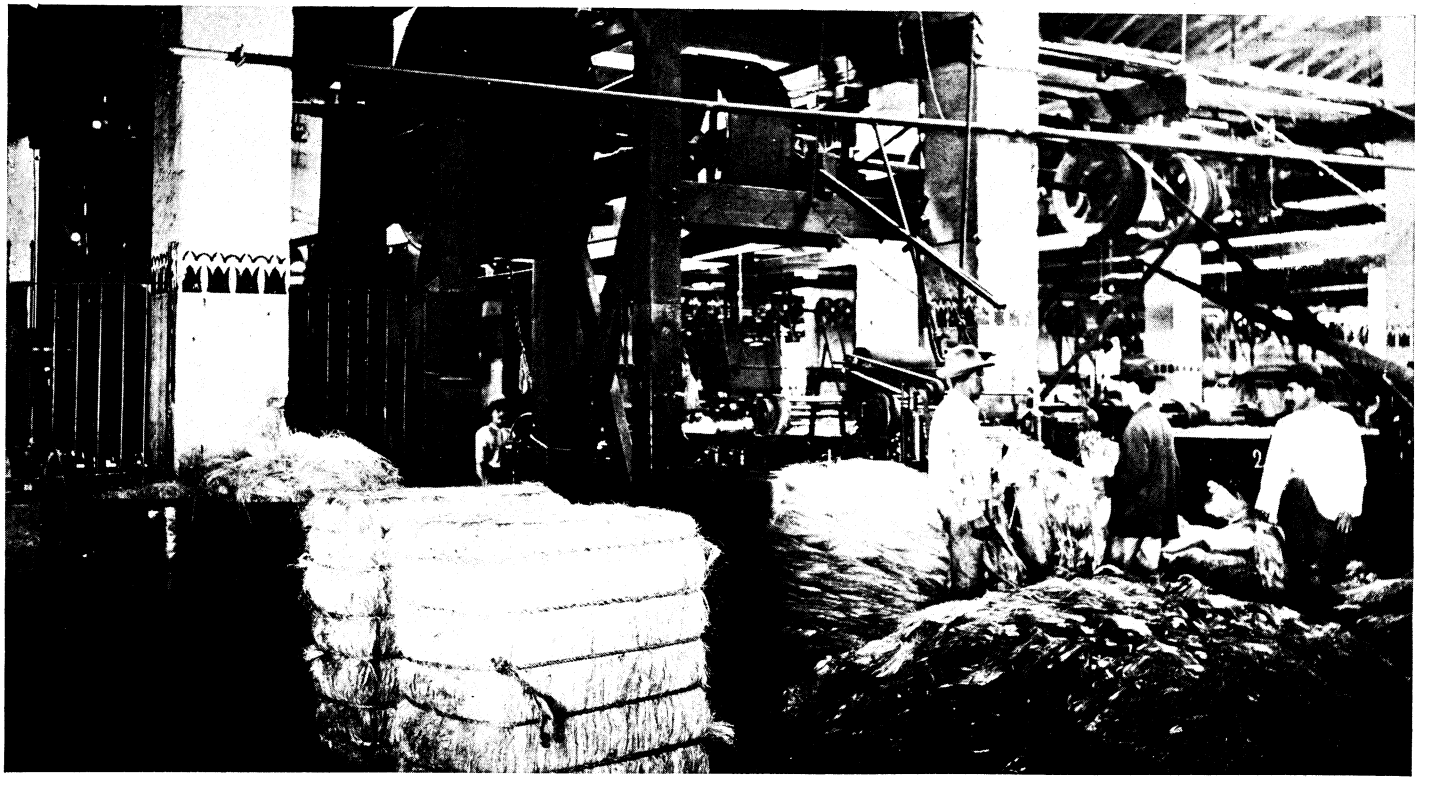

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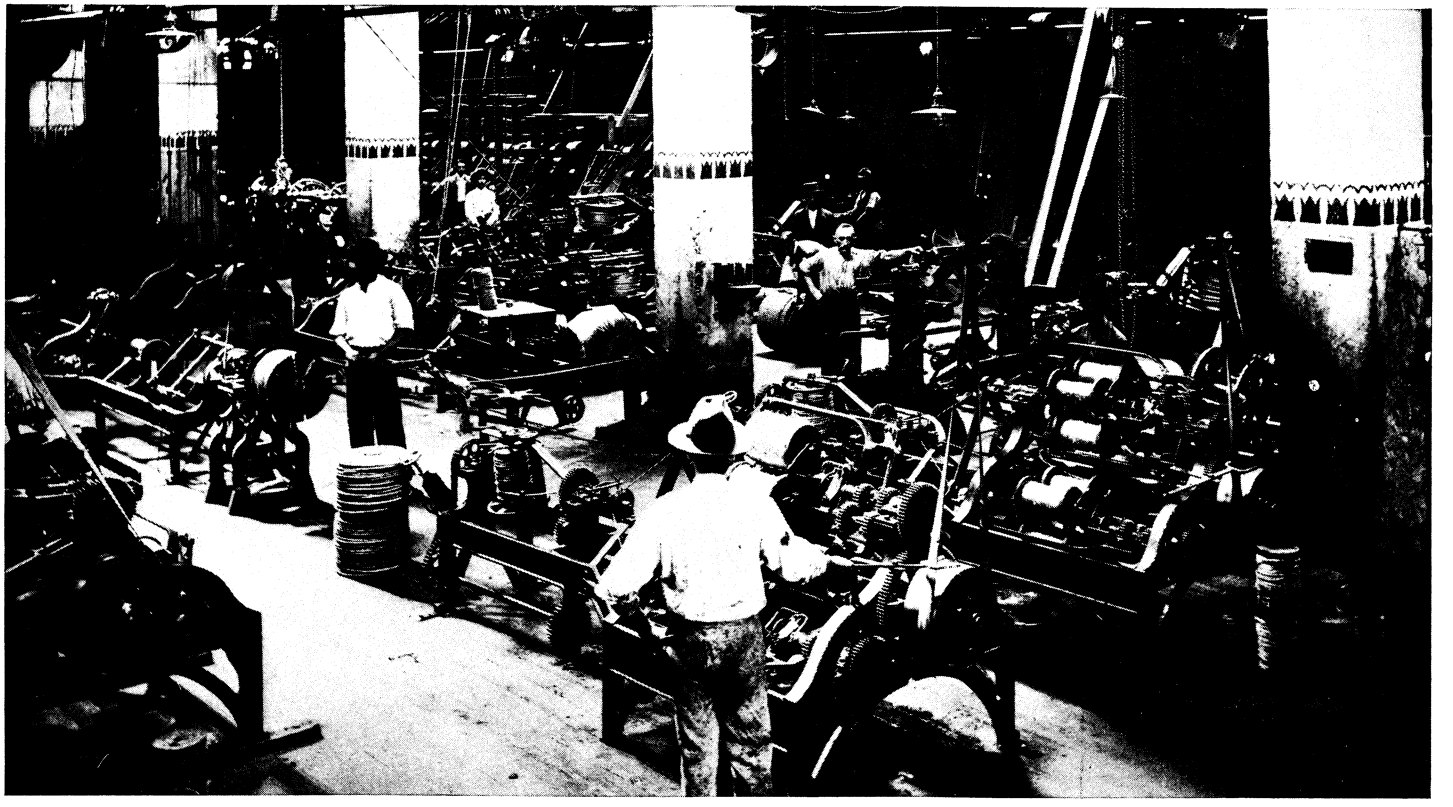

CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. TWISTING DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

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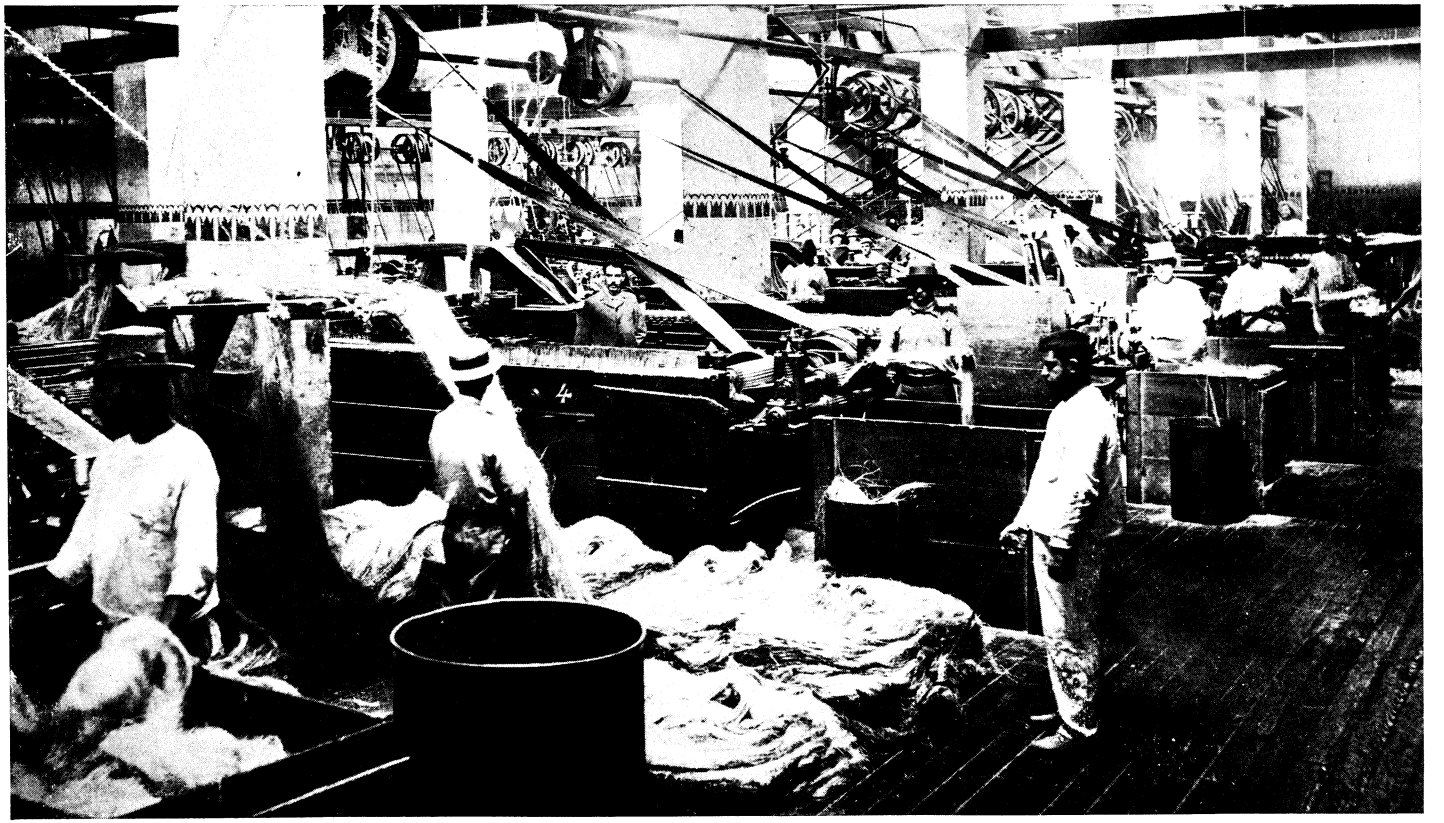

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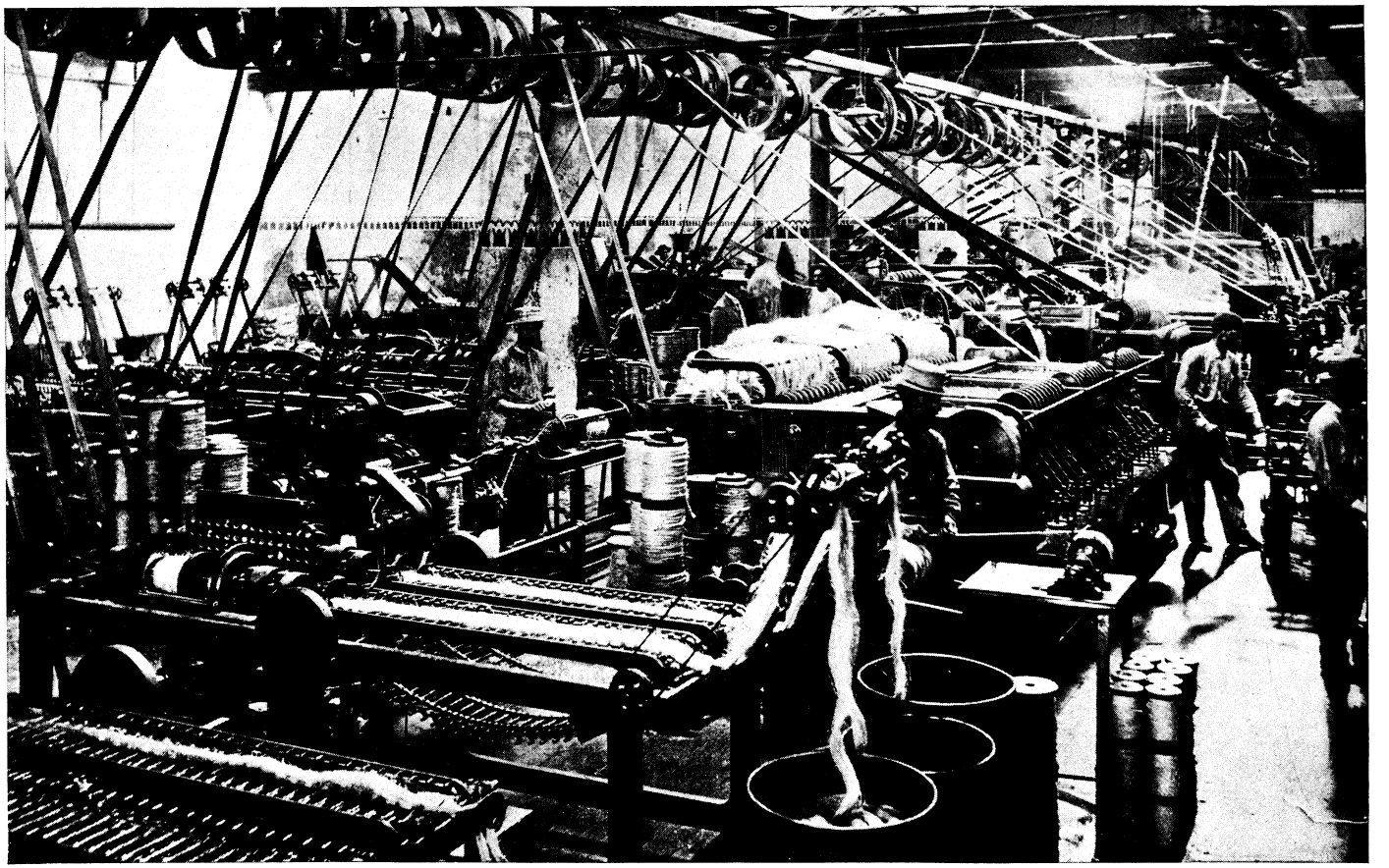

CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. JENNIES AND BINDER TWINE AND CORDS DEPARTMENT.

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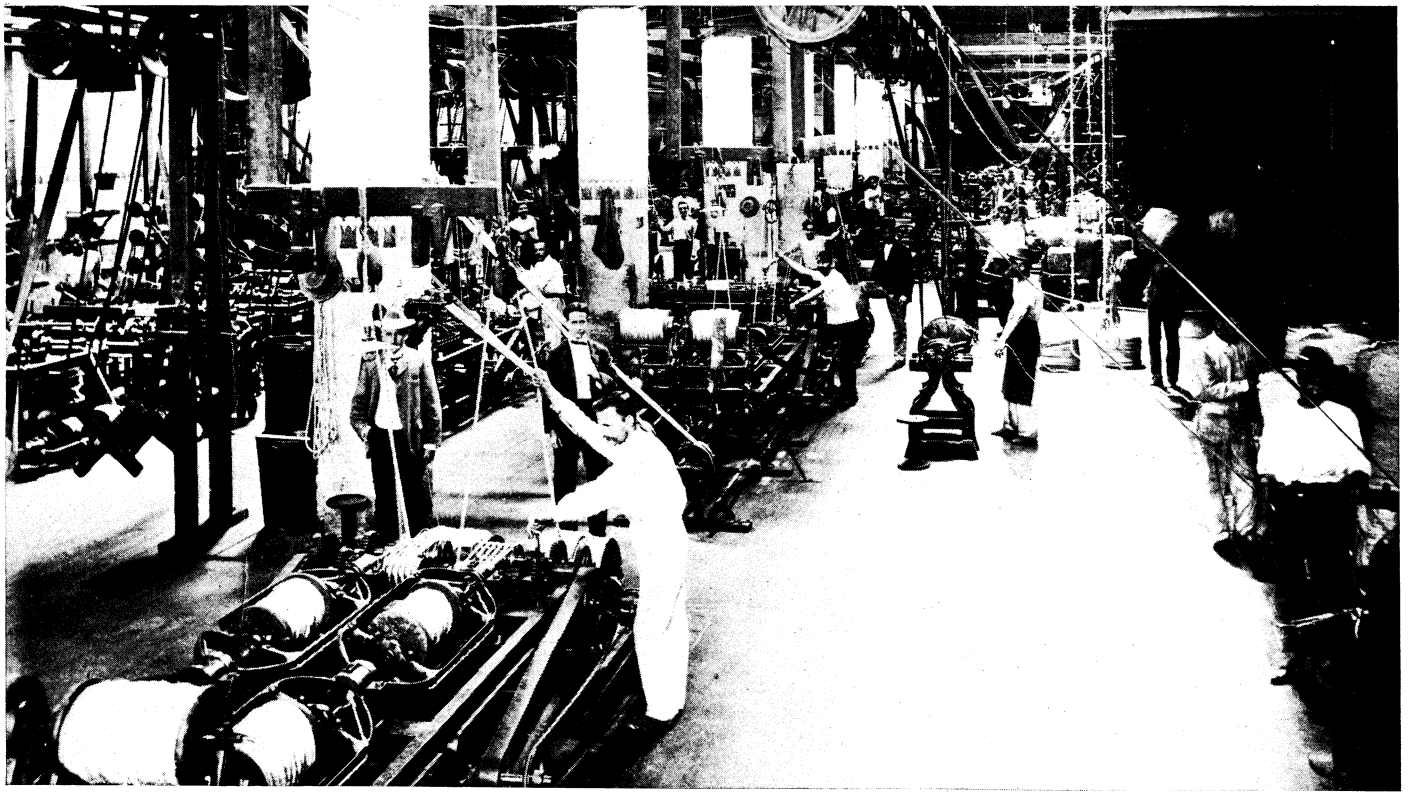

CORDAGE FACTORY OF HEYDRICH, RAFFLOER & CO., HABANA. TWISTING DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

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As the principal reasons are mentioned in the decree in question, we deem it timely to fully copy it, as follows:

SIR: One of the problems which in the past, as well as now, has more deeply preoccupied public opinion in the island of Cuba is that of her population. In order to reach a wise solution of the same, the government should give its best attention by taking measures in such wise that, without ever ignoring high interests which are intimately connected with the island's future destinies, we may at once be enabled to render to our incipient reconstruction all the assistance which it imperatively requires. It is a well-known fact that, aside from the notable increase in the cultivation of other fruits, there is already in our fields cane enough for the manufacture of more than a half million tons of sugar, and fears are entertained that, owing to the scarcity of labor prevailing in most of the sugar districts, a great portion of that cane may be left in the fields, to the greatest detriment, not only of those who own it, but of the country at large. In the supposition, which is not acceptable, that by extending the sugar season beyond the time established by experience, all that cane might be converted into sugar, actual facts would always verify the statement that with the existing working population the maximum of production, however great the efforts to obtain it, which reveal of themselves the vitality and the incomparable energies of our people, is still too small, insufficient, so that it may be said with reason that Cuba has reached that degree of prosperity to which we all aspire, it is evident that it has become imperative to adopt measures toward the rapid immigration of several thousand laborers through whose timely participation all danger may disappear of a failure, more or less important, of the efforts realized by our planters, and which will permit that a new and efficient impulse be given to the reconstruction of the country, which otherwise, rather than to stagnation, would directly go to retrogession and, in the end, to complete ruin, since, owing to the increased competition which is made by several nations to our products, it is not possible that success should crown the efforts of the Cuban agriculturists unless they gather crops the abundance of which shall counterbalance the low prices generally prevailing.

These results can only be attained by diminishing the cost of production and, without prejudice to other measures that will have to be taken and which it is not opportune even to mention here, that which is most urgent of all, that without which nearly all the others should prove inefficient as devoid of basis, is the establishment of an immigration service as a state charge, absolutely indispensable toward the rapid reconstruction of the country, a considerable appropriation to be granted to this effect every year.

It is impossible at this moment to leave to individuals the problem of immigration. It is futile to expect that immigration companies will be formed, even admitting that there are persons willing to organize them, which is doubtful, to say the least.

The man coming to Cuba from far-off countries to till her soil should come unhampered by obligations which, after all, are practically ineffectual. Even so, if immigration should be abandoned to the initiative of individuals, it would continue to be as insignificent as during the time of our greatest prosperity, because transportation is costly and it is only the few who can defray the expenses. If we wish that it be as numerous as the necessities which our production requires, it is necessary to promote it, which among us can alone be done by the State, which may well consider itself repaid for its work whatever the portion of the country where the benefits derived from immigration are reaped, since such benefits affect the entire community. This can not be equally said of the individual who, after having defrayed the expenses of bringing here a number of men with the hope that he would utilize their work, should, whenever he least expected it, find that those men had gone to till the soil of another.

Any individual to whom such a thing might happen would thus have made sacrifices the immediate utility of which, although benefiting the community, does not go to him but to others; and under the present condition of our planters it is not to be presumed that there are many, if there be one, ready to undertake an enterprise as costly as it is risky.

It is therefore the state which must with decision face the problem of immigration as a means of enabling the island to reconstruct its wealth, and none should consider as an obstacle toward the realization of this purpose the possibility that, despite all precaution, there may come a number of immigrants not answering the ends in view. Before the magnitude and the transcendence of a work like this, partial failures should count for little or nothing.

This being established and taking it for granted, for public opinion as regards this matter is unanimous in this country that the only immigration desirable is white immigration, it is necessary to obtain it from the sources whence alone as a rule the

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men come who, born in other climates, have shown that they are capable to endure and actually endure the rigors of our climate, it not even appearing that they are to a great degree intimidated by fear of the perils to which they unquestionably expose themselves. These men, who without difficulty mingle with our population and adapt themselves to it, come, for the most part, from the Canary Islands and the northern provinces of Spain. From there and from the other Spanish provinces must they be brought, simply offering to them work under conditions more lucrative than those which can be obtained in their own regions. Cuba is too well known to them that it be necessary to make use of disguised advertising. Those who in response to the appeal made to them should come to our country, know beforehand that here they will find in all parts countrymen and friends, if not relatives, who shall lead their first steps, aside from the protection that the state, which brings them here, must give to them, by furnishing them the means of subsistence during the first days after their arrival and by directfng them to the producing centers where their work is solicited. As together with the immigration thus obtained by mere laborers as peremptory assistance to our agriculture, the immigration of families, coming as the laborers, from rural districts, and inured to the hardships of country work, would be highly advantageous to this island, it would likewise be well to facilitate immediately the coming of such families, the state defraying their traveling expenses in concert with those landholders, who, with the approval and aid of the government and furnishing the necessary guaranty, should be willing to undertake the colonization of their lands, thus starting upon a solid basis and in a permanent way the real development of our rural population. For the greater success of this enterprise it would not be well to establish rules invariable to which all those who wish to colonize should have to subject themselves. It is preferable to leave the door open to the manifold combinations which may occur to the minds of the property owners. By doing so, the state rendering generous aid to all private initiative, whatever its form, seriously leading to the development of the country, it is to be expected that the day will not be far when a considerable number of agricultural settlements have been established in places which would otherwise continue long uncultivated and unpeopled.

For the reasons set forth above, the undersigned secretary has the honor to recommend to you the publication of the following order:

I. The treasury of the island of Cuba shall defray the expenses caused by the immigration of laborers and families from Spain, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands, provided that said immigration be realized in conformity with the conditions which are determined in this order.

II. To meet the expenses referred to in the preceding paragraph, an appropriation of $400,000 is hereby granted, of which the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries is authorized to make use from this date until June 30, 1901.

III. The secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries shall appoint the personnel necessary for the better performance of this service, both within the island and in those of the Spanish provinces where the presence of commissioners shall be necessary to have charge of all that relates to the selection and shipping of the emigrants.

IV. Stations for immigrants shall be established at such ports as the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries shall designate.

V. No commissioner shall give passage at the expense of the island's treasury to any person coming to this island if not inured to country work, or ship a greater number of emigrants than that determined by the secretary with respect to each of the expeditions authorized by the same.

VI. The immigrants, upon their arrival in the port to which they have been destined, shall be met by the director of the local immigrants' station, who shall conduct them to the station immediately after the collector of customs has complied with the regulations governing his office, as prescribed in orders previously published, which shall continue to be in force as far as said regulations are not in conflict with what is determined in this order.

The State will have charge of the maintenance of the immigrants as long as they shall lawfully remain in the station.

No tax of any kind shall be levied upon the immigrants.

VII. The director of the station, in compliance with such instructions as he may have received from the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, shall place the immigrants at the disposal of the persons at whose petition the immigration was realized.

VIII. If said persons should refuse to take charge of the immigrants, these shall remain in the station until occupation has been given to them in the country. From this moment the State shall relinquish any obligation toward the immigrants, as such immigrants, which it may have incurred in bringing them to the island of Cuba.

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IX. The secretary shall determine the number of immigrants to be brought in each expedition.

In order to do this he shall bear in mind the petitions officially made by owners or managers of estates known to be responsible. Each petition shall be accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the public treasury or in some reliable bank to the order of the secretary, for the amount of $6 for each laborer whose immigration is solicited. These sums shall be refunded immediately after the interested parties have furnished a certificate issued by the alcalde de barrio, viséd by the alcalde municipal of the district, showing that occupation has been given to the laborers.

Notwithstanding what is determined in the preceding paragraph, the secretary may authorize the shipping of a number of emigrants greater than that solicited by individuals, if in his judgment it shall be advantageous to meet the needs of agriculture, or to employ them in public works of the State or of the municipalities, for which it is not easy to find sufficient laborers within the island.

X. In the case recited in Article VIII, the persons at whose petition the immigration of laborers has been realized shall be held responsible to reimburse the amount of the expenses arising from the noncompliance of their obligation, the amount of the deposit to which Article IX refers to be used for this purpose, and if said deposit should be insufficient, said defaulters shall pay the difference, which, if necessary, shall be compulsorily collected.

XI. If through any motive other than illness, as shown by a medical certificate, an immigrant should refuse to do country work before two years have elapsed from the date of his arrival in the island, said immigrant shall pay the island treasury double the amount of the expenses arising from his immigration. If he should not do so he may be shipped back to the port where he took passage for this island.

XII. The immigrants who should become sick while in the immigrants' station shall be taken to a hospital, where they should be cared for at the expense of the State. If upon their release from the hospital they should not be able to engage in country work they shall be again admitted in the station, where they shall be authorized to remain for one month, at the expense of the State, and if at the expiration of said period they should not still be able to go to the country and work they shall return, at the expense of the State, to the port where they took passage for this island, unless they are taken charge of by some responsible person or corporation guaranteeing that said immigrants will not become a public charge.

XIII. Any person wishing to establish an agricultural settlement in land of his property with State aid shall submit his proposition to the secretary, accompanying a descriptive statement, deeds of property, and plans of the lands, and likewise stating what contracts he is willing to enter with the immigrants' families, assistance which he intends to give them, the industries and exploitations to which the settlement is to be devoted, means of communications, transportation facilities, the number of families which he desires to obtain for the settlement and where from, and finally, what aid he solicits from the State for the establishment of the settlement.

The secretary, after consultation with agricultural experts, who, in order to make their report, shall carefully inspect the lands in question, shall accept or reject the propositions that have been submitted to him. In the case of acceptance he shall determine the guaranty to be given by the promoter for the execution of the project, and when such guaranty has been furnished he shall send copies of the project to the respective commissioners abroad for the selection and shipping of the families solicited.

XIV. The State shall not incur any obligation toward the families who, having accepted the propositions to which the preceding article refers and having taken possession of what they stipulated, shall come into disagreement with the parties with whom they contracted.

XV. The secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries shall publish such decrees and instructions as shall be necessary toward the execution of this order,

The foregoing draft of decree not having been approved, this department has left in suspense the orders which had been prepared for the enforcement of the same.

CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The replenishment of our cattle ranches with foreign-bred cattle, of easy acclimatization in the country, has also been the object of special attention on the part of this department.

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Although circular No. 38 of the War Department, Washington, dated July 12, 1899, published by Headquarters, Division of Cuba, on the 17th of August of the same year, which has been referred to in the last report of this department, provides for the free entry of bulls and cows for breeding purposes, the conditions therein established, though they are suitable and proper for a country like the United States, where special attention is given to the improvement of the breeds, for Cuba they are impracticable and useless, inasmuch as there are no cattle to improve. What is needed here is the importation of cows in as large a number as possible, at the lowest price and with the greatest facilities; advantages which are not obtainable if the provisions contained in the aforementioned circular are to be complied with; apart from the fact that the cattle combining the conditions therein mentioned can only be obtained in Europe or in the United States, and that besides their high price a great many die during the period of acclimatization; a fact which removes them from the reach of the breeders in general, proven by the fact that only a limited number of bulls, cows, and calves have been imported under the provisions of the aforementioned circular.

Based upon those reasons the undersigned secretary, under date of June 19, 1900, recommended the following to the military governor of Cuba:

First. That a petition be made to the Government at Washington requesting that the importation of cows into the island of Cuba should be declared free of duties by all commercial ports, without restrictions or hindrances of any kind.

Second. That a decree be given prohibiting in absolute the slaughtering of cows and heifers under heavy penalties.

Third. To exempt from taxation for a term of three years the properties exclusively dedicated to cattle raising.

But in the opinion of the undersigned this was not sufficient to attain the object in view; and as no action had yet been taken in connection with the preceding recommendation, this department submitted to the approval of the aforementioned authority, under date of September 21, 1900, a draft of decree which it considered of a more practical and immediate results, and which reads as follows:

Herding has always figured among the more important branches of wealth in this island. There were here devoted to the raising of cattle, up to 1895, a great number of ranches, especially in the provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, where, it may be added, whole districts were engaged in cattle raising almost to the exclusion of all other business. The work of reconstructing these districts is more difficult than elsewhere, because the greater number of landholders there merely own the estates, and considering the obstacles, well known to all, which hinder the development of land credit among us, there are not for the present any probabilities that said landowners may again put their estates in operation.

In excursions which we have recently made through different parts of the island we have been able to verify that in the old sugar districts and in some portions of the country near the seacoast some progress has been made toward reconstruction, and therefore these are not the districts which are more in need of immediate help. On the other hand the existing paralysis threatens indefinitely to continue in the districts formerly engaged in the cattle business. Such condition, in my opinion, should amply justify that the State should, without delay, come to their assistance by furnishing the owners of estates, or those who operate them, cattle with which to reconstruct the estates.

Beginning in small scale as an experiment by those districts where assistance is more needed, this measure might, should the results prove satisfactory, be extended to the rest of the country. For these reasons, and pending measures which I pur-

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pose to submit to you, tending to the general development of production, I request that you impart your approval to the following draft of an order:

I. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce is hereby authorized to invest $100,000 in the purchase of cattle for breeding purposes, said cattle to be employed toward the development of herding. The island treasury shall place said sum to the order of the secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce.

II. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce shall furnish said cattle to the owners of estates or to those having charge of the same, and these shall pay the State as the price of each head of cattle a sum equal to the amount of money employed in its purchase and importation.

III. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce, whenever he may so deem opportune, may grant that the payment of the purchase price of the cattle, or a part thereof, be made in one or more installments. In this case the cattle shall be inscribed in the cattle registry as State property, transfer thereof to be made to the purchaser when the price stipulated shall have been fully paid. The installments shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per year.

IV. The decision of the secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce in all which relates to the sale of cattle or with the concession of installments for the payment of the price thereof shall be final.

V. The secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce shall decree the dispositions necessary for the execution of this order.

Although the foregoing has not as yet been explicitly approved, it has been accepted by the military governor, who has once more given proof of the interest he takes in everything which is beneficial to the agricultural reconstruction of this island, granted, on the 13th of October, 1900, an appropriation of $5,000 to meet the preliminary expenses (traveling and incidental), and on December of the same year granted another sum ($110,000) in order to immediately proceed with the purchase and distribution of the cattle among the cattle breeders in the island who needed them mostly and who were in condition to sufficiently guarantee the reimbursement of its cost to the treasurer.

With the approval of the afore-mentioned military authority, this department specially commissioned an employee, well qualified for the purpose, for the acquisition of the necessary cattle in the Republic of Mexico, where, according to experience, are obtained those better suited for this country, at reasonable prices and in good condition for breeding purposes.

The employee aforementioned having gone to Mexico in position to begin negotiations for the purchase, the undersigned secretary proceeded to organize at the same time the organisms which were to be in charge in each locality of the proper and safe distribution of the cattle as they arrived. Said organisms were to be known under the name of juntas de fomento agrícola y pecuaria, the distribution to be made in accordance with the instructions issued for that purpose on the 12th of December, 1900.

Those boards were established, to begin with, in the cities of Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Principe, and Holguin, being presided over by the mayors of the respective municipalities, and as members, prominent residents of the locality well known for their public spirit. The first bill of exchange drawn for the purchase of cattle was for $50,000, forwarded about the middle of December and payable to the order of the aforementioned commissioner; and the first shipment of said cattle amounting to 466 cows, 69 steers, 48 heifers, 29 bulls, and 65 mares; it was received in the port of Tunas de Zaza on the 29th of the same month of December, consigned to the junta of fomento of Sancti Spiritus.

At the end of the last half of 1900, or, in other words, at the conclusion of the period of time comprised in this report, the balance of

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the cattle had been bought and was shipped or about to be shipped to this island, and which is to be landed at the ports of Casilda, Nuevitas, and Gibara.

The reports reaching this department relative to the condition of the cattle received to date are entirely satisfactory, showing the good faith of those supplying the wants of the ranchmen and breeders of the locality in lots of equal classes.

The services rendered by the agricultural section of this department of a private nature during the 6 months referred to are as follows:

Dr. Davalos, the distinguished bacteriologist of the Histo-Bacteriological Laboratory of Habana, was commissioned to proceed to Washington and Paris (a credit of $1,000 having been issued by the treasury of Cuba for the purpose) with the object of studying the manner of preparing the vaccine in this island against the maladies known as carbuncle and pintadilla (hog cholera), which attacks cattle and hogs: the service was a complete success, according to the communication of the director of said laboratory, giving an account of Dr. Davalos's return, the results of those studies, and the intention of forwarding to this department the virus prepared in said laboratory, together with the corresponding instructions for its use, after rectifying the work of experimenting that is being done in the lands ceded for the purpose by the military governor in the Quinta de los Molinos.

There is no doubt whatever that with the preparation in Cuba of the aforementioned virus an important factor to the welfare of our cattle industry will have been acquired.

In the cocoanut groves of the municipal termino (judicial circuit) of Jaruco and the ward of Arroyo Naranjo, province of Habana, a disease made its appearance, known as uredo cococívero, according to Dr. Ramos, or diaspis vandalicus, according to Dr. Torre, which rapidly destroyed said trees.

Two employees of this department having been ordered to study the above-mentioned disease and to suggest the best methods of arresting the ravages of the same, proceeded forthwith to the infected localities, employing in the estate of Dr. Donoso, in Arroyo Naranjo, where the pest first appeared, the use of sulphate of copper in addition to lime and kerosene.

A plague of insects having made its appearance in the the municipal termino (judicial circuit) of Bolondron, Union de Reyes and others in the province of Matanzas, belonging to the family of the Acridium, and which commenced to devastate the cane fields and other plants, the agricultural engineer, chief of the bureau of agriculture of this department, was ordered to proceed forthwith to the infected points and fight the aforementioned plague.

In compliance with said order, the said engineer submits the following report:

In compliance with your order of the 17th of the present month (July), directing me to proceed forthwith to the judicial circuits of Union de Reyes and Bolondron, for the purpose of studying the insect that, in the shape of a plague, had made its appearance in that neighborhood, and which plague lent credence to the popular idea that it was that known as the plague of locusts (an importation from other countries), I have the honor to report the results of my observations: Undoubtedly there were grounds for alarm, because in the estate where the pest made its appearance an American camp was located, and it was reasonable to suppose that the terrible germ of the American locust came over secreted among the hay imported for the use of the cavalry. Under this impression I proceeded with my investigations. I ascertained through the country folks of the neighborhood that the plague had commenced a month and a half ago, and took the shape of a small, green insect, like grasshoppers

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without wings, and that they had afterward continued to grow, changing their color to light brown, until they had been transformed into perfect insects with their pair of wings; in other words, into a real grasshopper as it is at present. Those same countrymen had noticed that at first there were only green hoppers without wings; at the end of fifteen days about 5 per cent could fly; later the proportion was duplicated and even triplicated, and to-day about half fly and the other half are still in the green, hopper stage, by which may be seen that the latter half will, within a few days, change to full-fledged grasshoppers and lay their eggs. From the first I noticed with satisfaction that it was not the locust we had to contend with, and that although we must in future adopt measures against the present plague, it is nothing compared to what we would have to guard against if it were the plague of locusts (imported).

My opinion, expressed on the spot to the gentlemen accompanying me, is that we have simply to fight the common grasshopper, native of Cuba, which, owing to the favorable conditions existing for its propagation, often swarming in clouds, darkening the sun and creating havoc among the fields devoted to agriculture.

The insect in question belongs to the order of Orthopteros family of the Acrididos, and which family contains many species prejudicial to agriculture, known under the common name of grasshoppers, locusts, etc., as well as the family of Yocuseidos.

This species is not the true locust that thrives in the lands of Europe and the north of Africa; neither is it the species of American grasshoppers so justly feared in the Rocky Mountains and other regions in the United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that I was certain in the opinion I had formed with regard to the facts gathered on the spot in relation to the matter, I brought with me several specimens for the purpose of consulting with the distinguished naturalist, Dr. La Torre, professor of zoology in our university, who, agreeing entirely with my opinion, in that the said insect was not the locust known in Europe, classified it under the name of Acririum Palles, very common to our fields and native of Cuba, consequently not imported.

Inasmuch as the plague first made its appearance in its primitive stage, or that known as the insect stage, undergoing afterwards all the transformations until reaching the stage of a full-winged insect, all suspicions as to its being a migratory insect so much feared in other countries are at once allayed. It is most probable that the past period of great drought, or some similar cause, has favored the extraordinary propagation of this species, which events have been observed in other points at other times, such as in the year 1869, in Sierra Morena, and in 1884, in the plantation Diana, belonging to Señor Soler, which plagues came under my observation, and which I remember distinctly presented themselves in the same shape, although not so intense.

Not wishing to make this report too lengthy, I refrain from describing the insect technically and in detail, more so when Dr. La Torre has agreed to report to the Academy of Sciences on the subject.

Once known the enemy we have to contend with, I beg to advise the Government upon the course to pursue and not waver in its determination to avoid a repetition of the case in future years, as it is sure to repeat itself, and perhaps on a larger scale. This insect prefers as a habitation the hard grounds and, as a rule, selects this kind of soil for its nest, laying there its eggs; its eggs remain deposited in the ground until the proper opportunity and the conditions of temperature and humidity hatch them, the period of incubation lasting sometimes as much as one year. They feed off the plants without, as a general rule, attacking the roots. They have a special fondness for the young grass known as paral; on the other hand, they prefer the old cane, perhaps due to the fact that the leaves of the new cane are more bitter. They do not stay in newly plowed land; on the contrary, they seem to avoid it.

They have a tendency to stay on the highest parts of the plant, and it is a noteworthy fact that they are in a sort of comatose or sleepy state toward dawn or any time between midnight and the break of day, said hour being the time most favorable for destroying them. In my opinion, it is impracticable to pretend to exterminate the pest, either forcing them into a ditch for the purpose of destroying same, or using machinery, as in the United States (made for that purpose), owing to the highly developed state of the cane fields, which makes them impassable and the impossibility of getting in the interior of same. Neither can the method of sprinkling with chemical salts be employed, nor the application of insect powders, advised by several authorities, much less the burning of gasoline, etc., which methods, as a rule, are exceedingly costly and, to a certain extent, useless; and this only in lands easy of access to man; it being impracticable in the fields of Cuba, devoted to the cultivation of cane. Besides, these insects belonging to this plague are at present full grown; by reason of which it would not be desirable to proceed to exterminate same, because said proceedings would cause them to spread to other sections of the country not yet invaded; on the contrary, our efforts should be confined to reducing them to the smallest possible space and wait for the proper time for their extermination by burning.

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The insect has only a few months of life. As soon as they lay their eggs under ground they die off; therefore, at the termination of said period, as a natural consequence, the plague ceases to exist; but it might leave us open to one more terrible for the future, and this is what we have to avoid.

In my opinion we ought to wait for the dry season and, without stinting ourselves, burn all the land that has been infected, with a view of destroying the germ deposited in the earth. It would be also desirable to plow the said lands after burning same, in case the fire should not sufficiently destroy the germ, to expose it to the action of the atmosphere and within the reach of the fowls which feed on same.

In my opinion the damage caused so far is of small importance, and I also believe that the cane attacked, the growth of which has been momentarily paralyzed, will return to its normal state within a few days. Before concluding, I must cite the following occurrence, worthy of being mentioned, and which, with pleasure, came under my personal observation: Upon my arrival at the place stricken my attention was called to a small group of toties (birds), which eagerly pursued the insects. The order was given to place in different furrows a deposit of water, in order that they might not be frightened away through lack of said liquid, and at the end of three days, after the first appearance of the first named, such was the number of same that they could be counted by the thousand, and to such an extent that I have not the slightest doubt that with the powerful aid of same the extermination of the dreaded enemy would be accomplished more rapidly.

There being in existence certain doubts, in spite of the facts stated in the preceding report, in regard to the proper classification of the aforementioned insect, several specimens of same were forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, for the purpose of getting its opinion, said Department classifying the insect referred to as the Schistocerca Palliius.

This Department, which continues to watch the affair, owing to the fatal ending its reappearance would bring our lands, continues to give the matter its careful attention, and having provided for the careful watching of same, it only awaits the opportunity of issuing orders for the adoption of methods for putting an end to the state of affairs and combating the malady.

In order to comply with the terms set forth in order No. 335, series 1900, of Headquarters Department of Cuba, creating boards of assessors in the fiscal zones of the island, and directing that this department name, on its part, a person competent in agricultural matters a member of each board, the following were appointed: For those of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, the agricultural engineers, secretaries of the boards of agriculture, commerce and industries of the respective provinces, and for the fiscal zones of Guanajay, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and Holguin, Messrs. Juan E. Garcia, Jacinto Suarez, Jose Comallonga, Jesus Figueredo, and Anastacio Riancho, respectively.

Besides the above service, this department has attended, during the six months referred to, to a multitude of inquiries made direct to it and others to the military governor of Cuba, by individuals and institutions in the United States, relating to the cultivation of certain fruit-bearing and medicinal plants; as to the value and quality of lands suitable for different products, as well as for cattle raising; as to the climatic conditions, according to the locality; as to the different kinds of woods and products raised here and the period when same ripen; regarding the conditions and other circumstances of the American agricultural colony known as La Gloria, situated in the province of Puerto Principe; as to the manner customary here and steps necessary to take for buying and selling rural property; as to the best way of investing small capital in agriculture in this island, etc.

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INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

The orders of a general character issued referring to Cuban and foreign trade-marks and patents during the period referred to in this report were as follows: There being several Cuban and foreign letters patent awaiting inscription in the department's register, and the inscription of which was in abeyance owing to their similarity to others of Spanish origin which had been extended to this island and whose plans and specifications have not as yet been presented in order to decide whether they were infringement or not, the military governor, at the suggestion of the undersigned, issued the following order, dated December 10, 1900, under No. 497:

I. The requirements of order No. 216, series of 1900, from these headquarters, referring to American letters patent, are hereby extended to Cuban letters patent as well as to those granted by other nations. In consequence letters patent forwarded for registration which may appear as infringing on Spanish patents shall be entered in full in the register of the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries if, within the period of six months granted by said order No. 216, the owners thereof have not exhibited the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of same for the necessary examination and decision in case of said infringement.

II. The inscription in full of Cuban and foreign letters patent shall be made in every case as directed for American patents, leaving the right to the owners of Spanish patents to settle their differences before the courts of justice.

Pursuant to the decree of August 21, 1884, relating to the granting and the use of trade-marks in this island only to the manufacturer and on his application, was it possible to grant more than one in order to distinguish the quality of his products.

Several merchants appeared before this department soliciting the same privileges for the purpose of distinguishing the different qualities and kinds of the goods handled by them. Therefore, inasmuch as the granting of said merchants' request, which act would not clash with anybody's interests, and with the object of acquiescing to the just demands of the above-mentioned merchants, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, directed the publication of the following order, under date of December 18, 1900, numbered 511:

I. Paragraph II, article 36, of the royal decree of the 21st of May, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in the island of Cuba, is hereby annulled.

II. In place and stead of said paragraph the following is hereby declared to be in force from and after the date of the publication of this order:

"Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same marks having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certfficate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees ($12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued."

Upon the recommendation of the department of justice, the military governor, on the 15th of December, 1900, directed the publication of the following order, No. 512:

I. Paragraph I, article 12, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, except to such person or his authorized agent, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same

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or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

II. Article 287 of the penal code is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"The same penalty shall be incurred by those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

This order shall take effect January 1, 1901.

The period of six months fixed by order No. 216 of the Headquarters, Division of Cuba, dated May 26, 1900, having expired on the 26th of November, 1900, and which period relates to those persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba being obliged to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of the same, in order to protect them from pending infringements; and, in the first place, inasmuch as the documents presented up to that date did not interfere with the inscription of those pending the arrival of said documents; and, secondly, many have omitted to remit them at all, we have proceeded to inscribe in full in the register of this department the American letters patent that have been inscribed conditionally in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Paragraph II of the aforementioned order No. 216.

This department is at present occupied with the study of the reforms in the existing patent law, constituted in the royal cedula (letters patent) of June 30, 1833, the modification of which, in some of its parts, is demanded by public opinion in spite of the fact that said laws are quite acceptable.

The number of Cuban, American, and other patents registered in this department during the second half of the year 1900, as well as the amount received by the treasury, during the same period in payment of registry fees for same, was as per the following statements:

	Number.	Amount.
Trade-marks:		
Cuban	286	$3,500
American	37	37
Other countries	31	375
Patents:		
Cuban	16	560
American	238	237
Other countries	5	175
	613	4,884
There were also deposited in the treasury, for account of the bureau of industries and commerce, the following sums:		
Fines and issuance of certificates		91
Licenses to commercial brokers		175
Total		5,150

Acceding to the repeated demands of the sponge fishers of Caibarien for the modification of civil order No. 102, series 1899, relative to the dimensions legally allowed same for fishing, owing to the special conditions prevailing in the breeding grounds of said locality, the military

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governor of the island, upon the recommendation of this department, directed the publication of the following order, No. 327, under date of August 17, 1900:

I. Article III, order No. 102, series 1899, Headquarters, Division of Cuba, is hereby amended to read as follows:

The smallest size of sponges that may be lawfully taken by the fishermen of Caibarien within the maritime belt of said port shall be as follows:

Lined female	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Eyed female	35 centimeters, 14 inches.
Cave male	30 centimeters, 12 inches.
Hairy or silky male	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Hard fine male	25 centimeters, 10 inches.
Glove	20 centimeters, 8 inches.
Rock	15 centimeters, 6 inches.

II. Said amendment refers solely to the fisheries of Caibarien, Article III, order No. 102, remaining in force for all other fisheries of the island.

III. The provisions of this order shall remain in force until the dimensions of the sponges which may be taken in the breeding grounds of the maritime zone of Caibarien are definitely fixed by the military government at the conclusion of the investigations on the subject which are being made at present by competent persons.

The fishing of carey, caguama, and tortoise had been going on in certain places of the maritime belt of the island without it being restricted by any order or regulation relating to the matter, and evidently hurtful to the procreation and preservation of said different kinds of tortoise.

The stopping of said abuses being necessary, as well as the establishment of rules similar to those relating to the sponge fisheries, the military governor, upon the recommendation of this department, directed the publication of order No. 352, dated September 9, 1900, which is as follows:

I. The fishing of the carey, caguama, and tortoise shall only be allowed with nets whose meshes have a minimum diameter of 50 centimeters.

II. Any net having a smaller mesh than the above prescribed shall be confiscated and destroyed, or the material sold at public auction by the captain of the port.

III. The Vela, namely, the waylaying and catching of the females on their way to deposit their eggs on shore, is strictly forbidden at all times.

IV. The capture, distribution, and sale of specimens whose shell is less than 50 centimeters in diameter at its broadest part is also strictly prohibited in any season.

V. The gathering, distribution, sale, and consumption of the eggs of the aforementioned chelonias at any period of development, naturally or artificially preserved, is likewise prohibited for five years from date of this order. The period of said prohibition may be reduced or extended, according to circumstances.

VI. No fishing, distribution, or sale of the hereinbefore-mentioned kinds of tortoise shall take place between May 1 and August 31, inclusive, of each year.

VII. The owners of the vessels, masters, and crews (fishermen) shall be held equally and jointly responsible for any violation of this prohibition, as well as any and all requirements of this order.

VIII. For the first offense the captain of the port shall confiscate all the careys, caguamas, and tortoises caught, and collect a fine of $10 for each of them under the prescribed size.

A second offense shall be punished with the confiscation of said animals and double the above-mentioned fine.

Further repetition of the offense shall subject offenders to criminal prosecution before the courts for disobedience.

IX. The careys, caguamas, and tortoises which are confiscated as unlawfully taken shall be thrown into the sea; any eggs that may be seized for violation of Article V of this order shall be immediately destroyed.

X. All fines collected and the proceeds of any sales made under the provisions of this order shall be deposited by the captain of the port with the treasurer of the island as "miscellaneous receipts."

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XI. Vessels engaged in this business, or the fishermen, as the case may be, upon their return shall report in writing the result of their expedition to the captain of the port, in order that he may send a representative to witness the unloading of the vessels and see that the provisions of the law have been complied with. If any of said provisions are violated the cargo shall be seized.

XII. Masters of vessels, or the fishermen, shall state in the aforesaid written report the number and class of tortoises caught during the expedition.

XIII. The respective captains of port shall transmit to the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries all data in regard to the number and class of said chelonians and the price obtained for them.

XIV. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS.

The difficulties arising relative to the acceptance of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as bondsman for various individuals, already appointed commercial brokers, and which bonds had been solicited from the company by the aforementioned brokers as guarantee of the faithful rendering of their functions, were satisfactorily surmounted, the company agreeing to furnish said bonds for a period of not less than one year, and the above-mentioned functionaries their respective duties under any circumstance, in conformity to the provisions of Article No. 98 of the commercial code in force.

In view of those difficulties and with the object of facilitating the solution of the matter, this department proposed to the military governor of the island that the term fixed for the furnishing of the bond referred to, upon the granting of the licenses to the said brokers, be extended to thirty days beyond the original period of two months previously allowed; and it was so ordered by said authority in order No. 408, dated October 8, 1900, and which time was extended until the 8th of November of the same year.

During the six months comprising this report 13 licenses were issued to commercial brokers for different markets of the island, leaving 17 awaiting action, pending the furnishing of the necessary bonds by their petitioners, in order to proceed with the reestablishment of the commercial colleges on a legal basis.

Forests and Mines.

FORESTS.

No orders of a general nature have been issued respecting the services of forests during the six months to which this report refers. The work accomplished within the above-mentioned period was the following:

FIELD WORK.

As a consequence of certain incidents promoted by the seller of a lumber claim belonging to the lands situated on the estate called El Fangel, in the termino municipal (judicial circuit) of Artemisa, it became necessary to survey the dividing line between those lands and those bordering on same belonging to the entailed estates of Meireles, which work was done; work that was done on the spot in view of the data in possession of this department, and which, having set all doubts to rights, settled the matter definitely and the incident closed.

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OFFICE WORK.

The work accomplished in this office consisted in the topographical work effected in relation to said lands in El Fangel and the ordinary routine business of the office of forests.

The lumber claims authorized in the public forests during the aforesaid six months, the amount realized on same deposited in the treasury, and the number of guides supplied for the transportation of the products of the said forests, of private parties, and of the haciendas comuneras are shown in detail in the annexed statements Nos. 7 and 8.

The amount received in the treasury for the aforementioned utilization of the forests was $393.20.

The forests belonging to the state constitute a source of wealth which has not been worked nor even taken advantage of in Cuba, as was stated in the last report.

The area of those forests in all the island is not known, and an approximate idea is formed through data more or less worthy of credit. In order to obtain the exact area it would be necessary to make the indispensable boundaries and measurements, which would take a long time and cost a great deal, owing to which it has not yet been done.

It is, therefore, indispensable to start that work as soon as possible, including many forests which have been denounced and the boundaries not yet marked, as well as the haciendas comuneras (property held in common), in order that the government may know the situation, limit, and area of each of the forests belonging to the state as essential data for any application which may be given to it in the future in behalf of the general interests of the island.

But what is most urgently needed is what refers to the boundary measurement and distribution of the haciendas comuneras. Each one of those haciendas, which are numerous in the provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba, belong to different owners, who enjoy them in common. None of them can specify the exact share of the land which belongs to them, because they only possess therein the rights presented by pesos de posesion (share in the lands), which share can only be determined when the work in question is accomplished. This circumstance naturally hinders the transfer of the deeds of the properties aforementioned, particularly among the people who are not acquainted with the procedure to which said haciendas are subject, and prevent the utilization of their land for agricultural purposes, with the consequent benefits to the treasury.

Besides, the government is now deprived of the possibility of obtaining valuable rural property, which will undoubtedly result in its favor after the boundaries have been made, because then the exact area of each hacienda will be known, as well as the sobras or demasia (excess) of the lands which are now mixed with the haciendas will also be known, said excess being the property of the state according to the orders in force.

For these reasons the undersigned secretary is now giving the matter his particular attention in order to settle the matter in the best possible manner.

MINES.

The only order of a general character issued in the last half of 1900 was decided upon by this department on the 10th of November of the

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same year, by which it was ordered, in view of an opinion asked for by the civil government of the province of Habana, that the assignments which the registrants of mines should make in stamped paper, in accordance with the provisions contained in article 56 of the reformed mines regulations; should be made in United States money, inasmuch as said paper was no longer of any value, said funds being deposited in the corresponding fiscal zones. Mr. Jose C. Carreras having taken an appeal before this department against the decision of the civil government of the province of Santa Clara, by which the registry records of the copper mines named Isabelita and Emelina, in the municipal district of Sancti Spiritus, were declared closed, the decision appealed against was annulled on the 25th and 26th of July, respectively.

Other work accomplished in connection with mines during the aforementioned six months was as follows:

FIELD WORK.

In the estate Las Minas, situated in the municipal termino of Guanabacoa, province of Habana, belonging to Mr. Gustavo Salomon, four hectares of land were measured, which Mr. Jose Fernandez Santa Eulalia desired, which he deemed necessary in order to work his mines Juan Mauricio and Jose Candido.

The mine pits and adits existing in the estate called Las Minas were examined, the aforementioned adits being measured and their boundary lines marked, a report of their conditions was ordered.

OFFICE WORK.

Besides the regular business, the plan of the four hectares of the estate Las Minas, requested by Mr. Fernandez Santa Eulalia, was made, as well as the three copies belonging to each of the mines traced during the aforementioned six months. The demarcations of mines affected were the following:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Mine Jose Candido, copper, in the municipal termino of Guanabacoa, with 30 hectares, registered by Mr. Jose Fernandez Santa Eulalia. Mine Salomon, copper, in the municipal termino of Guanabacoa, with 328 hectares, registered by Mr. Gustavo Salomon.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Mine El Recreo, copper, in the municipal termino of Matanzas, with 21 hectares, registered by Mr. George Cartright. Mine Concepcion, asphalt, in the municipal termino of Marti, with 15 hectares, registered by Mrs. Concepcion Montalvo y Montalvo, widow of Du Quesne. Mine Niño Jesus de Praga, asphalt, in the municipal termino of Marti, with 15 hectares, registered by Mrs. Concepcion Montalvo y Montalvo, widow of Du Quesne. Mine La Julia, asphalt, in the municipal termino of Maximo Gomez, with 15 hectares, registered by Mrs. Julia Moliner y Alfonso, widow of Jorrin. Mine Caridad, minimum, in the municipal termino of Guamacaro, with 11 hectares and 9,782 square meters, registered by Messrs. Jose B. Hamel and Andres Liaño.

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PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Mine Federico Kohly, iron, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 5 hectares and 2,038 square meters, registered by Mr. Federico Kohly. Mine Ampliacion de Federico Kohly, copper, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 12 hectares, registered by Mr. Federico Kohly. Mine Federico Kohly No. 2, iron, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 12 hectares, registered by Mr. Federico Kohly. Mine America, asphalt, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 60 hectares, registered by Mr. Jose A. Fuertes y Arrastia. Mine Casualidad, copper, in the municipal termino of San Diego de Nuñez, with 12 hectares, registered by Mr. Jose A. Rovirosa, representing the firm of Funnett, Smith & Rovirosa. Mine Union, solid and liquid asphalt, in the municipal termino of Mariel, with 100 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain y Garrido. Mine San Jose, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 65 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain y Garrido. Mine Ampliacion de San Jose, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 36 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain y Garrido. Mine Joaquin, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 150 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain. Mine Ampliacion de Joaquin, coal, in the municipal termino of Bahia Honda, with 36 hectares, registered by Mr. Francisco Zardain.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The mines traced in this province, according to the statements received, are the following:

In the municipal termino of Santiago de Cuba, 3 mines with 68 hectares; 2 mines with 98 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Caney, 2 mines with 48 hectares.

In the municipal termino of El Cobre, 9 mines with 328 hectares; 6 mines with 161 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Songo, 5 mines with 140 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Holguin, 2 mines with 27 hectares.

In the municipal termino of Puerto Padre, 1 mine with 64 hectares.

SURVEYS SUSPENDED.

The surveying of the copper mine Charles, and registered by Sr. Jose A. Rovirosa, as representative of Messrs. Funnel, Smith & Rovirosa, was suspended on account of encroaching upon the iron mine Federico Kohly, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

In the province of Matanzas the surveying of the asphalt mines Casualidad and Favorita, registered by Messrs. Juan P. Forrontegui and Carlos Villa, was suspended, by reason of finding all the lines designating same to be in the sea (Bay of Cardenas).

In the province of Santiago de Cuba the survey of a mine in the judicial circuit of Santiago de Cuba, two in that of the Caney, one in that of Songo, one in that of the Cobre, and two in that of Gibara were suspended.

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Recapitulation—Mines surveyed.

Provinces.	Number of mines.	Hectares.	Square meters.
Habana	2	358	.....
Matanzas	5	77	.....
Pinar del Rio	10	498	2,038
Santiago de Cuba	30	934	.....
Total	47	1,867	2,038

It has been the intention of this department to conclude the present report with a statement relative to the tonnage of the minerals mined and exported from the six provinces of the island, but this being impossible, due to the fact that the province of Santiago de Cuba is the only one in which are located mines being actually worked and in a state of development, we can furnish only data from the aforesaid province, as per the following figures forwarded by the chief engineer of mines of that region:

Statement of the number of tons of ore mined and exported by mining companies and mine owners during the last half of the year 1900.

Companies and owners.	Mines.	Ore mined.	Kind of ore.	Ore exported.
		Tons.		*Tons.*
Juragua Iron Co.	Firmeza, Abundancia, and Fomento	85,688	Iron ore	85,688
Spanish-American	Lola, Lola 2a, and San Antonio	146,199	Iron	146,199
Ponupo Mining Transportation Co.	Vencedora, Generala, and Linda	12,684	Manganese	10,398
Sierra Maestra Mining Co	Mammoth and Augusto Luis	450	do	85
Sr. Antonio Colas	San Luis	414	do	414
Ferro-Carril del Cobre	Herrero-Ruinas grandes	9	Cementado of copper.	.....
	Terrenos, Concepcion, and Caridad	2	Copper	.....
Total	.....	245,446	.....	242,784

The above 242,784 tons of ore exported were destined for the United States. The number of documents received and forwarded during the last half of 1900 by this department was as per annexed statement:

Documents received	3,230
Documents forwarded	6,541

The expenses of the department for all the services in the same period amounted, according to the annexed statement, to $42,466.13, as follows:

Personnel	$39,665.58
Office supplies	2,800.55
Total	42,466.13

The amounts deposited in the treasury of the island for account of this department, through the different branches dependent thereof, were the following:

By industries and commerce	$5,150.00
By forests	393.20
Total	5,543.20

PERFECTO LACOSTE,
Secretary.

HABANA, *March 15, 1901.*

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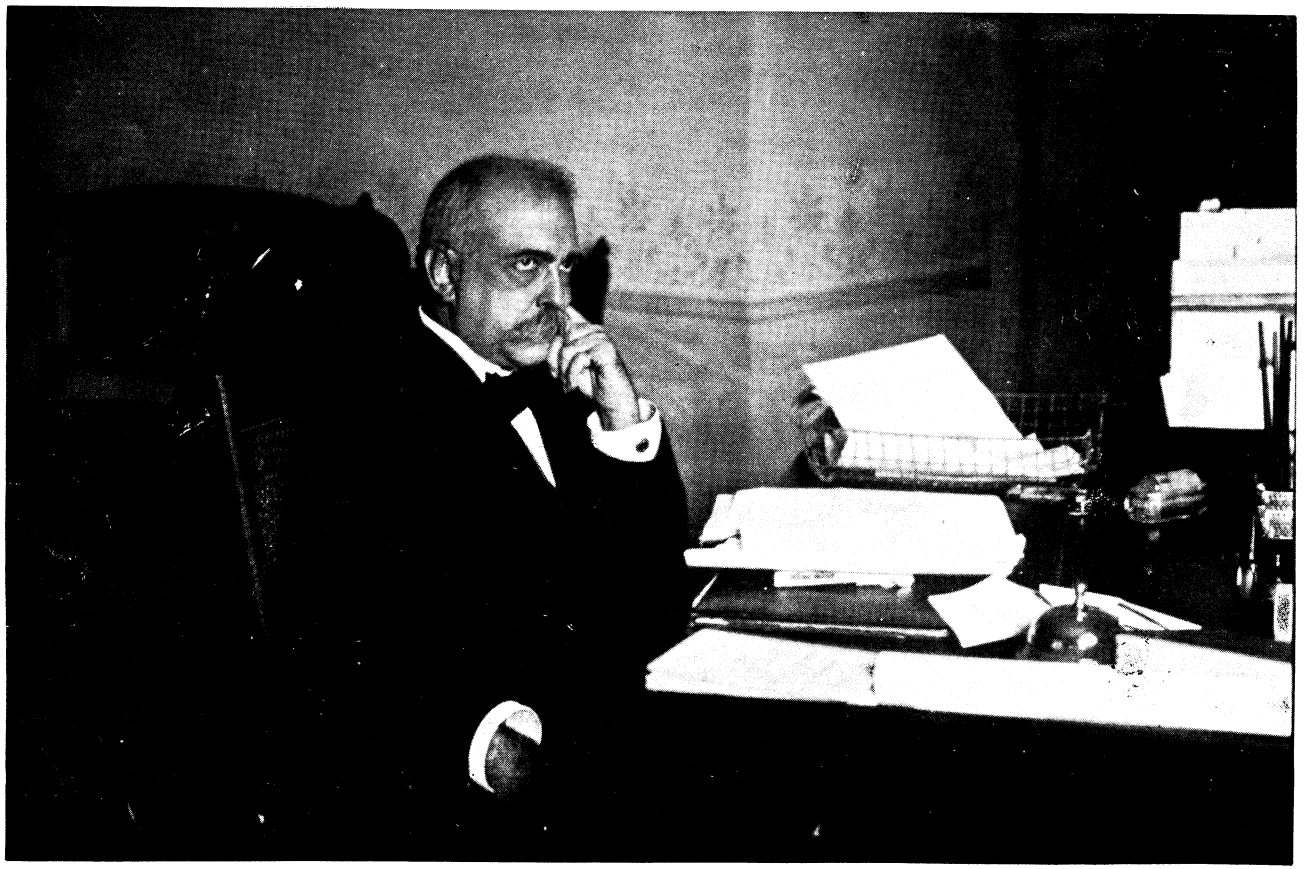

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA, SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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REPORT

OF

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, September 14, 1900.

SIR: Pursuant to your order, I have the honor to submit to you the following report concerning the work accomplished in this department from July 1, 1899, to the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1900.

At the first date mentioned this department and the department of justice formed one, and consequently the reforms so urgently needed in public instruction could not be undertaken with all the vigor necessary, in spite of the ability and good will of the secretary, Mr. Gonzalez Lanuza, and the director of public instruction, Mr. Heredia.

The last periods of Spanish rule in Cuba were characterized by the most absolute neglect of everything connected with instruction. Popular teaching had sunk to the lowest level. There was not a single schoolhouse in the island; the teachers, always badly paid, lived in penury; school furniture and appliances were out of the question, the school attendance almost insignificant, and the greater portion of the school population was illiterate. There was not a single high school.

The institutes (de segunda enseñanza) were only such by name. Nothing was taught in them, and, on the other hand, they were the scene of the most barefaced traffic in certificates of excellence and degrees granted to the pupils. There were institutes, like that of Habana, where such certificates were subject to a regular tariff. Students would leave these colleges duly furnished with bachelor degrees, but could not write a fairly well spelled letter. When the war came on the classes in the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba were entirely suspended. The university dragged on a sickly existence, without influencing in any way public culture. It never showed that its faculty was composed of men who lived in contact with outside civilization. Not a single work can be mentioned as having been written by them, except some compilation without criticism, and they can not be credited with original work of any kind. Most of them looked upon themselves as privileged officeholders, members of an irresponsible bureaucracy. Some lived in Spain, and were substituted by assistants, drawing, however, their salaries with due regularity; others enjoyed practically limitless leaves of absence.

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The university consisted of five faculties, namely: Philosophy and letters, sciences, law, medicine, and pharmacy. The two first were of no practical utility, and as centers of high culture were of little importance. Very few, if any, of the men who have excelled in Cuba in letters and sciences came from its halls. The other three faculties have showered the title of lawyer, doctor, and chemist upon thrice as many individuals of the kind as our population needed. They have thus done their share toward mental faculties which, if well directed, might have served social progress.

One of the most important orders issued in the first half of the past fiscal year by your predecessor, upon the recommendation of the department of justice and public instruction, was that of November 4, which modified the plan of studies of the university, institute of Habana, and school of painting and sculpture. This modification really consisted in expanding the scope of the studies and adding, consequently, to the number of chairs. It did not touch the organization of the university or institutes, nor attempt to change the methods and spirit of the instruction. It is sufficient to observe that it still continued the preparatory periods between the segunda enseñanza (or college training) and the professional to understand that the first (primera enseñanza) was considered just as inefficacious as it had been up to then. For the rest, the extension of the studies did not introduce new ones in the curriculum, but simply lengthened the periods which led to the degree of lawyer, doctor, or chemist.

The most tangible result of this reform could be calculated later, and during your own government, when your first secretary of public instruction drew up the budget of the university and the institutes of which I shall speak further on.

The second order of that same period, which aimed at introducing another considerable change in public instruction, was No. 226, dated December 6, 1899, with the view of reorganizing completely primary instruction, although its title speaks also of higher instruction.

The mainspring of this reform is the creation of the office of superintendent of schools of Cuba, who virtually became the only head in the department of public instruction, in whatever concerned popular instruction, independent of said department. The superintendent, pursuant to said order, could organize, direct, and inspect all the schools of Cuba; he drew up the scheme of studies, decided upon the form and conditions of the examinations, recommended the text-books and school material, and finally formed the school census of the island, gathering all the data relating to schools and their cost, the population of schools, school age, the school attendance, and the teachers.

Although later, in the early days of your government, the superintendent's office ceased to be vested in one person, through the appointment of assistant superintendents, to form with the first named, Mr. Alexis Frye, the board of superintendents, this important organization continued fulfilling its duties entirely separated from the department of public instruction; to such a degree, in fact, that the latter does not as yet know, officially, the number of schools established in the island, the number of teachers, and the result of the system established by order No. 226, during the time it remained in force.

Nevertheless, it soon became evident that the extension of popular instruction had received a vigorous impulse. With great rapidity schoolrooms were opened even in places which had never heard of a

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school. The whole island was covered with them in a few months. Although little discrimination could be exercised in the selection of teachers, the latter displayed as a rule real interest in the duties confided to their care, especially the women, who distinguished themselves from the start for the activity and zeal they put in their work.

The greatest stumbling block was found in the educational boards. Charged with multitudinous functions, pertaining as much to executive business as to inspection and even to technical direction and discipline, they could not be purely deliberative and executive bodies, and as a general thing they fulfilled their duties most languidly. On the other hand, the extraordinary powers vested in the office of the alcalde, chairman of the board, resulted in many places in the total absorption of the board's powers by the alcalde, without any resultant advantages to popular education.

The fallacy of having given so much extension to the studies for one profession was soon felt, and led to the modification, December 3, of the university course of pharmacy.

It was still a six-years' course; but the studies or classes were reduced to twenty-eight, instead of the thirty-eight required by the order of November 4. This change originated Orden No. 229 of 1899. The other orders for the period ending December 31 refer to the appointment of professors to the university and institute of Habana, and to the creation of a chair of intertropical pathology (December 30) in the school of medicine.

The end of the year saw the change in the military governorship of Cuba. You succeeded General Brooke, and immediately after taking charge of your high position separated the department of justice and public instruction, showing thus the keen interest you took in such a capital matter for the prosperity of Cuba as the education of its people in all spheres. The new department of public instruction was intrusted to Dr. Juan Bautista Hernandez Barreiro, who filled the office until April 30, 1900, at which date I had the honor of being transferred by you from the department of finance to the position I hold at present.

However foreign it may be to Anglo-Saxon practices to have a special ministerial department for public instruction, the government of intervention in establishing it showed that it was perfectly acquainted with our necessities and with what is customary in the high administration of nearly all the modern nations, even those of Germanic origin. But to reasons of administrative order in favor of the independence of this department one must add here others of fiscal character, originating in the fact that the central government has to meet all the expenses of public instruction with the general funds of the island. Although this state of affairs may only be considered provisional, it obliges the general government to take charge of a service for the total expenses of which it provides. Our case is not unique; the French Government directly pays the teachers, although by means of special provisions, and in countries as advanced as Holland and Belgium, the National Government amply share with the communes in the expenses of primary instruction. But it is very desirable that our municipalities order their finances so as to be able to take upon themselves an obligation so specifically municipal.

One of the first measures of the new secretary was to reestablish the institutes of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba (Order No. 47, January 31, 1900), which was followed by the reopen-

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ing of the institute of Pinar del Rio (Order No. 65, February 13, 1900). The department thus gave ear to one of the most pressing requests of those provinces. The distance lying between them and the capital, made still more evident by the lack of easy and rapid communications, adds to the necessity of upholding those centers of higher education, which are likewise paths leading to the higher professions. Their reestablishment was thus very opportune, although they retained for the time being the same organization as before, with some slight modifications of Order No. 212, dated November 4, 1899, to which I referred above. This report is accompanied by a detailed statement concerning the students matriculated in the six institutes of the island during the academic year ending the 30th of September.

Order No. 76, of February 19, appointed the faculty of the school of painting and sculpture, and granted it sufficient means for its maintenance. The object of this school is dual; it not only propagates the cultivation of artistic faculties in the pupils who attend its courses to follow painting and sculpture, but extends its influence to those who are to dedicate themselves hereafter to merely industrial arts. Its class of drawing, which is wholly inadequate for the number of pupils attending, has been for a long time a strong factor of culture among our people. I transmit herewith also a statement of the number of students attending this school, most of whom are women.

On March 5 Order No. 101 was published, which provides, with much foresight and very liberally, for one of the institutions of most utility in the country, namely, the school of arts and trades of Habana. It was founded in 1882 by the provincial deputation, and when that body was suppressed it remained in the charge of the central government, which recognized in publishing the aforementioned order the importance of its mission to diffuse among the working classes of our capital the scientific knowledge which has transformed industry in its practical as well as moral aspects. Well provided with means of instruction and admirably conducted, this school is a model one, worthy of imitation in all the important cities of the interior. It has now a suitable building for its shops, but lacks a special one for its classes, and I have the honor of submitting to you a plan for raising such a building.

A statement relating to the pupils attending this school also accompanies this report.

A few days later, and on the same line of practical and useful knowledge applied to the requirements of modern life, was published Order No. 107 of March 14. Its object was to establish a school of stenography and typewriting, connected with the institute of Habana. This academy consists of two departments, one for stenography by hand and machine, and the other for the practice of typewriting in combination with the Edison mimeograph. The courses are free of charge; and although at first the maximum number of students was limited to 100, in view of the enormous number of applications, it has been impossible to hold to the original figure.

This useful institution was soon followed by the reorganization of the school of commerce, also connected with the institute of Habana. It was another step on the part of Sr. Barreiro in favor of practical studies, the fostering of which answers so efficaciously to the requirements of our present condition. Such was the object of Order No. 171, April 24, which at the same time transferred the study of cosmogra-

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phy, pilotage, and sailing (ship maneuvers) from the professional school to the institute of Habana.

The very deserving work carried out in this respect by the former secretary was completed by Order No. 179, of April 28, which established the school of engineers and architects. Although the more general reform which the professional studies underwent soon afterwards prevented said order from going into effect, it shows conclusively the special attention paid by this department, through the period of your government, to studies which are most important for the development of the natural and social advancement of Cuba. In the same order some changes were also introduced in the school of sciences of the university, and others in the school of pharmacy, which were not enforced for reasons already adduced.

The budget of the university and institutes, approved by you February 9, was another very important work done by Secretary Borreiro, as much in itself as for its consequences. The total amount of expenses estimated for the university was $262,530, and $53,010 for the institute of Habana; for the 5 others it was $133,250, or a total of $448,790. One should add to this figure $1,350, which were granted a little later as an increase for the purchase of material for the institute of Habana, when its director showed how insufficient for its needs was the amount already granted. I submit herewith a true copy of said estimates.

Although the university budget, as it was drawn up, did not show the exact sum paid to the teaching force, because there were 3 vacant professorships, 6 chairs whose incumbents drew no salaries because they filled other public offices, and 4 professors who had not taken possession, when the exact number of students matriculated and their distribution in the different classes became known, there appeared such a manifest disproportion that it could not be passed over without discredit to the administration.

The student body of the university numbered 380, and there were, without counting vacancies, 107 professors; that is, less than 4 students for every professor. The faculty of letters had 15 professors, one chair being vacant, and the students matriculated in that branch were 7. In the school of sciences there were 25 professors for 11 students. In the other faculties, where the matriculation was fuller, there were professors with 4, 3, 2, and even 1 student, and there were others without any students at all. An estimate of the proportionate attendance in the different branches of study is to be found in the records accompanying this report. Comparing the cost of the university with the number of young men attending its lectures, it was very evident that the weight carried by the public finances was somewhat heavy. Each student cost the State $639, after deducting $50 which the student paid on the average as dues. And it was also noticeable that this excessive cost was not redeemed by any particular advantage to the community, because it went principally toward increasing the already excessive number of lawyers, doctors, and chemists—a number far in excess of what is required in our meager population.

Instruction in the institute of Habana was still more expensive; each student cost the government something more than $811, and the highest yearly dues he paid were $30.

The average cost of official students at the provincial institutes was $528.76.

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Such was the situation I found a few days after assuming charge of this department, in virtue of the report the university forwarded May 4, although it had been requested much earlier. In whatever manner one may look at what was happening in the different institutions of higher education, it was very evident that they imposed from all standpoints an excessive expense upon the island government, since it was enormous without being truly productive.

The solution of the difficulty was not to be found in merely reducing the expenses. What imposed itself unavoidably was the reorganization of the university and institutes so as to make what was invested in them give proper returns for public benefit. The administration would show thus how it appreciated the responsibility resting upon those charged with the disposition of public funds.

Order No. 207, of May 19, was published in that spirit. It suspended the salary of professors with less than 5 students on their class rolls. The novelty of such an order was somewhat disconcerting to public opinion, which is not accustomed to this manner of watching over administrative morals; but it soon perceived that such a work was a salutary warning to the university authorities, who are obliged primarily by their office and for the good name of the institution, to object to the wastefulness which had prevailed there until then.

The present secretary set himself immediately to the task of reorganization, which he considered indispensable in order that higher education might answer the needs of a people who have improved their political condition and should know how to seize all the advantages of this change to advance in riches, culture, and morality. May 13 I had the honor to hand you my plan for the reformation of Segunda Enseñanza (college training), and June 13 the project for university reorganization.

They both form coordinate parts of one general plan, where the main object in view is to provide for the new necessities of Cuba in the line of education. In my opinion these require that all our educational work should rest upon a strictly scientific basis, in order that it be objective, experimental, and practical.

To make the youth grasp his knowledge of the world, man, and society in a principally direct manner, and not by reflex action through books and verbal lessons, is to prepare men for the active competition involved in the multiplicity of relations of modern life and not make of them creatures inclined to fantastic speculation.

In the argument I forwarded to you in connection with the project for the reform of college instruction I expressed my thoughts as follows:

> The undersigned secretary considers the studies of Segunda Enseñanza as the complement of an instruction which may include all the orders of knowledge and at the same time as a necessary preparation to apply such general knowledge to the specialties which constitute the diverse professions.

This view is revealed in the manner of grouping the matter of instruction, which forms the basis of the project. None of the fundamental sciences are lacking in it, although more scope is given to concrete sciences, as they are of more practical application and those which primarily answer at present the needs of the Cuban youth.

As it does not suffice to present a more or less complete group of studies in order that work done therein be of advantage, I have tried to arrange so as to prevent admission to the institute before the student has been sufficiently prepared by the primary schools. For that

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purpose the order requires for admission that a candidate be 14 years old and show sufficient elementary and high school training.

In this way we strike at the very root of the evil which for many years has rendered college instruction sterile in Cuba and hampered the work of the university. A check is also thus put upon the unwise desire of so many families to see their children furnished with diplomas and degrees as early as possible. At the same time private interests are prevented from speculating with this desire to the prejudice of Cuban youth and to danger of this country's culture and productive capacity.

Another problem of equal weight was that of removing from our college training that purely theoretical character prevalent here, and which reduces it to mere mnemonic gymnastics. I believe to have found a remedy for this by establishing a new scheme of examinations which will demonstrate that all the mental faculties have been called into play, especially those which give impulse to the personality. This is why I have gone into details which seem to belong more properly to regulations, but there they indicate the cardinal principle of the reform.

To obtain success in such tests, the instructor must change his method of teaching and the pupil his manner of learning. This change must be in the sense of freedom and originality, and without detriment to scholastic discipline will give scope to all healthy initiative.

Starting from the principle that a few truly competent and well-paid professors can effect much more complete and consequently more productive work, since they can devote themselves entirely to their school tasks, I have radically changed the organization of the teaching force of the institutes. The system of class groups which I propose, intrusting to a single instructor the matter which constitutes a specialty, imparts greater unity and effectiveness to instruction; and the scale of salaries introduce a noticeable economy in the budget, It will suffice to mention to you that by the proposed arrangement the $34,450 actually paid in the institute of Habana to its professors are reduced to $18,000.

This economy, on the other hand, allows a considerable increase for purchase of scientific apparatus, without which objective and experimental instruction become of little value. In my opinion any increase in the expenses of our instruction should be above all in this line—good laboratories, good museums, and real libraries.

I have considerably reduced the cost of these studies, because the diffusion of higher instruction is of supreme interest to countries that aspire to popular government.

The task of university reorganization was of course much more extensive and arduous. Upon undertaking it, I tried to retain its double character as center of higher culture and collective point of high professional schools; but I understood that I should increase as far as possible those schools, in order to open up new fields for the activity of our youth. I thus kept the faculties of letters and sciences, fusing them into one, according to the plan adopted in some of the great American universities and in all those of Germany and Switzerland. At the same time I gave them most important functions, assigning to them the task of preparing the future collegiate professors (Segunda Enseñanza). By adding to their own schools those of pedagogy, engineering, and agriculture I added to their importance in the univer-

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sity scheme. Higher pedagogical instruction is given in the American, English, German, and Italian universities. The studies of engineering, architecture, and agriculture lend immediate practical value to that faculty.

It might be contended that such schools should have been established independently of the university. For well understood notions of economy I was induced to establish them as university dependencies, because in order to form them it sufficed to open classes embracing their special studies and take advantage of others already in the university which are common to other professions.

For instance, to pursue the study of architecture, a single special chair in the school of engineering was all that was needed, and the latter school avails itself of many courses in the school of sciences. Moreover, this will not be considered an innovation; and in Europe one often finds, in countries of as high culture as Belgium, schools of engineering, and even of mines and manufactures, are connected with the universities.

I also formed one group of the faculties of medicine and pharmacy, because nothing justified the existence of the latter as a separate organization, while it could and should subsist as a school. I thus divided the university into three faculties and subdivided these into schools. The object of the subdivision was to mark the exact limits of the studies needed in some determinate career, and the idea of the group system was that the classes established in one school could be attended by students in another.

The new schools introduced by the plan are: Pedagogy, engineering, electricity, and architecture, agriculture, dental surgery, and public law (administrative law, international law, etc.). There are besides these the schools of letters and philosophy, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, civil law, and the school for notaries public. The school of medicine will also offer instruction in midwifery and nursing, and the school of engineering has a branch known as of master workmen.

I take the liberty of quoting here a few lines of the preamble which accompanied my plan, because it explains sufficiently my principal standpoint in regard to the university organization:

> In sketching the limits of each faculty I did not wish to force them into a narrow mold, but rather give them every possibility of self-expansion. At the same time I keep them sufficiently well united, in order that the university may retain its cohesion, which is a guarantee of its personality. In regard to the latter consideration, I did not aim at making it an isolated organization, but one pushing its roots throughout the social body.

I wished to interest the country in this institution which is to be the exponent of its higher culture, and the laboratory of men who are primarily to direct its social work.

It was with this end in view that the council of inspectors was constituted, whose prime function is to keep the generality of the public in touch with the university, and converge to that point the attention, sympathy, and help of all good citizens.

Attention should be invited to these other important innovations introduced by the new plan. The first provides that a general matriculation be adopted instead of the special one for each course, which was in force. The novelty does not consist in the payment of one matriculation fee, because this was practiced formerly in our university, but the new form of matriculation admits the student tc any and

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all courses, allowing him thus to spread his knowledge in any direction his qualifications may suggest, and not confining him to the classes actually required in the pursuit of the career he is to follow.

The second innovation is to open the halls of the university to any medical men who may wish to teach there for whatever compensation the students give them directly. This is somewhat upon the system of the privat-docenten of the German and Swiss and the liberi-docente of the Italian universities; but which is only started here as a matter of trial, because its results will naturally depend upon the increase in population and the improvement of primary and higher instruction.

The third innovation is the manner of providing the university with professors. In this I have combined the two systems existing in Italy, viz, consideration of the candidate's reputation and known merits and the results of the examination establishing his competency. The form of the latter is practically the same adopted in the university of Paris in the selection of professors. At the same time I have acknowledged the right of promotion for assistant professors; a very general practice in Europe, where in many universities one must have been an assistant (so-called "auszerordentliche professor") to aspire to the full professorship.

As a proof that this vast reform has been effected within the limits of all possible economy, I need but mention that the budget for the former plan, covering the salaries of professors, assistant professors, chiefs of laboratory and clinics in the five faculties, amounts to $206,370. The amount required for the same personnel in the schools of letters and philosophy, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, civil law and public law, which correspond exactly to the former five faculties, will be by the new plan $125,450. The difference is $81,120. Adding the $38,750 which the personnel of the new schools added will cost, the difference in favor of the new plan is $42,370.

The balance is really greater, if one considers that in adding the chair of architecture and the two of the school of agriculture, I took into account the suppression of the professional school, whose budget in the last few months was $12,760, a sum which should be deducted from the cost of the new university schools. The suppression of the professional school was obligatory from the moment of establishing the studies of engineering and architecture in the university, and of transferring those pertaining to mercantile affairs and pilotage to the institute; because the only special courses remaining in said school were those of agriculture, as the scheme of its studies merely include the professions of land surveyor, master workman, commercial instructor and pilot.

The courses for land surveyor, and appraiser of lands are indispensable and most useful in a country like Cuba, where the land in no small part is held in common, and where there is so much uncertainty as to boundaries. But, for the same reason, it is very inconvenient for such studies to be confined to Habana, and I thought that upon the supression of the professional school each provincial capital should be supplied with a school for land surveyors and appraisers. This is a project which I have submitted to your approval.

The general plan for the reorganization of collegiate and university instruction was accepted by you and is found in Orders Nos. 266 and 267 of June 30, 1900.

The first named contains the order suppressing the professional

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school, and the second provides for the establishment of a preparatory course in the institutes, which is intended to supply for two years the lack of high-school training and help, meanwhile, the transition from the old to the new system.

Upon the approach of the summer vacations of the primary schools it was necessary to enforce the provisions of article 23 of order No. 226, series 1899, which require the school teachers to attend, during the summer, lectures in the normal schools established or at meetings for mutual instruction, or else pursue courses of private study. As permanent normal schools had not been established, it was thought advisable to adopt special summer courses, which are so much in vogue in the United States and so generally imitated in England, Scotland, France, and Switzerland. This purpose is carried out in order No. 223 of May 30, which establishes compulsory courses of pedagogy for the official teachers of the primary schools during the period of six weeks dating from the second Monday in July. The courses were to be given in the capitals of the six provinces of the island; but in view of the poor means of communication in some districts and for other justifiable personal causes the boards of education were allowed to grant exemptions. The result of this permission was the establishment of summer courses in several important centers, thanks to the zeal of their boards. As these summer schools went into operation after June 30, I leave the details of their work for a special report; but I think it my duty to mention that both in attendance of students and interest demonstrated by teachers and pupils, it has been one of the most successful and beneficial moves ever made in Cuba.

Coincident with it came what will leave a deep impress in this Island; namely: the invitation extended to Cuban teachers by the famed university of Harvard, to attend its summer courses. With a generosity never surpassed, it furnished the large amount of funds needed for the undertaking, and your Government seconded it most energetically. On June 25, a veritable fleet of military transports left the harbors of this island carrying very nearly fifteen hundred teachers to Boston.

At the same moment this government continued more vigorously than ever in its intent to radically change the condition of popular education in Cuba.

Although more than 3,000 primary schools had been opened during the year, among which were distributed 3,000 tons of furniture and school fixtures, without including 4,000,000 books and articles for desks; one could not be blind to the fact that the census showed that only one-tenth of the children under ten years of age attend school; and that 57 per cent of the population over ten years can not either read or write. In order to push the struggle against ignorance, the new regulations for public schools of the island contained in order No. 279, of June 30, were drawn up. Taking advantage of the lessons of experience in the United States, a country most distinguished of all for its efforts in favor of popular education, the aforesaid regulations separate the executive functions from the deliberative in the persons charged with the direction of general education, and the latter are in their turn separated from the technical direction of the instruction; it enlists the interest of all the inhabitants in this work of common good and carries vigilance and inspection into all the by-paths of the country. It insists, above all things, in making instruction truly compulsory and that the importance of this social function be ever in the sight of the people.

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It does not curtail the means; it multiplies the functionaries, because the government understands that there is no better investment of public funds than this. While the generality of the inhabitants of a country are prevented from entering into communication with the thoughts of its best citizens, of receiving the lessons which civilization imparts by means of books and papers, or of deriving advantage from the inventions which conquer nature, they are almost useless elements for reproductive labor; they keep the moral level of the community down to a shameful line of inferiority and are converted into a permanent cause of disturbance or obstacle to the good government and advancement of a country.

In this rapid sketch of the radical changes attempted in our public instruction the result can not be anticipated; but it shows that the whole attention of the Government has been ceaselessly fixed upon the lofty duty contracted not only towards Cuba but the whole civilized world.

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

APPENDIX M.—*Expenses of the department of public instruction for fiscal year 1900.*

	1899.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Department and subdepartment:						
Personnel	$458.33	$458.33	$458.33	$453.33	$458.33	$458.33
Material	41.66	41.67	41.66	.....	41.67	74.01
Office of the director of public instruction:						
Personnel	833.29	833.29	833.29	833.29	833.29	766.63
University:						
Personnel	7,454.81	7,488.14	7,521.47	7,488.14	7,471.48	7,348.03
Material	405.00	405.00	1,035.00	.....	90.00	172.65
Clinic of obstetrics	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.50	112.50
Institute of secondary instruction:						
Personnel	2,726.54	3,874.04	5,046.54	2,584.88	3,878.20	1,111.66
Material	285.75	142.90	428.96	111.70	395.79	676.65
Rents	.....	.....	.....	149.90	.....	.....
Professional school:						
Personnel	1,251.64	1,251.64	1,201.64	1,201.64	1,201.64	1,201.64
Material	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	74.32	74.58
School of painting and sculpture:						
Personnel	610.81	610.81	610.81	610.81	610.81	610.81
Material	37.50	37.50	37.50	.....	348.15	37.50
Allowance of $2,000	.....	.....	300.00	1,000.00	311.00	.....
Academy of sciences:						
Subvention	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Bacteriological laboratory:						
Subvention	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Academy of female typographers:						
Subvention	.....	.....	270.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
School of arts and trades:						
Personnel	1,247.81	1,597.81	6,155.81	1,247.81	1,247.81	1,247.81
Material	308.99	.....	311.24	308.99	.....	611.44
Subvention	75.00	75.00	.....	75.00	75.00	75.00
Rents	.....	.....	420.35	.....	.....	.....
Anatomical amphitheater:						
Rents	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	.....
Hospital Mercedes:						
Clinic room	.....	500.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Subvention	.....	686.26	.....	686.24	343.12	343.12
Public library of Matanzas	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16,352.13	18,767.39	25,537.60	17,636.73	18,373.11	15,712.36

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APPENDIX M.—*Expenses of the department of public instruction for the fiscal year 1900*—Continued.

	1900.						Total.
	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	
Department and subdepartment:							
Personnel	$2,746.61	$2,089.97	$2,089.97	.....	$4,279.94	$2,139.97	$16,096.44
Material	.....	65.80	76.30	246.00	87.65	130.45	846.87
Office of the director of public instruction:							
Personnel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,933.08
University:							
Personnel	8,774.81	15,151.50	17,482.99	.....	34,920.31	16,539.00	137,640.68
Material	45.00	41.66	341.41	1,116.71	1,412.26	1,334.25	6,398.94
Clinic of obstetrics	225.00	210.00	83.33	.....	83.33	.....	826.66
Institute of secondary instruction:							
Personnel	6,706.51	4,753.12	11,371.34	9,918.22	13,958.41	18,469.77	84,399.23
Material	680.63	.....	2,382.31	825.06	813.24	2,603.85	9,346.84
Rents	.....	.....	273.50	119.00	319.13	288.00	1,149.53
Professional school:							
Personnel	1,201.64	1,201.64	1,176.64	.....	2,203.28	1,001.64	14,094.68
Material	75.25	71.63	78.37	75.00	75.00	75.00	824.15
School of painting and sculpture:							
Personnel	610.81	.....	1,607.30	.....	1,766.62	883.31	8,532.90
Material	37.50	37.49	.....	42.48	50.00	50.00	715.62
Allowance of $2,000	.....	.....	.....	34.49	.....	.....	1,645.49
Academy of sciences:							
Subvention	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	75.00	150.00	900.00
Bacteriological laboratory:							
Subvention	375.00	375.00	375.00	.....	375.00	750.00	4,500.00
Academy of female typographers:							
Subvention	90.00	90.00	90.00	.....	180.00	90.00	1,080.00
School of arts and trades:							
Personnel	.....	1,190.48	2,496.62	.....	3,312.59	1,679.93	21,424.48
Material	288.30	334.18	299.51	511.26	528.20	1,111.70	4,613.81
Subvention	75.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Rents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420.35
Anatomical amphitheater:							
Rents	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	630.00
Hospital Mercedes:							
Clinic room	.....	500.00	250.00	.....	1,500.00	500.00	4,250.00
Subvention	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,058.74
School of stenography	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	600.00
Tribunal of school of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532.00	532.00
Botanical garden	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Public library of Matanzas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Total	22,187.06	26,337.47	40,799.59	12,888.22	66,539.96	48,328.87	329,460.49

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APPENDIX A.—*Institutes of secondary instruction.*

HABANA.

[Course of 1899-1900.]

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 67; private instruction, 254; home instruction, 39; total, 360.]

General studies of secondary instruction.	Matriculation.				General studies of secondary instruction.	Matriculation.			
	Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.		Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.
Spanish grammar, first course	11	50	11	72	Psychology, logic, and ethics	7	13	2	22
Latin grammar, first course	11	50	11	72	Civic instruction	19	24	12	55
Spanish grammar, second course	6	49	....	55	English:				
Latin grammar, second course	6	49	....	55	First course	22	127	9	158
Universal geography	12	57	11	80	Second course	2	32	4	38
Explanatory arithmetic	28	138	15	181	Third course	8	39	2	49
Universal history	22	127	12	161	Fourth course	1	1	....	2
Algebra	7	30	4	41	French:				
Notions of Latin poetic art	....	.....	....	.....	First course	4	14	3	21
Rhetoric and poetics	21	94	12	127	Second course	....	.....	2	2
History of America and Cuba	....	.....	....	.....	Third course	6	4	3	13
Geometry	12	73	8	93	Fourth course	....	.....	1	1
Trigonometry	....	.....	....	.....	Mercantile arithmetic and bookkeeping	3	.....	....	3
Physics	15	36	13	64	Geography and commercial statistics	3	2	....	5
Natural history	21	47	16	84	Political economy and mercantile and industrial legislation	2	1	....	3
Notions of anatomy, physiology and hygiene	23	60	16	99	Commercial practical exercises	2	1	....	3
Chemistry	10	14	9	33					
Agriculture	16	24	12	52	Total	300	1,156	188	1,644

PINAR DEL RIO.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 29.]

Latin grammar, first course	19	.....	....	19	French, second course	....	.....	....	.....
Spanish grammar, first course	19	.....	....	19	Trigonometry	1	.....	....	1
Universal geography	19	.....	....	19	Physics	2	.....	....	2
Explanatory arithmetic	20	.....	....	20	Natural history	2	.....	....	2
Spanish grammar, second course	2	.....	....	2	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	1	.....	....	1
Latin grammar, second course	2	.....	....	2	English, third course	1	.....	....	1
Universal history	3	.....	....	3	French, third course	4	.....	....	4
Algebra	1	.....	....	1	Chemistry	....	.....	....	.....
English, first course	4	.....	....	4	Agriculture	....	.....	....	.....
French, first course	1	.....	....	1	Psychology, logic, and ethics	....	.....	....	.....
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	.....	....	.....	Civic instruction	....	.....	....	.....
Rhetoric and poetics	2	.....	....	2	English, fourth course	....	.....	....	.....
History of America and Cuba	1	.....	....	1	French, fourth course	2	.....	....	2
Geometry	3	.....	....	3	Total	109	.....	....	109
English, second course	....	.....	....	.....					

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 67; home instruction, 25; total, 92.]

Latin grammar, first course	29	.....	13	42	French, second course	1	.....	....	1
Spanish grammar, first course	29	.....	13	42	Trigonometry	....	.....	....	.....
Universal geography	28	.....	12	40	Physics	9	.....	4	13
Explanatory arithmetic	38	.....	17	55	Natural history	12	.....	3	15
Spanish grammar, second course	7	.....	2	9	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	16	.....	4	20
Latin grammar, second course	7	.....	2	9	English, third course	3	.....	1	4
Universal history	17	.....	8	25	French, third course	5	.....	3	8
Algebra	10	.....	4	14	Chemistry	3	.....	2	5
English, first course	17	.....	4	21	Agriculture	8	.....	2	10
French, first course	4	.....	1	5	Psychology, logic, and ethics	5	.....	....	5
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	.....	....	.....	Civic instruction	10	.....	2	12
Rhetoric and poetics	13	.....	3	16	English, fourth course	....	.....	....	.....
History of America and Cuba	1	.....	....	1	French, fourth course	....	.....	....	.....
Geometry	12	.....	2	14	Total	289	.....	104	393
English, second course	5	.....	2	7					

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APPENDIX A.—*Institutes of secondary instruction*—Continued.

MATANZAS.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 57; private instruction, 70; home instruction, 1; total, 128.]

General studies of secondary instructions.	Matriculation.				General studies of secondary instructions.	Matriculation.			
	Official.	Private.	Home.	Total.		Official.	Private.	Home.	Total,
Latin grammar, first course	16	17	1	34	English, second course	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, first course	15	16	1	32	French, second course	....	....	....	....
Universal geography	15	18	1	34	Trigonometry	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, second course	11	12	....	23	Physics	11	21	....	32
Latin grammar, second course	10	11	....	21	Natural history	13	21	....	34
Universal history	28	23	....	51	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	13	15	....	28
Algebra	11	10	....	21	English, third course	8	7	....	15
English, first course	27	27	....	54	French, third course	1	15	....	16
French, first course	....	4	....	4	Chemistry	4	13	....	17
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	Agriculture	7	11	....	18
Rhetoric and poetics	21	24	....	45	Psychology, logic, and ethics	3	1	....	4
History of America and Cuba	....	....	....	....	Civic instruction	7	11	....	18
Geometry	14	16	....	30	English, fourth course	1	1	....	2
					French, fourth course	....	7	....	7
					Total	264	331	3	599

SANTA CLARA.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 50.]

Latin grammar, first course	27	....	....	27	English, second course	3	....	....	3
Spanish grammar, first course	27	....	....	27	French, second course	....	....	....	....
Universal geography	28	....	....	28	Trigonometry	....	....	....	....
Explanatory arithmetic	34	....	....	34	Physics	3	....	....	3
Spanish grammar, second course	4	....	....	4	Natural history	7	....	....	7
Latin grammar, second course	4	....	....	4	Notions of anatomy, physiology and hygiene	10	....	....	10
Universal history	13	....	....	13	English, third course	....	....	....	....
Algebra	6	....	....	6	French, third course	3	....	....	3
English, first course	10	....	....	10	Chemistry	2	....	....	2
French, first course	3	....	....	3	Agriculture	2	....	....	2
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	Psychology, logic, and ethics	....	....	....	....
Rhetoric and poetics	6	....	....	6	Civic instruction	1	....	....	1
History of America and Cuba	....	....	....	....	English, fourth course	....	....	....	....
Geometry	10	....	....	10	French, fourth course	....	....	....	....
					Total	203	....	....	203

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

[Number of alumni: Official instruction, 39; private instruction, 10; total, 49.]

Latin grammar, first course	32	7	....	39	English, second course	....	....	....	....
Spanish grammar, first course	32	7	....	39	French, second course	....	....	....	....
Universal geography	32	7	....	39	Trigonometry	....	....	....	....
Explanatory arithmetic	35	7	....	42	Physics	3	3	....	6
Spanish grammar, second course	1	....	....	1	Natural history	3	3	....	6
Latin grammar, second course	1	....	....	1	Notions of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	3	3	....	6
Universal history	4	....	....	4	English, third course	....	....	....	....
Algebra	3	....	....	3	French, third course	2	....	....	2
English, first course	5	....	....	5	Chemistry	1	3	....	4
French, first course	....	....	....	....	Agriculture	1	3	....	4
Latin, notions of Latin poetic art	....	....	....	....	Psychology, logic, and ethics	....	....	....	....
Rhetoric and poetics	2	....	....	2	Civic instruction	1	3	....	4
History of America and Cuba	1	....	....	1	English, fourth course	....	....	....	....
Geometry	1	....	....	1	French, fourth course	....	....	....	....
					Total	163	46	....	209

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APPENDIX A.—*Institutes of secondary instruction*—Continued.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED—STATISTICS ACCORDING TO SOURCE.

	First quarter.			Second quarter.			Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Military government	99	50	50	24	25	33	281
University	93	114	122	93	96	91	619
Private	87	43	46	27	54	135	394
Institutes	1	20	16	9	33	29	98
Civil governments	28	22	28	14	4	14	110
Municipalities	73	14	16	8	16	80	207
Superintendent		1			1	13	15
Finance department	4	7	3	2	2	7	25
Public works		2	1			2	5
State and government	16	7	9	2	4	6	44
Justice	7				1		8
Arts and trades	1		1			2	4
Painting schools						1	1
Summer schools						16	16
Courts			2		1		3
Total	409	280	294	182	226	427	1,818

COMMUNICATIONS SENT—STATISTICS ACCORDING TO DESTINATION.

To military government	20	11	25	15	16	19	106
To the university	54	67	69	64	78	63	395
To the gazette	9	2	6	4	3	8	32
To department of state and government	10	11	10	10	7	1	49
To the department of finance	9	5	7	10	7	46	84
To the superintendent of schools	50	57	40	17	14	4	182
To civil governments	7	11	10	2	7	4	41
To the institutes		1	3	1	29	21	55
To private parties	12	12	8	15	19	157	223
To the school of arts and trades			6	1	2	1	10
To the municipalities	37	18	15	6	10	56	142
To the painting and sculpture school					2		2
To the department of public works			4		1		5
To directors of boys' schools						149	149
Total	214	195	205	146	196	530	1,486

APPENDIX A.

University, number of matriculated students in the scholastic course of 1900–1901, by faculties and by schools.

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND SCIENCES.

School of letters and philosophy	2
School of pedagogy	58
School of sciences	8
School of engineering	73
School of agriculture	5
Registered simultaneously in both schools of sciences and engineering	7
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy, sciences and pedagogy	1
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy and pedagogy	3
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy and agriculture	1
Registered simultaneously in schools of letters and philosophy, pedagogy and engineering	1
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of letters and sciences	159

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

School of medicine	230
School of pharmacy	74
School of dental surgery	8
School of midwives	4
School of female nurses	22
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of medicine and pharmacy	338

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University, number of matriculated students in the scholastic course of 1900–1901, by faculties and by schools—Continued.

FACULTY OF LAW.

School of civil law	84
School of public law	6
School of notaries	1
Simultaneously matriculated in the schools of civil law and public law	41
Simultaneously matriculated in the schools of civil law and notaries	13
Simultaneously matriculated in the schools of civil law, public law, and notaries	20
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of law	165

RECAPITULATION.

Total of students matriculated in the faculty of letters and sciences	159
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of medicine and pharmacy	338
Total of students matriculated in the faculty of law	165
Total of students in the university	662

REMARK.—Average of students who attend the free course of anthropology, 25.

Statement of students of other schools who attend the courses of letters and sciences.

Schools.	Faculty of letters and sciences.		
	School of sciences, anthropology.	School of letters and philosophy.	Total.
Civil and public law	36	77	113
Medicine	69	.....	69
Pharmacy	66	.....	66
Agriculture	6	.....	6
Pedagogy	63	68	131
Engineers, electricians, and architects	78	.....	78
Total	318	145	463

REMARKS.—Sixty-four students pertaining to sundry schools attend, also, the classes of lineal and natural drawing attached to the school of pedagogy.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of matriculated students in the institutes of the island and annexed schools.

Institutes.	Secondary instruction.			School of surveyors.	School of commerce.	School of cosmography.	School of stenography and typewriting.	Total of matriculated students.
	Preparatory studies.	General studies.	Total.					
Habana	18	143	161	.....	31	2	100	294
Pinar del Rio	19	40	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Matanzas	9	64	73	3	.....	.....	.....	76
Santa Clara	36	56	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
Puerto Principe	12	42	54	24	.....	.....	.....	78
Santiago de Cuba	76	86	162	11	.....	.....	.....	173
Total in secondary instruction	170	431	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	601	38	31	2	100	772

The following students also attend the institute of Matanzas:

As hearers in classes of secondary instruction	103
In the sloyd class	24
In the sewing class	108
In the kindergarten	43
Instruction taken in the last named	20
Total	298

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Statement of matriculated students in the schools incorporated to the institutes of the island.

Institutes.	Matriculated students.
Habana	170
Santa Clara	27
Santiago de Cuba	20
Total	217

REMARKS.—Institute of Matanzas: None of the directors of the schools incorporated to this institute have, so far, reported the number of students matriculated in said schools. Institutes of Pinar del Rio and institute of Puerto Principe have no incorporated schools.

Statement of matriculated students in the painting and sculpture schools in the scholastic course of 1900–1901.

Elementary studies:	
Males	214
Females	208
Total	422
High studies:	
Males	37
Females	31
Total	68
Total of students	490

Statement of matriculated students in the arts and trades school in the course of 1900–1901.

Day instruction	246
Night instruction	76
Total of matriculated students	322

APPENDIX C.

Statement of appropriations for improvements and purchase of scientific material from July 1 to December 31.

Date.	Amount and purpose thereof.
July 7	Approved appropriation of $100 for expenses of installation of the summer school of Habana.
July 17	Approved appropriation of $250 for expenses of installation of the summer school of Matanzas.
July 17	Approved appropriation of $300 for expenses of transfer of the summer school of Habana to the Marti Theater.
Aug. 4	Approved estimate of expenses of the public library of Matanzas, as follows: $1,200 salary of assistant librarian, $240 for supplies, and $60 for binding expenses.
Aug. 23	Approved appropriation of $500 for the printing of the annual report of the university.
Sept. 10	Approved appropriation of $614 for the printing of matriculation forms for the institutes of the island.
Oct. 13	Approved appropriation of $502.36 for the purchase of furniture for the academy of painting and sculpture.
Nov. 22	Approved appropriation of $510 for the purchase of six new typewriting machines for the stenography and typewriting academy.
Nov. 17	Approved appropriation not to exceed $55 for the expenses teaching an Edison mimeograph.
Dec. 6	Approved appropriation of $4,891.13 for the installation of the cabinet of the school of dental surgery, and of $2,169 to complete those of the laboratories of histology, physiology, and therapeutics.
Dec. 15	Approved appropriation of $216.81 for repairing the roof of the cabinet of chemistry of the school of pharmacy.
Dec. 18	Approved appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of scientific material for the institute of Santa Clara.
Dec. 18	Approved appropriation of $6,288.89 for the purchase of scientific material for the institute of Santiago de Cuba.
Dec. 27	Approved appropriation of $9,383.56 to fix the cabinet of physics of the school of sciences in the university.

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APPENDIX D.

Statement of works and repairs executed at the building of the school of medicine, including those made at the cabinets and laboratories established after the reform of the studies.

First. Painting exterior of the building.
Second. Laying new floors in entry hall, and placing of 3 swinging doors.
Third. Painting interior of building.
Fourth. Parking of the courtyard.
Fifth. Removal of partitions and of a stairway in the hall.
Sixth. Laying cement floors in 3 rooms of the anatomic amphitheater.
Seventh. Opening 6 windows on said amphitheater.
Eighth. Installation of 30 white-painted metallic dissecting tables, 10 slates, 120 benches, 20 frames for mounting anatomical specimens, and a hose pipe.
Ninth. Placing of 132 clothes racks and 12 washstands for use of students in the annex room.
Tenth. Two marble tables placed in the room for dissections by the professors of anatomy, 3 metallic receptacles for washing of pieces, a washstand, a turbine, 2 closets for the clothes of the professors, and a closet for anatomical pieces.
Eleventh. Two coolers placed in the anatomical laboratory, a track for passing bodies to them, and 4 closets built in which to keep the instruments and utensils used for dissecting purposes. A mechanical carrying car is being purchased for transporting corpses to the dissecting room.
Twelfth. Two wooden, zinc-bound tables placed in the room for injecting and washing of corpses. A Parabeuf injecting syringe, a hose, a marble table with gas reflectors, and 8 metallic cases for transportation of remains to the cemetery are being purchased.
Thirteenth. Departments for pathological anatomy are being established, annexed to the dissecting room, placing therein a zinc table for autopsies, a washstand, a marble table with gas and water appliances, and 2 closets for the preservation of anatomical specimens.
Fourteenth. Baths and shower baths are being prepared for the use of assistant professors and students.
Fifteenth. New water-closets are being built.
Sixteenth. Installation of a tank of filtered water, with a cooler and apparatus for washing the glasses used by the students.
Seventeenth. A reading room is being prepared.
Eighteenth. New wooden floors are being put in the four rooms of the dental school, clear and opaque glasses for windows, and inlet and outlet water pipes for the cuspidores.
Nineteenth. Six White's chairs for dental operations and a special one for extractions are installed; also two washstands, a bracket, and a rail to keep the public in attendance from the operations; a closet for instruments and two for mechanical dental labors, with the required apparatus, are being procured, and installation of gas and water and of a vessel for washing purposes is being had.
Twentieth. Purchase of a desk and 6 new benches for the school of dental surgery.
Twenty-first. Installation of a shop for the repair, preservation, and construction of instruments and apparatus for the laboratories and clinics.
Twenty-second. The laboratory of histiology is being prepared by the removal of a partition in the north hall of the building. Fourteen working tables are being purchased for the laboratory, and necessary supplies for the washing, drying, and mounting of pieces; and 3 microscopes, a microtome, apparatus for measurements and proving of lenses, and glassware for histiology and bacteriology. A room is set aside for the personal work of the professor, with a washstand, gas and water, and 60 stools for students.
Twenty-third. A laboratory of histiology is being installed, in connection with that chair, placing therein gas and water pipes and metallic vessels for washstands. The existing apparatus is being used in this work.
Twenty-fourth. The laboratories of medical jurisprudence and therapeutics have been supplied with chemical preparations and products, according to the needs.
Twenty-fifth. A room with cages in which to keep animals for experimental purposes is being built on the roof.
Twenty-sixth. A new set of furniture for the dean's and general offices and for the professors' hall is being purchased, and also a typewriter.
Twenty-seventh. Surgical instruments are being purchased for the clinics of obstetrics, gynæcology, and surgery.
Twenty-eighth. Desks and new benches for the classes are being obtained.
Twenty-ninth. Electric lighting for the building is being put in.
Thirtieth. New floors are being laid in the corridors.
Thirty-first. All the old furniture in the building has been repaired.

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APPENDIX E.

Statement of students who have attended the summer normal school and school of pedagogy in the year 1900.

	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Visitors.	Total.
Summer normal school of—				
Pinar del Rio	37	55	40	132
Habana	229	376	507	1,112
Matanzas	92	162	139	393
Santa Clara	81	149	.....	230
Puerto Principe	27	77	.....	104
Santiago de Cuba	59	85	71	214
General attendance	.....	.....	.....	2,185
School of pedagogy of—				
San Jose de las Lajas	6	5	.....	11
Ciego de Avila	8	7	.....	15
Guines	23	27	.....	50
La Salud	2	5	.....	7
Guira de Melena	4	9	.....	13

	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Visitors.	Total.
School of pedagogy of—				
Colon	17	15	.....	32
Santa Ana	2	6	.....	8
Cienfuegos	24	24	.....	48
Sancti Spiritus	22	22	.....	44
Placetas	9	9	.....	18
Trinidad	25	26	.....	51
Yaguajay	2	4	.....	6
Sagua la Grande	11	55	.....	66
Moron	11	13	.....	24
Ciego de Avila	4	4	.....	8
Puerto Padre	4	3	.....	7
Baracoa	15	19	.....	34
Manzanillo	12	43	.....	64
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	506

Recapitulation of students attending the summer normal schools	2,185
Recapitulation of alumni attending the schools of pedagogy	506
Total attendance	2,691

APPENDIX F.

Statement of the orders issued from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1900.

July 2. Order of the department appointing a lecturer for the summer normal school at Santa Clara.

July 2. Order of the department directing the proportional distribution among teachers who, on the 31st of December, 1898, were entitled to pensions, of the amounts deposited in the department of finance derived from funds for civil pensions of school teachers.

July 3. Order of the department appointing a lecturer for the summer normal school of Matanzas.

July 7. Order of the department appointing 7 lecturers for the summer normal school of Puerto Principe and 6 for that of Santiago de Cuba.

July 9. Orders of the department directing that the rector and secretary of the university continue in their places until the elections provided for in order No. 266 are held.

July 10. Order No. 274 of the military government relating to the rental of buildings for public schools.

July 12. Order No. 280 of the military government confirming sundry professors of the school of belles-lettres and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, public law, and civil law.

July 12. Order of the department confirming in his position the director of the institute of Habana.

July 12. Order of the department making appointments to vacant chairs in the schools of belles-lettres and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, engineers, of electricity and architects, agriculture, medicine, pharmacy, public law, and civil law, subject to competitive examination.

July 13. Order of the department making appointments to chairs of the institutes subject to competitive examination.

July 13. Order of the department appointing lecturers for the normal schools (summer) of Habana and Santa Clara.

July 16. Order of the department making the positions of professors of preparatory courses of the institute subject to the examination of certificates of qualification.

July 16. Order of the department directing that the directors and secretaries of the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba continue provisionally in their places until the reorganization in accordance with order No. 267 is carried out.

July 16. Order of the department directing that the chiefs of clinics and of laboratories of the faculty of medicine continue in their places until their chairs are filled by means of competitive examination.

July 17. Orders of the department explanatory to order No. 266 in the part referring to salaries of the professors of the university who have been confirmed in their positions, and of the chiefs of clinics and laboratories who continue provisionally.

July 20. Order of the department annulling sundry appointments of lectures of the summer normal schools of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara.

July 23. Order of the department directing who shall substitute the regular professor of the chairs that may have attached assistant professor, chief of clinic or of laboratory.

July 24. Order of the department appointing a provisional secretary of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy.

July 24. Order No. 299 of the military government amending articles of order 279.

July 28. Order of the department deciding certain doubts as to the number of auxiliary chairs and of chiefs of clinic of the school of medicine having to be filled through competitive examination.

July 28. Order of the department directing that during the two school years ending on September 30, 1902, there shall not be exacted for entrance into the university the age requirement from bachelors of arts of the institutes of the island.

July 29. Order of the department accepting the resignation of 3 lecturers of the summer normal school of Puerto Principe and appointing their substitutes.

July 30. Order of the department publishing the regulations for competitive examinations for chairs that have to be filled, by means thereof, in the university and in the institutes.

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Aug. 3. Order of the department appointing 2 members to the board of inspectors of the university.
Aug. 3. Order of the department directing that the professors of the institute of Habana shall continue as provisional professors until September 30.
Aug. 4. Order of the department appointing school board of Habana.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Matanzas.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Cienfuegos.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Puerto Principe.
Aug. 4. Order of department appointing school board at Santiago de Cuba.
Aug. 4. Order of military government fixing salary of rector of university.
Aug. 7. Order of department directing that the title of architect is sufficient to enter competitive examination for chair G of the school of engineers.
Aug. 7. Order of department directing that all students who may have finished their studies in accordance with the plan existing prior to order No. 266 may undergo examination for degrees in the former manner until September 30.
Aug. 8. Order 310 of the military government amending articles of order 279.
Aug. 9. Order of department directing that the professors of the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba shall continue as provisional professors thereof until September 30.
Aug. 9. Order of department appointing professor to chair C of the school of sciences.
Aug. 9. Order of department modifying the groups of studies in the schools of pedagogy, sciences, and engineers.
Aug. 12. Order of department deciding that the title of superior teacher is equivalent to that of bachelor in belles-lettres or sciences for entrance into the school of pedagogy.
Aug. 13. Order of military government reducing to $60 the matriculation fees in the university.
Aug. 14. Orders of the department relating to the appointment of 7 examining boards for chairs in the schools of pharmacy, belles-lettres, and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, and medicine.
Aug. 16. Order of department naming examining boards for chairs of the schools of medicine, dental surgery, electrical engineering and architecture, law and agriculture.
Aug. 16. Order of the department naming a board to fill the chairs of the preparatory courses of the institutes by means of comparison and examination of certificates of qualification.
Aug. 16. Order of department naming examining boards for the chairs of the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Aug. 16. Order of department appointing an examining board for the chair of languages in the institutes.
Aug. 16. Order of department referring to the publication of the regulations to fill the chairs of the groups of the preparatory course of the institutes by means of comparison and examination of certificates of qualifications.
Aug. 16. Order of department authorizing the professors of the professional school to present themselves as candidates for the chairs of the school of engineers, electricians, and architects, and of the institutes, although they may not have the titles required by orders 266 and 267.
Aug. 16. Order of department extending until August 30 the period in order that the teachers who may have gone to the university of Harvard may present themselves as candidates to the vacant chairs in the university and of the institutes.
Aug. 17. Order of department naming examining board for chairs of the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe.
Aug. 20. Order of the department accepting resignation tendered by some members of the examining board of the school of medicine and electrical engineers and architects, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 20. Order of department approving the provincial ones, to harmonize the studies that may have been commenced prior to order No. 266.
Aug. 22. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by several members of the examining boards of the schools of law, electrical engineers, and architects of the institute of Habana, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 23. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by several members of the examining boards of the chairs of the schools of electrical engineers, architects, dental surgery, and of the institutes of Pinar del Rio and Puerto Principe.
Aug. 23. Order of department stating the obligatory studies for the scholars of the schools of law and pedagogy.
Aug. 24. Order of the department stating that the scholars aspiring for the degree of engineers or architect should take a course of rational mechanics.
Aug. 24. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by several members of the examining boards of chairs of the school of medicine and of the institute of Matanzas.
Aug. 25. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by members of the examining boards to chairs of the school of law and of the institute of Santa Clara.
Aug. 29. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by members of the examining boards to chairs of the schools of electrical engineers and architects, and of the institutes of Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and naming their substitutes.
Aug. 30. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by members of the examining boards of the institutes of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, aud naming their substitutes.
Aug. 31. Order of department explaining article 8 of order No. 267.
Sept. 1. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board for the chairs of languages of the institutes.
Sept. 1. Order of department declaring that the benefits granted to the candidates that have been professors in the university may be renounced.
Sept. 3. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board of the chairs of the institutes of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and naming his substitute.
Sept. 4. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by some members of the examining board of the chairs of languages of the institutes.
Sept. 4. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member ef the examining board of the chairs of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Sept. 4. Order of department declaring that the chiefs of clinic and laboratory are professors.
Sept. 5. Order of department relating to the manner in which the appropriation for scientific material stipulated in order 267 should be applied.
Sept. 6. Order 343 from the military government appointing a professor for the school of pharmacy.
Sept. 6. Order from military government changing the studies of the school of civil law.
Sept. 7. Order 350 of the military government appointing professors for two chairs of the school of pharmacy and a caretaker of the museums of the institute of Habana.
Sept. 8. Order of department accepting resignation tendered by a member of the examining board to fill a chair of the school of agronomy, and appointing his successor.
Sept. 11. Order of department again placing the unprovided chair of the school of pharmacy under competitive examination.

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Sept. 11. Order of department accepting the resignation tendered by a member of the examining board of the chair of the school of medicine and appointing his successor.
Sept. 13. Order 357 of the military government appointing superintendent of schools of Cuba and provincial superintendents of schools.
Sept. 13. Order 358 of the military government appointing a professor for the institute of Matanzas.
Sept. 14. Order 360 of the military government appointing professors for the schools of sciences, civil law, letters, and philosophy.
Sept. 14. Order 361 of the military government appointing commissioner of public schools of Cuba.
Sept. 17. Order 369 of the military government deciding that the teachers may be considered as public employees after the publication of the order 279.
Sept. 17. Order from the department extending up to the 15th of October the period of registration in the university and institutes.
Sept. 18. Order 375 of the military government appointing professors for the schools of engineers, electricians, and architects, medicine, public law, sciences, pharmacy, and institute of Habana.
Sept. 19. Order 380 of the military government fixing the annual allotment of the secretary of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy.
Sept. 20. Order of department accepting the resignation tendered by the members of the examining boards for chairs of the school of pharmacy and of the institute of Puerto Príncipe and appointing their successors.
Sept. 21. Order from the military government appointing professors for chairs of the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Sept. 21. Circular No. 9 of the military government referring to salaries of teachers.
Sept. 21. Order of department accepting the resignation of a member of the examining board of chairs of the school pharmacy and appointing his successor.
Sept. 21. Order of department accepting resignation of two members of the school boards of Habana and Matanzas and appointing their successors.
Sept. 22. Order of department referring to the computation of matriculation fees, to the scholars who had been awarded prizes in the preceding course (exemption of matriculation fees).
Sept. 24. Order 386 from the military government appointing directors of the institutes of Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba and professors of calisthenic exercises of the institutes of Habana and Matanzas.
Sept. 24. Order 388 from the military government establishing in the institutes of Matanzas, Puerto Príncipe, and Santiago de Cuba a school of survey.
Sept. 26. Appointing professors for the schools of letters and philosophy, engineers, electricians and architects, medicine, and institute of Santa Clara.
Sept. 26. Circular No. 1 of the commissioner of public schools explaining article 75 of order 279.
Sept. 26. Order of department again placing the unprovided chair of chief of laboratory and museum "C," of the school of medicine.
Sept. 27. Order 393 of the military government appointing professors for chairs of the schools of letters and philosophy, civil law, medicine, and for the institutes of Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.
Sept. 28. Order 397 of the military government appointing professors for the chairs of the schools of pedagogy and medicine, and for the institutes of Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Príncipe.
Sept. 28. Order No. 398 of the military government confirming the secretary of the institute of Habana in his position.
Sept. 28. Order of department extending up to October 10 the special examinations of the students of medicine and pharmacy.
Oct. 1. Order 402 of the military government appointing professors of the institutes of Santa Clara and Puerto Príncipe.
Oct. 2. Order of department making the positions of professors of the schools of survey annexed to the institutes of Matanzas, Puerto Príncipe, and Santiago de Cuba subject to the examination of certificates of qualification.
Oct. 2. Order of department inviting applicants for chair F of the institute of Puerto Príncipe.
Oct. 2. Order of the military government fixing the salary of the general superintendent of schools and of the provincial superintendents.
Oct. 4. Order of department accepting the resignation of a member of the examining board for chairs of the school of medicine and appointing his successor.
Oct. 6. Order 405 of the military government appointing professors for the institute of Puerto Príncipe.
Oct. 6. Order of department explaining the registration of scholars in the faculty of law.
Oct. 6. Order of department calling the rector's attention to the disrespect committed by several students on addressing a protest to the military government in offensive terms for the judges composing one of the examining boards.
Oct. 6. Order of department appointing a commission from the professors of the faculty of letters and sciences, placing in their charge the archive of the abolished professional school and to issue academic certificates.
Oct. 8. Order of department referring to the entrance of the students of the school of arts and trades in the school of electrical engineers and architects.
Oct. 8. Order of department directing that the positions of assistants of the different schools of the university should be provided from among the meritorious scholars.
Oct. 8. Circular No. 2 of the commissioner of public schools giving instructions regarding the enforcement of order No. 279.
Oct. 8. Order of department extending to October 31 the date of matriculation.
Oct. 9. Order No. 473 of the military government reducing the matriculation fees in the commercial school.
Oct. 9. Order of the department accepting the resignation of the assistant professor of the school of pedagogy.
Oct. 9. Order of the department transferring professors from the schools of science and pharmacy.
Oct. 11. Order No. 420 of the military government appointing professors to the school of medicine and the exchange of positions between two professors of the institutes of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara.
Oct. 11. Order No. 423 of the military government granting pensions to 8 ex-professors of the university.
Oct. 12. Order directing the provisional installment of the school of engineers in the place formerly occupied by the professional schools.
Oct. 12. Order of department appointing a provisional director of the institute of Pinar del Rio.
Oct. 15. Order No. 428 of military government appointing professors for the schools of medicine and agriculture and directors for the institutes of Santa Clara and Puerto Príncipe.
Oct. 15. Order of department relating to entrance into the school of pedagogy.
Oct. 16. Order 430 of military government for the incorporation of foreign degrees of medicine and surgery and of surgeon dentists in Puerto Príncipe and Santiago de Cuba.

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Oct. 16. Order 433 of the military government appointing school director for the city district of Mantanzas.
Oct. 17. Publication of order 368 of military government containing regulations of public schools.
Oct. 17. Order 435 of military government reducing matriculation fees in school of pedagogy.
Oct. 17. Order of department relating to matriculation and examination of students from schools incorporated in the provincial institutes.
Oct. 18. Order of department calling attention of the rector of the university to the improper interpretation given by certain students to the right of simultaneously studying certain branches.
Oct. 19. Order of department appointing provisional supernumerary professor of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Oct. 19. Order of department appointing provisional supernumerary professor of the institute of Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 20. Order No. 437 of military government appointing professors of the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 21. Order 439 of military government appointing professors for schools of engineers and medicine and for the institutes of Santa Clara and Habana.
Oct. 22. Order of department accepting the resignation tendered by a professor of Pinar del Rio and appointing, provisionally, one in his place.
Oct. 24. Order No. 441 of military government appointing professors for school of engineers and institutes of Habana, Mantanzas, and Santa Clara.
Oct. 24. Order of department appointing a board to fill, by means of comparison and examination of presented certificates of qualifications, the chairs of schools of surveying attached to the schools of Mantanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 25. Order of department explaining the provisions of order No. 266 relating to the issue of degrees.
Oct. 25. Order of department charging the professors of languages of the institutes to, provisionally, assume charge of the language classes in the preparatory course.
Oct. 27. Order of the department appointing a member to the board of revalidation of degrees of agricultural engineers.
Oct. 30. Order No. 443 of military government appointing professors for the institutes of Habana, Pinar del Rio, and Matanzas.
Oct. 30. Order of department as to decisions of examining boards.
Oct. 31. Order No. 444 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Habana, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.
Oct. 31. Order of department appointing a provisional supernumerary professor for the institute of Puerto Principe.
Oct. 31. Order of department naming an examining board for the auxiliary chair for school of pedagogy.
Nov. 1. Order of department app inting a provisional director of the institute of Pinar del Rio.
Nov. 1. Order No. 446 of military government appointing auxiliary professors for institute of Habana.
Nov. 1. Order of department directing the manner in which present licentiates may be admitted to the degree of doctor.
Nov. 1. Order of department extending the time for matriculation in the institutes of Pinar del Rio and Santiago de Cuba until the 15th of November.
Nov. 2. Order 448 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Matanzas and Santa Clara.
Nov. 2. Order of department appointing a provisional chief of laboratory for the school of medicine.
Nov. 2. Order of department extending the time for matriculation in the institute of Puerto Principe until November 15.
Nov. 6. Order 454 of the military government asking for samples of books for public schools.
Nov. 7. Order of department naming an examination board for the incorporation of foreign degrees of physicians and surgeon dentists in Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.
Nov. 7. Order of department opening to competitive examination vacant chairs in the schools of medicine, pharmacy, and engineering.
Nov. 8. Order of department declaring vacant chair E of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 8. Order of department opening to competitive examination vacant chairs in the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Habana, and Puerto Principe.
Nov. 9. Order 457 of the military government appointing a professor for the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 9. Orders of the department to the effect that the professors of the university and of the institute select the members who in their representation must constitute part of the board of inspectors of the university.
Nov. 13. Order of the department appointing a commission for the examination of the records of competitive examinations for the chair of chief demonstrator A of the school of medicine.
Nov. 13. Order of department appointing an examining board for aspirants to chair F of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 14. Naming a commission to prepare new regulations for the institutes of secondary education.
Nov. 14. Orders of department appointing two provisional professors for the school of engineers.
Nov. 15. Order No. 470 of the military government amending order 471 relating to studies in the commercial school.
Nov. 15. Circular No. 4 of the commissioner of public schools to presidents of boards of education.
Nov. 15. Order No. 474 of the military government relating to examination of teachers.
Nov. 16. Order of department appointing a temporary chief of laboratory in the school of medicine.
Nov. 17. Order of department appointing temporary auxiliary professor in school of dental surgery.
Nov. 17. Circular No. 5 of the commissioner of public schools.
Nov. 19. Orders of department opening to certificates of qualifications the award of a chair vacant in the preparatory course in the institute of Santiago de Cuba and appointing a temporary professor to fill same.
Nov. 19. Order of department appointing a temporary director of the school of engineers, electricians, and architects.
Nov. 19. Order 475 of the military government relating to summer normal schools.
Nov. 21. Order 477 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe.
Nov. 22. Orders of department appointing temporary professors for the institutes of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio.
Nov. 23. Order of department issuing rules for entrance into the academy of stenography and typewriting.
Nov. 23. Order of the department directing that for students who matriculate in the school for engineers, electricians, and architects there shall be taken into account the studies which they may have followed in foreign institutes of learning.
Nov. 26. Order of department handing up to the military government estimated expenses of the university.

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Nov. 26. Order of the department directing that schools be closed on the 27th.
Nov. 26. Order of department accepting the resignation of a professor of the preparatory course of institute of Puerto Principe and deciding that vacancy shall be filled by means of certificates of qualification duly compared.
Nov. 28. Order 479 of the military government appointing professors for school of surveying for the schools of Puerto Principe, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba and commercial and dental surgery schools.
Nov. 29. Order of department directing that payment of second installment of matriculation fees for the studies of the university and institutes be admitted during the month of December.
Nov. 29. Order of department appointing temporary professor of a chair of the preparatory course of the institute of Puerto Principe.
Nov. 30. Order of department opening a chair of auxiliary professors of the institute of Habana to competitive examination.
Dec. 1. Circular No. 6 of commissioner of public schools relating to school estimates.
Dec. 1. Circular No. 7 of the commissioner of public schools asking for information as to schoolhouses.
Dec. 1. Order of the department reducing matriculation fees for students of the class of cosmography and pilotage.
Dec. 3. Order of department accepting the resignation of the supernumerary professor of the institute of Santiago de Cuba and naming his substitute.
Dec. 3. Order 488 of the military government appointing an auxiliary professor for the school of pedagogy.
Dec. 4. Order 491 of the military government appointing professors for the institutes of Habana and Santiago de Cuba.
Dec. 4. Order of the department requiring the rector's office of the university to make a monthly report of professors' attendance.
Dec. 5. Order of the department directing that the students of the school of agriculture shall not be obliged to attend the classes of calisthenic exercises.
Dec. 5. Order of department extending period for payment of matriculation dues for the class of cosmography and pilotage.
Dec. 5. Order of department handing in estimates of expenses of provincial institutes of secondary education.
Dec. 5. Order of department approving regulations for academy of stenography and typewriting.
Dec. 5. Order of department issuing explanatory rules for incorporation of foreign degrees.
Dec. 7. Order of department requiring the director of institutes to hand in triyearly reports in order to estimate the work of the professors.
Dec. 10. Order No. 499 of the military government appointing a professor for school of dental surgery.
Dec. 11. Circular of the department to the directors of institutes requiring them to recommend to professors of calisthenics the works that they should consult.
Dec. 12. Order of department relating to leave of absence of professors.
Dec. 13. Order of department accepting resignation presented by one of the members of commission appointed to examine records of competitive examinations for the chair of chief demonstrator A of the school of medicine.
Dec. 13. Order No. 503 of military government appointing a professor for school of surveying of Puerto Principe.
Dec. 14. Circular No. 10 of the commissioner of public schools stating the date of the ending of the first school term.
Dec. 21. Order of department requiring director of institute of Puerto Principe to prepare estimate for educational supplies for the annexed school of surveying.
Dec. 31. Order of department recommending the rector of the university the strict compliance with provisions of order No. 266 relating to the graduated scale of salaries of professors of the university, according to the work which they actually perform.

APPENDIX G.

Statement, as to the source, of matters received in the department of public instruction during the last six months of the year.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
From the military government	42	79	70	56	58	56	361
From the university	89	47	83	180	56	38	493
From the institutes	28	29	14	90	109	111	381
From the civil governments	36	20	5	7	3	1	72
From the finance department	4	6	5	2	1	3	21
From the state and government department	7	3	1	5	3	1	20
From private parties	249	494	247	199	87	61	1,337
From municipalities	297	173	131	50	15	9	675
From summer schools	47	18	5	2	3	.....	75
From professional schools	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
From provincial superintendents	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
From the school of arts and trades	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
From department of justice	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
From the faculty of medicine	.....	2	4	12	7	8	33
From the courts of instruction	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
From department of agriculture	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
From department of public works	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
From school of painting	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
From letters and sciences	.....	.....	4	.....	2	4	10
From school of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From faculty of law	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
From school commissioner	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
Total	806	873	572	608	350	308	3,514

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Statement of communications received and forwarded by the department of public instruction during the last six months of 1900.

Received:		Forwarded:	
July	806	July	1,000
August	873	August	742
September	572	September	621
October	608	October	500
November	350	November	401
December	308	December	255
Total	3,517	Total	3,519

Comparative statement of documents received and forwarded by the department of public instruction during the first and the last six months of the year 1900.

Total receipts during the first six months	1,818
Total receipts during the last six months	3,517
Difference in favor of last six months	1,699
Monthly average of receipts during the first six months	306
Monthly average of receipts during the last six months	586
Smallest monthly receipt in the first six months	409
Largest monthly receipt in the first six months	873
Smallest monthly receipt in the last six months	182
Largest monthly receipts in the last six months	308
Total receipt during the first four months of 1900	1,115
Monthly average	278
Total receipts during the second and third four months of 1900	4,170
Monthly average	521

Comparative statement of documents forwarded by the department of public instruction during the first and the last six months of the year 1900.

Total forwarded during the first six months	750
Total forwarded during the last six months	4,239
Difference in favor of last six months	3,489
Monthly average forwarded during first six months	247
Monthly average forwarded during last six months	586
Largest number sent in a month in the first six months (June)	530
Largest number sent in a month in the last six months	1,000
Smallest number sent in a month in the first six months	146
Smallest number sent in a month in the last six months	255
Total forwarded during the first four months of the year 1900	750
Monthly average	187
Total forwarded during the second and third four months of the year 1900	4,245
Monthly average	530

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REPORT

OF

SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

CIVIL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, January 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the work performed by this department during the sixth months from July 1 to December 31, 1900. In order not to delay its transmission, I have taken the liberty to add, in Spanish, the supplements with the statistical data.

Very respectfully, ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

CIVIL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, January 10, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with the order you were pleased to give me, I have the honor to inform you of the work performed by this department from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

This has been a period of reorganization for all of the branches of public instruction, as a consequence of orders No. 266, No. 267, and No. 279. These orders determined the principles, but it was necessary to carry them into practice and attend to the details which would make their carrying on still easier. Everything, from the reorganizing of the professorate of all superior instruction to the establishing of the new schools, had to be done with the greatest possible dispatch, in order that the academic course which was to open on the 1st of October might really mark a new era in our public instruction. I am confident that, in all that refers to the administration, no effort has been spared to obtain this beneficial result.

The first step, concerning superior instruction, was to reorganize the professorate, within the limits clearly defined in the preamble to order No. 266, and according to the disposition, relative to the provision of chairs, given not only in said order, but in order 267. In fact, upon

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the publication of those orders, all of the professors of the university and institutes were dismissed; but it was, nevertheless, necessary that the working of the said organization should not be interrupted. The undersigned secretary began by provisionally confirming in their positions the rector and general secretary of the university, so that the administration of the establishment should not be crippled, and immediately presented to you the list of the professors who ought to be confirmed as such, either because of their having obtained their previous appointment through competition or because of their being considered as in service, although discharging other public functions; or lastly, because of their special aptness for the position. I was very conservative in the use of the authority granted to me by the order, with regard to those elected as specialists, in order to leave the widest possible field to the legitimate aspirants for the chairs. From 107 professors which the university had, only 7 titular and 3 assistant professors were selected. These and the 17 professors who became such through competition gave the university a nucleus of 27 professors with which to proceed to its reorganization and to attend to the services required during this period of examination. These appointments appeared in order No. 280 of July 12.

On the same day, through the Gazette, the aspirants to the vacant chairs of the university were called. These chairs were 45 in number, including not only those of the titular but those of the assistant professors. The undersigned secretary immediately proceeded to the laborious task of organizing the boards before which the examinations should be carried on, each consisting of 3 professors from the university and of 2 persons of well-known skill. It is a fact worthy of remark, that the newly-established schools attracted an extraordinary contingent with 120 aspirants, and that the school for engineers obtained the second place in the list, 25 aspirants having appeared for it. There were 17 aspirants to that of dental surgery. These figures were only surpassed by the number of aspirants to the school of medicine, which was 30. All the total statistics are appended to this report.

When, shortly after, the boards appointed for the institutes commenced their tasks, of which I shall speak later, a spectacle never before known in this island took place; since, for the first time there were in session simultaneously, or within very short intervals, 39 examining boards, to judge of the fitness of 479 professors. This was the most eloquent answer which could be given to those who pretended that the cultured classes of the country had received with displeasure the reform in superior instruction; on the contrary, it could be clearly seen that they came to contend for the positions opened to free competition. The reform has tended to realize what should be the directing principle of a well-organized society, to offer equality of opportunity, so that a man of merit may reach the positions where he may become of more utility.

On June 30 I formulated the regulations for the examination for the university chairs, and decided to depend completely on the probity and skill of the judges, whose decisions should be conclusive. I did not reserve for the secretary any right of revision of the decisions rendered by the boards, because I realize that we should make the weight of self-responsibility felt through all of our organizations, which weight is lessened when the tutorage of the government is unnecessarily and everywhere interposed. Considering the citizens

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called to perform such a high function, by virtue of their skillful capacity, I thought it more desirable for the country, because of the precedent it established, to admit their decisions as final; except, naturally, in those cases where fraud should occur, which might give rise to irregularity in the proceedings.

In order to show clearly that it was in no way intended to supersede the former professors, they were given greater facilities than the other aspirants, if they should come to the examinations. And in order to call to these tests the largest number of intellects, the admission of degrees was allowed as far as possible, and no condition of nationality was imposed. To these ends the resolutions of this office of July 12, about the degree of dental surgeon, pertained; of August 6, regarding the degree of architect; of August 17, about the professors of the professional school; the declaration made in special order 266, regarding the degrees of engineers and normal professors, and the one dictated by this office, by virtue of consultation made with one of the examining boards of the school for engineers, about foreigners being admitted.

The examinations were carried on without remarkable delay, and, except in three cases in the school of medicine and two in the school of dental surgery, no complaint or claims have been made. The result has been that all of the chairs of the University are already provided for, excepting one for a titular and those for five assistant professors, and these not because of the examinations not having been carried on, but because in one of the cases the convocation was delayed, and in the others because of the candidates not having completely satisfied the board. The regular time for the new convocation is running on, which term will expire in next February.

Shortly after being confirmed in this place, the rector, Dr. Leopoldo Berriel, resigned his position. I ordered that the professorate should appoint one ad interim and the choice fell on said Dr. Leopoldo Berriel, who then accepted it. As it was absolutely necessary that during the period from June to October a foundation should be made for the framework of the new schools, the different faculties were obliged to start in their functions and organize themselves as soon as possible. To that end I provisionally appointed as dean of the faculty of law, Dr. Antonio S. Bustamente; as dean of the faculty of letters and sciences, Dr. Luis Montane. As the faculty of law is composed of a reduced number of professors, it was soon in condition to select its permanent officials, and Dr. Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro was appointed to direct it. At the head of the other two, and in their character of professors ad interim, continued Drs. Montane and Menocal, to whom this secretary is under obligations for the most intelligent and effective cooperation.

The personnel of the university professorate once known, it was seen that some of the old professors had been left out, and as the years they had passed in service had made them worthy of a token of gratitude from the university, you resolved to grant a pension of $1,200 per year to all those who could show that they had served over twenty-five years as professors therein and did not receive any other salary from the central government. Order No. 423 of October 11 grants said grace to 8 ex-professors.

The condition of the administrative and subaltern personnel of the university was defined on July 17, complying in all respects with the

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estimate of February 9 of this year, so far as it had not been modified by the order of reorganization. On said date rules were established to determine the conditions under which salaries should be paid to those professors whose condition had been modified during the transitory period made up by the month of July. You were shortly afterwards pleased to approve the salary assigned by me to the rector, amounting to $4,400 per year, which fact was communicated to the secretary of finance on August 4.

Having attended, to begin with, to the administrative matters, it was then possible to undertake the proper reorganization of the studies. As the vacations then existing offered a favorable opportunity for all these changes, it was possible to proceed to the work of adaptation required for changing from one plan to another and to modify some details of the new one with the object of making it effective as soon as possible. Through all these changes my aim was to have the faculties render their aid, so that they might imbue themselves with the general adaptability of the new plan and fully understand the ample sphere of action it leaves to their personal efforts. For this purpose I asked the faculties that they should themselves formulate the transitory dispositions that would serve to protect the rights acquired by former students without the secretary having to intervene, but in the few cases he thought it necessary in order to maintain in all its purity the spirit which has presided over the reform, and to determine the conditions in which admission could be had to the university by students already in the possession of the title of bachelor and not having yet attained their eighteenth year. This was the object of the decision rendered by the secretary on June 28, in which the admission is authorized for two years to the schools of the university to bachelors under eighteen years with the restrictions therein referring to it.

The result of the study carried on by the faculty of letters and sciences regarding the disposition stated in the order for reorganization was a report in which said faculty solicited that some modifications should be made in the groups of studies of the schools of pedagogy, sciences, engineers, and pharmacy. Its advantages being acknowledged, and as it in no way affected the economy of the original plan, its petition was granted, and so it was published in the resolution of August 9, which appeared in the Gazette of the 11th. The most important of these modifications consists in the adding of a course of school hygiene to chair A of the school of pedagogy; in transferring the teaching of rational mechanics to the professor of chair C of the school of sciences; the establishing of a special chair for mineralogy, crystallography, and to include therein the study of geology; reducing that of stereotomy to a single course in the school of engineers; in substituting the study of metallurgy by a more special one of building materials; and specializing still more the study of chemistry at the school of pharmacy.

The faculty of law, in turn, proposed some modifications which were nearly all accepted, and by virtue of which the study of civil law was subdivided into two chairs, the first one comprising that part of the code which treats of persons and property, and the second one, that which treats of obligations and contracts; to the latter the course of mercantile law was added, and a special chair (catedra E) was established for the study of law of procedure. This was the object of order No. 345 of September 6. At the same time slight changes were made in the group of continued studies required from the students of the

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three schools of civil law, public law, and notaries public, according to resolution of August 23, published in the Gazette of the 25th.

At the same time steps were taken to equip the university with the scientific material adapted to the fundamental purpose of there form and to the requirements of modern instruction. In this respect the change effected is surprising. The work accomplished by the faculty of medicine deserves all sorts of congratulations. The building assigned to the school of medicine, pharmacy, and dental surgery has totally changed in aspect; it has been embellished and scrupulously cleaned. The school of medicine now possesses a splendid dissecting room with 30 working tables and all the necessary implements. A complete laboratory for dental surgery has been fitted up, which permitted the immediate beginning of the dental clinic. The existing laboratories of the school of medicine have been duly installed and augmented. The museum has been carefully attended to. I have thought it proper to include a detailed report of the work accomplished by the faculty.

But in so far as these studies are concerned you have wished to credit your government with a still more important work. While the faculty worked in the same spirit, you ordered the erection of a building, ad hoc, for the laboratories of histology, bacteriology and applied chemistry, the museum and lecture hall; and commissioned Dr. Aristides Agramonte to provide them with appliances, instruments, and apparatus in accordance with the latest requirements of science. The elegant, plain, capacious building, perfectly adapted to its purposes, is now completed at the corner of the Calzada de Carlos III and Infanta, and it will, within a few days, possess a scientific equipment which will in no way be inferior to those possessed by the best schools in the United States.

The faculty of letters and sciences, which has had under its charge the establishing of three new schools, has not rested in its endeavors. The school of engineers has been provisionally installed in the old building formerly occupied by the professional school, which building has, in what was possible, been cleaned and repaired, without any appropriation having been asked for that purpose. The faculty of sciences is actively engaged in bringing its material for instruction to the high standard which the importance of its studies requires. The cabinet of physics will be completely renewed as soon as the extra appropriation of $9,383.56, which you were pleased to approve for that purpose, can be invested, for the purpose of showing that your government has not been remiss in the fulfillment of its promises to attend with preference to the wants of the scientific materials in superior instruction. I include a list of the appropriations granted by you, not only for the different schools in the university, but also for the institutes, without including the very considerable sum invested in the new laboratories at Carlos III, inasmuch as this department has not intervened in the payment thereof.

The faculties worked with such ardor and such activity also in regard to the public examinations for the provision of chairs that it was possible to open the new academic course on October 1, which ended the transitory period, which began on July 1. Everything had not been accomplished, but had been well advanced, and the university was able to begin its new studies together with the old ones.

The purpose of the government on opening the courses of the university has been to facilitate to the greater number of students access to the higher professions, and for said reason it decided to reduce the

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fee on general matriculation, notwithstanding that it had already fixed a very low rate in order No. 266. By order No. 319, of August 13, it was established at $60, payable in four installments. At the same time, in order that those students following any course at the professional schools might not suffer thereby, privilege was granted to them, for three years, of paying but one matriculation fee of $25, provided they should continue their studies at the school of engineers. And by order 435, of October 17, this privilege was extended to four years to the students of the school of pedagogy.

The same spirit which prompted the precept, in order 266, which permits access to the university to students possessing a legalized degree from any foreign college or institute, similar to ours of bachelor, gave origin to my resolution of August 11, published in the Gazette of the 15th, which grants access to the school of pedagogy to all those possessing the degree of maestro superior; to my resolution of October 8, published the 11th, which allows access to the school of engineers, electricians, and architects to those having obtained a diploma from the school of arts and trades of Habana, and to my resolution of November 23, published in the Gazette of the 25th, directing that in the courses of that school the studies carried on in foreign establishments, legally constituted, be taken, as well as those demanded of ayudantes de obras públicas in this island. The resolution of October 15 (Gazette of the 17th), which allows access to the school of pedagogy to elementary teachers who may go through the examination therein stated, is a step toward implanting in the special schools of our university the system of examination for admission, the same as at present, by means of degree or certificate.

All of these orders have been issued for the purpose of benefiting the country, in accordance with its requirements. They tend to facilitate professional studies, but without making them altogether gratis, in order to avoid rushing therein, owing to its novelty, of individuals who could be more useful to society and to themselves in other more modest professions, in which the demand for their services is a much more extensive one. It is not to increase the number of doctors, but of men well prepared for active life, who may know how to take advantage of their preparation, and find a field for it, that our university should tend.

On October 31, at the expiration of the last term for the enrollment of matriculation, an unmistakable symptom of the satisfactory result of the reform could be noticed. The total number of students at the university had almost doubled. During the former course the number of students was 381. During the present course it is 632, and if the women students from the school for midwives and nurses be added, it amounts to 662. The increase is 281 students. But the comparison becomes more remarkable still if established by faculties. In the former faculties of letters and sciences there were in the past years 7 students matriculated in the first and 11 in the latter, 18 altogether. Those at present matriculated in the faculty of letters and sciences amount to 159; and for greater satisfaction, when these figures are compared, it may be noticed that this great increase is due to the new schools; that of engineers has 81 students and that of pedagogy 69. Although the students matriculated in the school of letters and philosophy are only 13, and those at the school of sciences 18, the services rendered by those two schools will be duly appreciated, considering

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that special courses (asignaturas) are therein taken by students from the other schools; there being from the schools of civil and public law alone 77 students who follow studies at the school of letters and philosophy, and 69 from the school of medicine and 66 from that of pharmacy who attend courses of the school of sciences. I add to this report detailed statements of the matriculation at the university.

What has been done at the university during the past six months is so much that we may well look forward, without mistrust, to that which remains to be done. In reality, what is most needed is to complete its scientific equipment, and also a more ample locality. The two laboratories required by the school of engineers have not yet been installed, but their estimates have already been prepared. The estimate for the anthropological museum is also drawn up; and as soon as the field for experimental agriculture is established all of the promises contained in the order for reorganization will have been complied with.

Some reforms must be made in the school of medicine, as the grouping together of courses (asignaturas) recommended by same, and which were included in the order of reorganization, causes complications, and is not altogether adapted to the mechanism of the grouping at other schools, resulting in confusion and even a certain displeasure. I had expected that, following the example set by the other faculties, the school of medicine would initiate the necessary changes in that which it ought to consider its own work, but up to this time it has limited itself to complaining bitterly through the professional press.

The condition of the professorate of the institutes after order No. 267 was published was different from that of the professorate of the university, as all the professors were dismissed. It was not, however, possible to interrupt the work, and for that reason I requested you to permit the same professors to remain ad interim until the conclusion of the period for examinations, on September 30, the date on which it was to be expected that the public competitive examinations would have taken place and all the chairs be provided for.

This was granted by you on August 3 in so far as it concerned the professors of the institute of Habana, and on the 9th of the same month those of the provincial institutes. I immediately confirmed the directors in their positions ad interim. With regard to the institute of Habana, owing to its importance and difficult management, I thought it preferable to separate its management from the branch of teaching, as is the case in the university, and you having approved my action, I recommended Señor Manuel Sanguily as director, under whose intelligent management the institute has considerably improved. His appointment was published on July 12.

I had the notice inviting the aspirants to all of the chairs of the six institutes of the island published in the Gazette of the 13th; and in order that those who were then serving them should not be left unprovided for, I consented, for this occasion only, that the fact of being then serving as professor should be considered as a sufficient title for admittance to the exercises. From this it resulted that very competent individuals, who do not, however, possess the degree of doctor in philosophy and letters or in sciences, were able to show their aptness and remain in the professorate of the institute collegiate course (segunda enseñanza). On the 16th I gave notice that the chairs for the preparatory course would be provided through "concurso," foreseeing that said course would only last two years, and that a large num-

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ber of aspirants would solicit them, and, in fact, 201 candidates for the permanent chairs and 90 for those of the preparatory course answered the call; that is, a total number of 291 aspirants to the six institutes of the island.

After that I organized the examining boards and prepared the rules, not only for the competitive examinations but for the "concurso" as well. The former, based on the regulations applied to the university, were published in the Gazette of August 1, and the latter in that of the 16th of the same month. The result has been that 34 out of the 36 chairs of the institutes have already been fully provided for, and 10 out of the 12 of the preparatory course. The professors to the calisthenic exercises have been provided through appointment upon the recommendation of the directors of the respective institutes. This position, however, is vacant at the institute of Pinar del Rio.

As soon as the result of the matriculation at the institute of Habana became known it was necessary to comply with the provisions of order 267, referring to assistant professors. At present chairs B and H are provided with said assistant professors, since they have an attendance of over 50 students. Chair A has 2, having more than 100 students, and chair E must also have them, the existing conditions being the same, and one will have to be appointed to chair D, which, likewise, has matriculated more than 50 students. The same rule must be applied to the institute of Santiago de Cuba, as its matriculation runs even with that of the institute of Habana.

It was my purpose to keep, in the direction of the institutes, the individuals serving them, provided they should continue to be professors after the competitions, such being the case with those of Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. For Santa Clara I selected one of the former professors, who secured his position through the examinations, and who added to his great personal credit in that locality a scientific reputation throughout the country. For Pinar del Rio the director appointed is ad interim, the former director, serving as professor in the meanwhile, having distinguished himself through his ability as an excellent manager. The permanent director will have to be appointed in February next.

The existence of the preparatory course made the change from the old to the new plan relatively easy, so much so that a few very simple alterations were sufficient to protect the rights of the former students of the institutes, and to determine how the new plan was to be applied to them. This was the object of the resolution of August 7, published in the Gazette of the 29th.

The existence of schools incorporated in the institutes being acknowledged in the orders for reforms, it became necessary to establish on new basis the link between those private establishments and the official ones in accordance with the great changes carried out in the latter, in the studies of segunda enseñanza. In issuing them, on October 17, I above all kept in mind the desirability that the new methods implanted at the institutes should likewise become necessary at the schools, as their scholars would have to appear for examination before the examining boards of the institutes.

At the same time the connection which necessarily exists between one and the other gave the institutes the opportunity to make public the manner and branches of their instruction. To that end I ordered that the directors of the institutes should officially give out to the

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schools a list of the works to be studied in the course of literature, another of the themes and exercises of the classes requiring them, and a brief recapitulation, made by each professor, in which each should express the fundamental points of his instruction during the course.

The institute of Habana has already published the lists and recapitulations, and, although they are but the first step and have been made in a hurry, they show that almost all of the professors have understood the new methods they must use in their teaching.

In order to obtain reliable data, and in order that the special care bestowed by the secretary upon this important work may be seen, I have ordered, under date of December 7 last, that the directors shall forward every three months a report showing the condition of their respective establishments and of the methods of mental training employed by the different professors therein.

In order to complete the change, I thought that the regulations to which the institutes are subject should also be modified; and while the faculties of the university have also been making modifications in their own, I have appointed a commission consisting of the present director of the institute of Habana, of an ex-director of the institute of Santa Clara, and of two professors of segunda enseñanza to study and propose said reform.

Excepting the institute of Habana, which possesses excellent museums—among others the famous one of Gundlach—good cabinets for experimental teaching, and a good library, the rest of the institutes of the island are greatly in want of scientific material. To attend to this most important requirement, the annual appropriation to be applied to that item of their expenses has not only been doubled, but extra appropriations have been granted to those of Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara—to the former the sum of $6,288 and to the latter the sum of $5,000. The estimate from the institute of Matanzas has just been received. The public library of the city of Matanzas has been annexed to this last institute, endowed with resources enough for its maintenance and advancement. The institute of Habana continues increasing all of its scientific outfit, and it has been, besides, granted an appropriation of $3,391.90 to purchase the Cardenas library, consisting of 4,782 volumes, by which purchase it has considerably enriched its own library, which consisted of 4,071 volumes.

The result obtained by the matriculation at the institutes has been as satisfactory as that of the university, but in order that it may be appreciated in its totality I must first mention the new studies added to those establishments.

As I had the honor to inform you, on recommending the abolishment of the professional school, this should be accomplished by establishing, in the provinces, the schools for surveyors. And it has so been done at Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Matansas, annexing one of said schools to each of their respective institutes. This was established by order No. 388, of September 24. The object of incorporating these new schools to the institutes has been to obtain the same economic result obtained by the plan of the university. Establishing only two special chairs the schools of surveyors could be founded, as the other studies required by the profession of surveyor and land appraiser are taught at the institute.

These new chairs were provided through "concurso," and 68 aspirant professors applied.

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Within those very principles the school of commerce of the institute of Habana was established. The next thing to be done in the matter was to enlarge and give to it the practical character its studies demand, if they are to have any immediate influence in the general prosperity.

To that end I extended considerably its curriculum by adding to those already contained in it those of public finances and international mercantile law, and adding a chair of statistics—an important matter not taught at any of the establishments of the island. At the same time I ordered that the school should have an annexed department for the practice of the operations pertaining to countinghouses, banking, etc., and a laboratory and museum for the analysis and exhibition of mercantile products. Order No. 470, of November 15, has legalized this reorganization, from which the most profitable results are to be expected in a market of such high importance as that of Habana, and in a country where foreign trade is to be the aim of all of its collective labor.

In order to show the particular interest granted by the government to these studies, the matriculation fee, granting access to all of the branches that constitute the commercial course, has been reduced to the low sum of $10, payable in two installments. Order No. 413, of October 9, establishes it.

The academy of stenography and typewriting annexed, as well, to the institute should be considered as the complement of this school of commerce. It has also been the object of special care. A resolution of mine, of November 23, published on the 24th, has regulated the access to it, and on December 7 ultimo it was given a complete regulation.

To duly attend to the extent to which its teaching has reached an appropriation of $510 was granted for the acquisition of six typewriting machines of different manufactures.

Bearing these reforms in mind it is easier to appreciate the result of the matriculation at the institutes. At first sight it is noticed that the students return to it. During a long time the students matriculated at private schools in considerable proportion surpassed the number of those who attended the official establishments. This proportion has now changed. At the institute of Habana, leaving aside the 100 students of the academy of stenography and typewriting, there are 194 matriculated students, while the total number of those enrolled at the five schools which have reported their matriculation is 170. At Santa Clara the official matriculation is 92 and the private 27. With regard to the enrollments at the institutes the increase, in comparison to the former term, is truly remarkable. At Pinar del Rio it has gone up from 27 to 59; at Habana from 67 to 194. Of these, 31 belong to the school of commerce and 2 to the course of cosmography. At Matanzas from 57 it went up to 76; 3 belong to the school of surveyors. At Santa Clara from 50 it increased to 92. At Puerto Principe from 40 to 78; of these, 24 are at the school of surveyors. At Santiago de Cuba from 67 to 173, of whom 11 devote themselves to the new studies for the profession of surveyor. The effort realized at Santiago is worthy of being mentioned, as the curriculum of the institute counts one student more than that of Habana. So that the total number of marticulations at the institutes this year outnumber, by twice the amount, those of last year. There were then a total of 310 students, which number has to-day increased to 672; the difference in favor of this year is 362.

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With no less satisfaction I must mention that the same desire to work is noticed in the other official institutions which directly depend on this department. The number of students at the school of arts and trades this year is 322, of which 246 receive day-school instruction and 76 are at night schools. It is very pleasing for me to acknowledge that you have deigned to attend to my request in favor of such a useful establishment, and that the works for the construction of the principal building have already been started, which building is to contain the classes (aulas) and museums. You have for these works granted an appropriation of $61,500.

The matriculation for the school of painting and sculpture is also remarkable. Its total number is 490 students; of whom 422 follow elementary and 68 higher studies. As the place occupied by this school is by all means insufficient and wanting the most rudimentary conditions for its object, I have had the honor to propose to you the building of rooms, specially suitable for the purpose, on the upper floor of the building.

Private initiative has been spurred by all this activity. The right granted to the doctors to open free courses at the university has not been a dead letter. Dr. Aristides Mestre is explaining at the school of sciences a course of anthropology, within the theories of reform and with application to criminology. The attendance on this course shows an average of 25 students, almost all of them from the school of law.

In his turn the director of the institute of Matanzas, with the help of the Sociedad Protectora de Huérfanos Cubanos, has established free lessons in sloid, a kindergarten, and lessons in sewing and dress cutting, from which the most profitable results are to be expected, besides the stimulating example they offer. Twenty-four students, from 12 to 18 years of age, attend the lessons on sloid; 43 children, from 4 to 8 years, attend the kindergarten. At the lessons in sewing the attendance is 108 women; and 20 students are practicing instruction in kindergarten.

With the same spirit which dictated the provisions relative to the access of students from foreign institutes to the university, and of foreign professors to its professorate, I have considered the practicability of facilitating to foreign-born persons the exercise in Cuba of their professions. The constant tendency of modern nations to equalize natives and foreigners under the protection of their civil laws must be carried on with more vigor in countries such as Cuba, of so scanty population and unbounded natural resources not yet taken advantage of. All that may tend to fetter the exercise of human activity among us is to go against our own interests. In order to cut these fetters loose, in regard to the practice of medicine and dental surgery, order 430, of October 16, was issued, which provides for the appointment of two examining boards, at Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, for the incorporation of foreign degrees. It is enough to consider the distance at which those provinces are from the capital to understand fully the justice of this measure, which besides favors those Cubans who have made their professional studies abroad.

With the same care shown in carrying out the orders for reform in all that refers to the organization of the personnel, the studies, and the teaching material, the undersigned secretary has provided that the license heretofore existing at the institutions of superior instruction

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should be substituted by a well-understood spirit of discipline and respect for the laws and regulations.

As for those students who, urged by some professors not in sympathy with the reforms, merely limited themselves to making manifestations against said reforms in all matters solely referring to personnel, I made up my mind not to pay any attention, so that it might not appear that I took advantage of the prerogatives of government for the defense of a personal work. But when some of them went so far as to protest publicly in an unbecoming manner, and to address to you violent claims against the acts performed by their professors, in their position as judges of competitive examinations, that is, in purely academic functions, I intervened at once, addressing to the rector on October 6 an official communication, in order that he should put an end to said breaches of discipline.

I have, in the same way, intervened whenever I have noticed that the abuse of trying to anticipate the vacations appeared. Thanks to the communications I sent to all the directors of institutes and to the circular which by my order was sent on December 19 by the director of the institute of Habana to the parents, tutors, or persons in charge of the students, the classes at said establishments were not interrupted up to the very day the regular vacations of Christmas were to begin.

In order that the purpose contained in the orders for the reform should be fully accomplished with reference to the salary of the professors—that is, that they should be rewarded in proportion to the work done by them—I addressed myself to the rector of the university, on December 4, asking him for a monthly report of the attendance of the professors to their respective chairs; and another, on the 31st of said month, emphasizing to him that the professors should not receive any pay but in proportion to the courses they actually explained. This done, no abuse can enthrone itself therein, or at any rate it shall become possible to hold them responsible in case any abuse should exist.

In order to complete the organization given to the university by order 266, it was only necessary to assemble and constitute the board of inspectors to look after it and care for its advancement. For that it was necessary to wait until the professorate of the university and institutes should be completed, and that the professorate of said institutes should appoint their referees at Habana, so that these referees should elect the two representatives those institutes should have on said board of inspectors. All this being completed, the board was constituted on the 24th of December, as follows: Members ex officio, the president of the supreme court, the president of the Academy of Sciences, and the president of the Sociedad Económica; members appointed by the government, Messrs. Jose G. del Castillo and Fidel G. Pierra; members designated by the faculty of the university, Messrs. Rafael Montoro and Vicente B. Valdes; members delegated from the faculties of the six institutes, Messrs. Francisco de Zayas and Luis Estevez y Romero; member appointed by the association of Estudios Clínicos of Habana, Dr. Gustavo Lopez. The bar association of Habana has the right to appoint a member, and had elected, to that end, Señor Leopoldo Sola, but the bar association having lost its official character, and its reorganization as a private association being in suspense, this member has not as yet taken a seat on said board of inspectors.

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On November 26 I presented to you a list of the estimated expenses of the university, upward of $260,210 per year, and the list of the present expenses, which equal $230,860, which shows a difference to the favor of the treasury of $29,350. On December 5 I gave you a list of the estimated expenses for the six institutes, with their annexed schools, which estimates amount to $213,385.96 per year, and the list of the expenses, amounting to $206,782.96, which shows a difference of $6,603 less.

The implanting of the new regulations for public schools has been a labor of great magnitude, the results of which can not yet be possibly appreciated. These regulations tend thoroughly to organize the schools, to make the country interest itself in their existence and increase, and to facilitate to the central government a complete inspection, that it may render itself a true account of the deficiencies which may appear, in order that they may be avoided.

It is not therefore strange that it may have been necessary to introduce some modifications to order 279, to which a clearer explanation was given in order 368, published in the Gazette of October 18. These modifications have had as their principal object a clear determination of the character of the boards of education already separated, in all respects, from the ayuntamientos, to protect the rights acquired by the teachers, and to shorten the daily school sessions.

A special office for the commissioner of schools being established, and the boards of superintendents having begun to operate with all regularity, my task has been reduced to the carrying on of the transitory obligations pointed out by the order of reorganization, and to maintain a high inspection over the general condition of primary instruction.

In view thereof, the undersigned secretary presented to you the lists of candidates to form the school councils of the city districts of the first class, and to appoint the school directors of the same, and they were established on August 4. It was his purpose to form said boards of education from heads of families of good standing and respectability, and to avoid the prevailing therein of the professional element, former teachers, professors, etc., which changes its character, as well as to avoid that they should present a special political color. On the other hand, I tried to select for school directors, whenever it became possible, persons of well-known professional skill.

Next, I proposed to you the appointment of the board of superintendents, which was established by order No. 357, of September 13, as follows: General superintendent, Alexis E. Frye; provincial superintendent for Pinar del Rio, Francisco Valdes Ramos; for Habana, Alejandro Maria Lopez; for Matanzas, Manuel de J. Saez Medina; for Santa Clara, Fidel Miro; for Puerto Principe, Francisco de P. Coronado, and for Santiago de Cuba, Eduardo Yero Buduen. These being previously called together, I assembled them on September 25, and I left the board completely established. They held their first regular meeting in October, and later a special meeting, which began on October 10. I have asked the general superintendent for a report of their labors, which I shall be honored to remit to you.

On September 14 order No. 361 was published with the appointment of the commissioner of public schools, which appointment fell on the subsecretary of public instruction, Dr. Esteban Borrero Echevarria. He proceeded immediately to organize a new office demanded by

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the many attentions inherent to his charge, and undertook the arduous task of directing the application of the new regulations through all the island, trying to carry everywhere the conviction of their usefulness and efficiency to advance public welfare. I have also asked the commissioner for a report of the labors carried on under his direction, in order to transmit it to you.

From the data now in my possession it appears that about the middle of December the total number of teachers in service throughout the island was 3,554, which number is composed as follows: For Pinar del Rio, 275; for Habana, 941; for Matanzas, 613; for Santa Clara, 876; for Puerto Principe, 247, and for Santiago de Cuba, 629. Bearing now in mind the number of the school population of the provinces—that is, the number of children from 5 to 17 years of age—it results that in Pinar del Rio there exists a teacher for every 235 children, in Habana a teacher for every 141, in Matanzas one for every 110, in Santa Clara one for every 144, in Puerto Principe one for every 134, and in Santiago one for every 209.

One hundred and thirty-two boards of education are now in operation, distributed as follows: At Pinar del Rio, 20; at Habana, 35; at Matanzas, 23; at Santa Clara, 30; at Puerto Principe, 5; at Santiago de Cuba, 19.

Special commissioners appointed by you went all through the provinces during the summer to find out the condition of the schools, with regard to their localities and material. The general impression left by their reports is that few of the buildings now occupied by said schools answer to pedagogic wants. The new school furniture has proved to be excellent, but its distribution has been very slow, above all after its being handed over to the boards. This reflection really affects the former boards, as it may be said that those appointed in accordance with the present regulations are now commencing their tasks.

The work undertaken by the government in aid of popular education is really an enormous one. Hardly one-sixth of the number of Cuban children attended school during the year 1899. It was by all means necessary to open schools in order to attract to them the largest portion of the other five-sixths of their number—that is, it became necessary to provide means for instruction, in all possible respects, to 462,856 utterly ignorant children. It was not then possible, nor is it yet, to a large extent, to attend to anything else but to multiply the number of schools and to endow them with the indispensable elements to commence their noble work. It begins to be time, and it will be all the more so in future, to improve what has been improvised. We must now proceed to the selection of the teachers, who were enrolled in a hurry, and the general lines of a systematic plan with regard to the education of our people may then be devised. For the present it may be now pointed out that the next steps must be taken in the direction of having special school buildings erected, at least a small number every year, but without interruption, beginning with the most backward provinces and in the towns with the poorest wards. At the same time, if we are to pay attention to what experience teaches us, we must think about giving a different organization to the rural schools. Following this idea of improvement there resulted the great movement undertaken by the government during the past summer in the interest of teachers by means of the excursion to Harvard, and by the summer normal schools.

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It remains for me to give the result obtained by these latter and the conclusion to be derived from the gathered data. Six schools were established, one at the capital of each province, and they remained open from July 9 up to August 17. At the same time pedagogic schools were organized by the boards of education at 19 towns, which were, San Jose de las Lajas, Santiago de las Vegas, Guines, La Salud, Guira de Melena, Colon, Santa Ana, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Placetas, Trinidad, Yaguajay, Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Moron, Ciego de Avila, Puerto Padre, Baracoa, and Manzanillo. One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine teachers and 756 pupils attended the normal schools. The attendance to the pedagogic courses was 525 teachers. That is to say, 2,710 teachers or aspirants were assembled at these towns, and bearing in mind the number of teachers who made the trip to the United States, more than 4,000 persons were, during the whole summer, devoted to the study of school matters under such circumstances that they could not do less than be considerably impressed, thus making them acquire more complete and lofty ideas with regard to the important social function by them carried on.

With regard to the instruction carried on at the normal schools, if the spirit which therein reigned deserves praise, it must be acknowledged that at the same time the lack could be noticed, not of knowledge, but of any special pedagogic preparation among a large number of lecturers. The conclusion to which one arrives is that of the peremptory necessity of having permanent normal schools established, at least at Habana and at Santiago de Cuba. Statements of the attendance at the summer normal schools are added to this report.

By all that has been said, you will see, sir, that the undersigned secretary acknowledges at the same time the great progress made and the great many things which are yet to be done. He thinks, nevertheless, that he is able to affirm that he has aided this great work for the reforming of public instruction in Cuba with at least a clear idea of the wants of his country in this critical period of its history. If nothing else, I shall have the satisfaction of having laid the problem, such as it is, before the public conscience. I have also, in the administrative orders and in the sphere of government, the no small satisfaction of having found in you the most constant support and the noblest desire to encourage and elevate, in a truly effective way, the culture of my country.

Very respectfully,

ENRIQUE JOSE VARONA,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor of Cuba.

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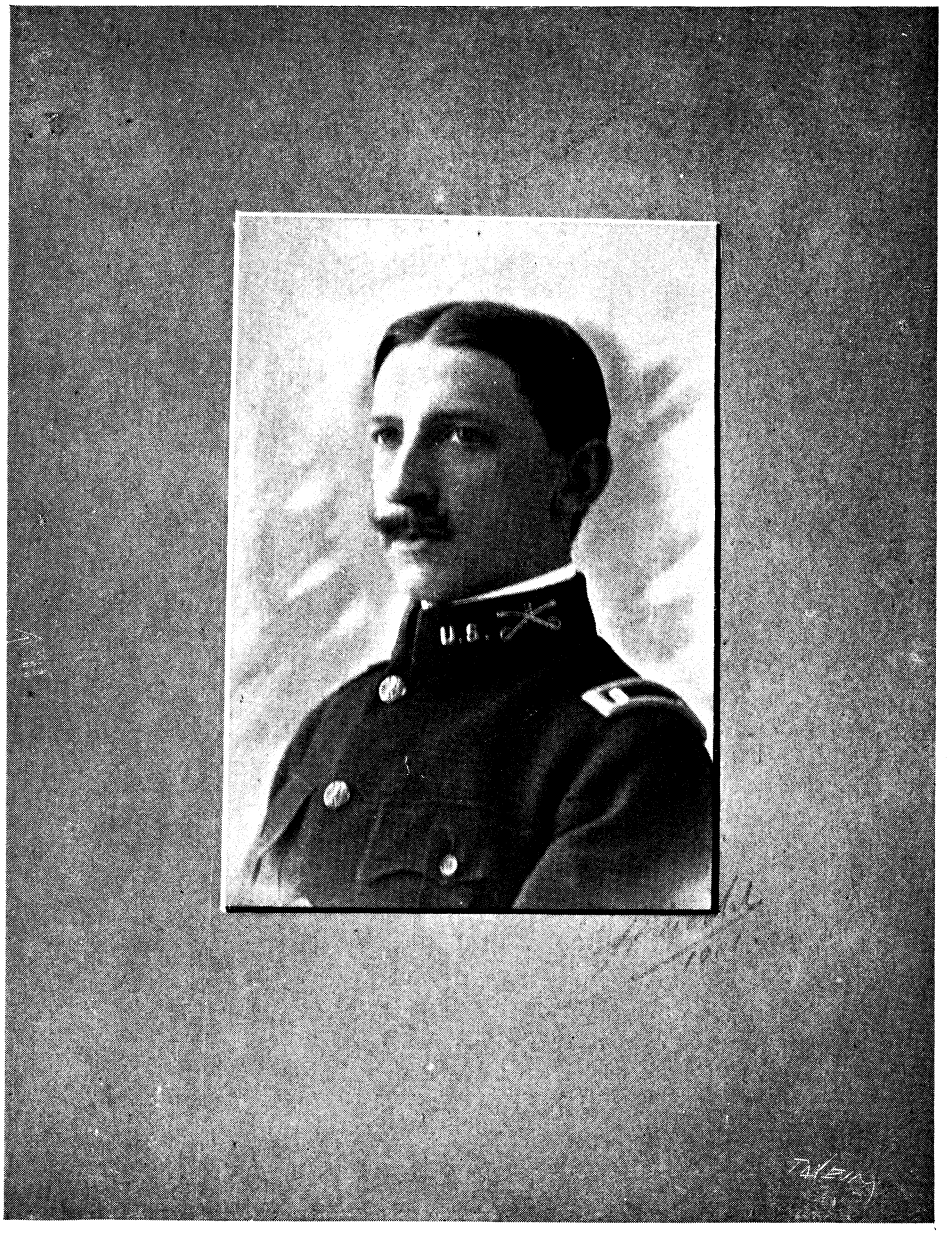

MATTHEW E. HANNA, ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1900.

HABANA, *February 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the public schools of the island of Cuba, for the months of September, October, November, and December of the school year of 1900–1901.

Very respectfully,

MATTHEW E. HANNA,
Aid-de-Camp, Acting Commissioner of Public Schools.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

HABANA, *February 22, 1901.*

The office of commissioner of public schools was created by virtue of order No. 279, series of 1900, office of the military governor. Afterwards this order was modified in some minor particulars and given the number 368, series of 1900.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

The drafting and publication of order No. 368 was rendered necessary by the unprecedented growth in the public school system of the island. In January, 1898, there were few, if any, public schools in the island. In August, 1900, the time of the publication of this order, there were 3,313 organized schoolrooms, and the administration of the corresponding number of schools was being directed in accordance with civil order No. 226, Headquarters Division of Cuba, December 6, 1899. When this latter order was published, there were in the island 312 organized schoolrooms, and the provisions of the order were commensurate with the difficulties of directing and controlling the corresponding number of schools; but with the increase in the number of rooms from 312 to 3,313, the necessity for a more complete law became apparent.

In the early organization of these schools, speed was held to be of prime importance, that the thousands of children of the island might be placed under charge of instructors, even though these instructors might have but little training in such work; even though the books the children studied from were poor, if they had books at all; their desks homemade, if they had desks; and the schoolhouses they occupied mere huts. The work of organizing these schools into a system was left until some later date. The modern idea of a public school was known in Cuba but to a comparative few, and, consequently, there was little or nothing in the experience of the island to be of any assistance in the organization of such a system.

Paragraph 13, special order No. 29, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, January 19, 1900, reads as follows:

"Each department commander will cause to be made, by an officer of the United States Army, at least one inspection, each quarter of the year, of every public school in his department, and submit a report which shall be general in character and relate to the general condition and conduct of the schools, attendance, etc. (independent of the report to be submitted by the local school board), which report will be sent, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary, to the military governor."

When department commanders, in compliance with this paragraph, began making their reports of the schools in their departments, it became evident that the time for uniting these units in a smoothly-working system had arrived. These reports showed that civil order No. 226, above referred to, did not provide for sufficient officers for its proper enforcement, and that its provisions were not adequate to properly organize and control the greatly increased number of schools.

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In May of 1900, the undersigned was directed by the military governor of the island to prepare and submit to him, for his approval, a draft of a civil order to properly organize and control the public schools of the island of Cuba. The result was civil order No. 279, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, June 30, 1900. This was afterwards modified in a few minor particulars by civil orders Nos. 299 and 310, series 1900, same headquarters, and republished under No. 368, series 1900, same headquarters.

The order is an adaptation of the school laws of the State of Ohio to the conditions existing in the island of Cuba. So different, however, were these conditions from those existing in the State of Ohio that in many of its provisions the order has lost all similarity to the law after which it was modeled.

At the time instructions were given to draft this order there was no territorial division of the island into districts, subdistricts, etc. The boards of education were constituted to control the schools in entire municipalities whether these contained large cities or not, and while their interest in school matters was great, it was often the case that from very necessity they neglected the schools. There were very few modern schoolbooks in the schools, and no established course of study. There was not, to my knowledge, a single public school building of primary grade that was the property of the state. The system of reports of the teachers, boards of education, etc., was very poor, and the statistics with reference to the schools were meager. There were no boards of examiners to examine teachers as to their qualifications to teach. There was no recognized plan for holding summer normal schools. The attendance was not being enforced, although enforced attendance was provided for by law.

The correction of these numerous defects had to be considered in the new order. So extraordinary were the circumstances, and so abnormal was the amount of work, that the greatest care was exercised in the drafting of the order to supply officers sufficient to do this work, and to properly divide the same among these officers. It was thought best to divide the work of the central office between two officers. To one was given the executive work and to the other the purely educational work. The order provides for a chief executive officer for the schools of the island, to be known as the commissioner of public schools, who is responsible for the execution of the order and the condition of the schools of the island at any time. He is a salaried officer and for the present is to be appointed by the military governor.

There is to be one superintendent of the schools of each province of the island, and a superintendent of the schools of the entire island. These six provincial superintendents, with the island superintendent as their president, constitutes the board of superintendents of the schools of the island. This board, among other things, is to determine upon and introduce the proper methods of teaching in the public schools; is to select text books and arrange courses of study for the different grades of the public schools; shall provide for the examination of the teachers of the island; shall make arrangements for improving the teachers in their profession; shall arrange for and conduct summer normal schools throughout the island, and shall superintend and be responsible for the public instruction in the schools. Except in a few minor particulars, the duties of the board are purely educational, and to it is assigned what will always be the most important work connected with the public school system of the island.

The island is divided into three different classes of school districts, viz: City districts of the first class, to be cities having a population of 30,000 or more; city districts of the second class, to be cities having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 30,000, and municipal districts, to be municipalities exclusive of any of their territory included in the city districts of the first or second class. The schools of each of these districts are to be governed by a separate board of education.

In a city district of the first class, the board consists of a school council and a school director; the school council being the legislative body, over the acts of which the school director exercises a veto; the school director is the executive power. The school council consists of 7 members to be elected by the qualified electors of the district for a term of two years. The clerk of the board is appointed by the council and is a salaried officer. The school director is also elected by the qualified electors of the district for a term of two years and is a salaried officer. The supervision of the educational work in the city districts of the first class is directly intrusted to a salaried appointee of the council, known as the superintendent of instruction. With the approval of the council, the superintendent of instruction has the sole power to appoint all and discharge any of the teachers authorized by the council to be employed.

In city districts of the second class the board of education consists of 6 members, elected by ballot by the qualified electors of the district.

In municipal districts the board of education consists of 1 member from each subdistrict of the school district elected by the qualified electors thereof and styled

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director; provided the number of subdistricts of the district does not exceed 15. If the number exceeds 15, the order provides that the membership shall be kept down to a certain limit. In any case, however, the director of each subdistrict is the representative of the people of that subdistrict in educational matters, and if he is not a member of the board of education he shall represent to the board in writing the wants in his subdistrict. All boards elect their president from among their members.

Realizing that it is in the municipal districts where perhaps the lowest grade of intelligence is encountered, and that it would be most difficult to enforce the law, due to inability rather than any desire to avoid its provisions, that part of the law referring to municipal districts was made very explicit and simple, and it is accompanied by models, forms, etc., which are of great assistance to the school officers in municipal districts in the enforcement of the law.

For another reason it was known that the enforcement of the law would be of greatest difficulty in the municipal districts. For school purposes it was necessary to divide these municipal districts territorially into subdistricts, each subdistrict to contain not less than 60 resident scholars by enumeration. This work had to be done before the election of the municipal board of education provided for in the new order, since each member of this new board is a director elected from the subdistricts by the electors of that subdistrict. Consequently this work of territorial division was intrusted to the old board of education, and with the commissioner of schools rested the responsibility of having this territorial division promptly and properly made.

The law provides that a complete system of reports shall be kept, all passing through the hands of the clerks of the boards of education before they reach the hands of the commissioner of public schools. A series of forms was arranged and printed in connection with the order, on which will be collected, in a complete and systematic manner, all the information needed to make these reports. If any officer, teacher, or other person required to make a report fails to do so, the law provides a penalty of some sort. For example, teachers' reports are made monthly and yearly, and before a teacher can receive his salary from the clerk of the board of education he shall present to the clerk a report required of him. All clerks of boards of education are bonded employees, and are liable on their bond for any failure to make the reports required of them.

There being no public schoolhouses in the island, private buildings have to be rented for this purpose, and the order protects the island as well as it can against the owners. The order provides that children's homes or orphans' asylums shall be given the same educational advantages and privileges as children outside of such institutions are entitled to. Under certain conditions evening schools can be established in the island. The public schools of the island are free to all unmarried youth between 6 and 18 years of age. On certain conditions pupils may be suspended or expelled from the schools.

The school year begins on the 1st day of September of each year and closes on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. Schools open on the second Monday of each school year and continue for thirty-six weeks, exclusive of holidays. These thirty-six weeks are divided into three terms. The daily school session is for five hours, not including the recesses. Teachers of the schools of the island are paid their salaries monthly, during vacations as well as during the actual school period.

The law provides for a yearly enumeration of the school youth of the island, to be taken by directors in municipal districts and by enumerators appointed by the board of education in other districts. Abstracts of these enumerations are prepared by the officers through whose hands they pass and help to form the yearly statistics of the island. A proper penalty is provided for fraudulent returns from officers, enumerators, teachers, etc. The law provides for enforced attendance of youth between the ages of 6 and 14 years, such youth being required to attend public or private schools not less than twenty weeks, at least ten weeks of which shall be consecutive. Proper provisions for the employment of truant officers, etc., and the infliction of penalties on parents or children to secure the enforcement of this part of the order are also made.

The board of superintendents is required to arrange and provide for a sufficient number of teachers' institutes to accommodate all the teachers of the island throughout the summer vacation, and the attendance of the teachers of the island at such institutes is made a condition for their receiving their salaries.

CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Paragraph 1 of order No. 368 reads as follows: "There shall be a chief executive officer for the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor, and to be known as the commissioner of public schools, and in the performance of

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his duties as such he shall be guided by this order, and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated hereafter by the military governor or the secretary of public instruction."

On September 14, 1900, Dr. Esteban Borrero Echevarria, subsecretary of public instruction, was appointed by the military governor the first commissioner of public schools, which position he still occupies. Under his direction the office was organized and directed until severe illness compelled him to abandon the office temporarily on the 8th day of December, 1900, since which time the undersigned has been acting in the capacity of commissioner of public schools.

INTRODUCTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

The first and most important work of the newly created office was the reorganization of the schools of the island, in accordance with the provisions of the new school law. This was a work of considerable difficulty and has demanded a great amount of tact and patience. At the time of this report, however, it is gratifying to state that the organization has been practically completed, so far as the primary introduction of the law is concerned, except in very few municipal districts. It is a work of which all those who have been identified therewith may well be proud. In the comparatively short time of five or six months an entirely new administrative system has been introduced in the public schools of the island. This required the preparation for and the holding of elections in each of the numerous subdistricts of each of the 124 municipalities of the island; in all, nearly one thousand separate elections. The supervision of these elections was so carefully arranged for, and those who had the work directly in their charge were so zealous in the performance of their duties, that there were comparatively few reports of irregularities. That this was a task of no little magnitude may be more clearly appreciated when it is considered that under the most adverse conditions, as lack of communication, etc., notices of these elections were posted in every subdistrict of the island of Cuba, and every voter of the island outside of the few city districts was given an opportunity of casting a vote for the men who are to-day conducting the public schools of the island of Cuba; and these elections were held without the appropriation of one cent of public funds outside of the half a dozen officials who were directly in charge of the same.

In this work of the introduction and enforcement of the school law the commissioner of public schools was directly assisted by the 6 provincial superintendents, 1 in each province. Before the office of the commissioner was organized, however, the introduction of the new system was begun in the office of the military governor. Immediately after the publication of order No. 368, 4 special inspectors, Mr. Manuel Rasco, Mr. Agustin H. Aguero, Mr. C. M. Sanchez, and Mr. Pedro N. Pequeño, with Mr. Frank Rosado as their chief, were carefully instructed in the order and were sent into the 4 provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. Later two of these inspectors were sent into the two remaining provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. The order provides that the boards of education existing in the island at the time it went into effect should make all the provisions for the election and organization of the new boards of education, such as the division of the municipality into subdistricts, preparing for the election of directors in these subdistricts, holding the elections thus arranged for, etc. To assist the old boards of education in this work by explaining the order to them, to avoid misinterpretations of the order, and to secure a uniform administration of the schools throughout the island and the immediate enforcement of the order, the special inspectors above mentioned were appointed.

They were directed to go from one municipality to another in their respective provinces, visiting the old board of education in each. Their instructions were to explain to each board of education visited the provisions of the order, paragraph by paragraph, calling special attention to those portions that should be enforced immediately. In their first visit they were to instruct boards of education to first comply with paragraphs 37 to 40, inclusive, dividing their municipal districts into subdistricts; then to proceed with the election of directors to form the new board of education, as provided for in paragraphs 32 and 33. The inspectors were impressed with the necessity of making their explanations to include the minutest details, and they were to leave no board of education until satisfied that it knew how to proceed. Any further explanations and instructions were left to a future inspection.

The first inspection in the first four provinces mentioned was completed satisfactorily in about two months. It showed, among other things, that in a few municipal districts the old boards of education had understood the order and were taking proper steps for its enforcement when the inspector reached them; that in some they had attempted to enforce the order but had wrongly applied it; that in the

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great majority of the municipal districts there had been no attempt at all to enforce the order.

Immediately on the completion of the first inspection a second was begun. This inspection was to see if the instructions given on the first inspection had been carried out and to explain the order and its enforcement to the newly elected boards of education. Special attention was directed to that portion of the order that provides for the enforced attendance of pupils.

All of the more important features of the order have already been complied with and the inspections will be continued until the order is understood and is being enforced in its minutest details. The offices of the commissioner and superintendents, island and provincial, have been organized and their respective chiefs have taken charge of their duties with enthusiasm and energy.

The reports that are required of teachers and other school employees and officials are being made regularly, and at the close of the present school year the commissioner's office will be in possession of all the data necessary for his report. The annoyance that results from a lack of system is disappearing. There is every reason to hope that the objectionable features of a too intimate relationship between the school system and the politics of the island formerly existing will no longer exist. The enthusiasm and the great interest shown in the work of public instruction in the island have been greatly intensified by giving to each locality a representative, elected by the people of that locality. To boards of education has been given the greatest liberty possible, and they have responded with energy and ability that shows the trust has not been misplaced. Already the economic results are apparent. The total amount of money expended is practically the same, but the educational results are far better. Boards of education have been made to realize the economic importance of increasing each teacher's attendance to the maximum, and with this object in view they have made a more intelligent enforcement and have secured after two months' effort a more thorough observance of that portion of the order referring to truants than I have seen secured in parts of the United States after two years' effort. As a result the cost of education per child per day or month or year is greatly decreased, or, vice versa, for the same expenditure of public funds a much larger number of children is being educated. Abuses can not long escape detection. From the school children to the commissioner, everybody interested in or connected with the schools feels that he is a part of a system on which the public gaze is centered and is stimulated to give his best and most honest efforts to the work. The competition among teachers is more healthy. The standard of instruction is better. Teachers are constantly studying their profession, preparing for the examinations in the coming summer vacations, and they watch with the greatest satisfaction the preparations being made for the summer institute. From boards of education in all parts of the island there have been received expressions of complete satisfaction with the order, and there is every reason to hope that the school system will soon be running as smoothly as could be desired. More than four months' experience has shown that in some details the order may require modification, but these are few and do not affect the principles upon which it is founded.

In this connection I quote the following from the report of the provincial superintendent of the province of Pinar del Rio. He says:

"When the new law was published in August, 1900, it was received with distaste by the teachers, the boards of education, and others connected with public instruction, and it was also criticised by the newspapers. In my opinion the reason for such an opposition was not only because, on account of the knowledge already acquired of order No. 226, both the teachers and the boards of education knew how to perform their duties, but because all of them found it rather complicated and were afraid that it did not protect their interests nor further those of public education. Following these inspirations, the newspapers criticised it in general terms without making, as they should have done, a minute examination into it, pointing out its errors and defects.

"Greater still was the passive resistance to the new law when the board of superintendents, in the month of September of the same year, modified several of its articles and took away the presidency of the boards of education from the alcaldes. The reason for this modification was that municipal mayors, with very praiseworthy exceptions, paid very little heed to the interests intrusted to them, and others no heed whatever. No definite statements are made, because this fact is well known to all, and we may say as an excuse for said municipal officers, that, with the multifarious duties under their care, they could not possibly give to this important part of the public administration the attention it required, and in order to do away with a state of things with such evil and unhealthy consequences, the aforesaid modification was introduced. True it is that this step made the resistance to the new law still

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greater, so great that the government had to appoint inspectors, whose duty it was to see that the law was enforced throughout the island.

"Now that its results are beginning to be seen, and as the truth always shines, it is acknowledged, even by its opponents and detractors, that the regulations for the public schools of Cuba, known as order No. 368, are based on principles liberal and democratic; that it pays preferential attention to the interests of public instruction and all its details without hesitating at economical expenditures, however large these may be. Everything is foreseen; everything tends to the betterment of public instruction. We have but to call to mind the employees whose duty it is to make the enumeration of the youth of school age; the truant officer, who sees that attendance is enforced; the clerk of the board of education, who is bound to solicitously look after the necessities of the schools of his district and see that the other employees o. the board of education fulfill their obligations; the special inspector, for the general enforcement of the law; the provincial superintendent, a technical as well as an administrative officer; the island superintendent, who, with the provincial superintendents, is to select text-books and determine upon proper methods of teaching; the commissioner of public schools, the chief executive officer; and the secretary of public instruction as the head of the whole system.

"To which we will add the great and valuable amount of statistics gathered from the different forms required from all of these officers, with the object of ascertaining if the results are commensurate with the expenditures incurred.

"The undersigned, in formulating this opinion of the present school law, does not deny that it contains defects which should be remedied, and he has already called to the attention of the commissioner of public schools certain points which in practice he finds are not giving the praiseworthy results which said officer proposed it should give when he recommended said law to the military governor."

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mention has just been made of the work of enforcement of the school law. All this work is practically accomplished. There still remains, however, the detail of answering numerous questions and settling points of doubt that necessarily arise from the lack of a thorough understanding of the provisions of the law, which will only be acquired after some time has elapsed and the necessary experience has been attained.

The most important work of the office at the present time, and that which will continue to be so long as the expenses of public education are paid from State funds, is the economical expenditure of the thousands of dollars that are allotted monthly for public education. Under the present system each board of education estimates monthly for the funds necessary to meet the expenses of its corresponding district. These estimates are carefully reviewed in the office of the commissioner, which in this manner has a direct control over all expenditures in the public schools. With each board of education, possessing a not too well-developed idea of public economy, attempting to rival its neighbor in the number of schools, thoroughness of equipment, etc., that are only secured with a lavish expenditure of money, this becomes a task of great difficulty and responsibility.

The work of collecting and arranging the statistics of the public school system is now fairly organized; and after this organization is completed, and the teachers, boards of education, etc., have attained a greater familiarity with the blanks on which their reports are made, the work will be quite simple. Some of the reports that are to be made will not be required until March and the coming summer vacation. The principal statistics of the office, however, are prepared from the regular monthly reports of teachers and secretaries, and the regular monthly estimates of boards of education.

A new school register has been arranged and printed and has been distributed to all the teachers of the island. This register is quite complete and furnishes the teacher all the information necessary to prepare his regular monthly reports. It gives the name, age, and sex of each pupil; the attendance, tardiness, and deportment; and it is arranged for a summary of each month, term, and year.

The inspectors previously mentioned have explained in detail to each board of education the method of keeping the daily register and of preparing the monthly reports. The boards of education, in their turn, have instructed the teachers employed by them. This also has been a work requiring considerable patience, and for the first month or so many of the reports had to be returned to those who made them for correction. The reports received in the month of December, however, have been generally correct. Each teacher, at the end of each month, and before receiving his pay, has to furnish the board of education with this report for the month.

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The secretary of the board of education then makes an abstract, on a separate blank form, of the various reports received from the teachers of the corresponding district, and forwards this abstract, together with copies of the teachers' reports, to the provincial superintendent and to the commissioner of public schools. In the office of the commissioner, entries, calculations, etc., on all of these reports are examined, and, after necessary corrections are made, an abstract of all the schools of the island is made on a separate blank form, used only in the office of the commissioner. (See Table No. 11.)

The following are the most important data from each municipality and from the entire island obtained from these reports: The number of schools; the number of subdistricts; schoolhouses that are being constructed; rent of schoolhouses; value of school property; number of teachers, white and colored, men and women; the wages of the teachers, men and women; the number of pupils enrolled; the average daily attendance, boys and girls, white and colored; enumeration of school youth; total amount expended for the period; cost of education per child; the number of pupils in each branch of study; the operation of the truant law, and other information of importance. (See Tables 1 to 11).

The board of superintendents recently recommended to this office the purchase of a quantity of schoolbooks, and contracts for their purchase have already been made. These books should be delivered by the end of February and will be immediately distributed throughout the island wherever needed.

The regular correspondence with teachers and boards of education forms a great part of the work of the office. With the establishment of a new order of things it naturally results that a great many questions are asked, and many of them eventually find their way to the office of the commissioner, where they have to be answered. When the same question is asked by a great many different persons, and it appears that there is quite a general lack of information on that particular point, the matter is treated in a circular letter and the work of the office is somewhat lessened thereby.

The school law provides that in certain cases of appeal against the action of boards of education, etc., the matter shall be referred to the office of the commissioner for investigation. A broad avenue for redress is thus opened to those who feel that they have been wronged, and the teachers and other employees of the boards of education have not been slow to take advantage of this opportunity.

A great deal of attention has been given lately to the matter of the rent and repair of school buildings and the construction of new school buildings. The rent paid for buildings used for school purposes is at the present time exorbitant in many cases, and an attempt is being made to devise and execute a plan which will result in great economy for the island in this important matter. This subject will be treated more in detail further on in this report.

THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

This office was organized on September 13, 1900, by the appointment of the president of the board and of the six members. The president of the board is the superintendent of the schools of the island, and the other members are the six provincial superintendents. Acting as a board, they decide upon methods for the improvement of the instruction given in the public schools. Acting in their capacity as island superintendent or provincial superintendents, they enforce the methods they have decided upon.

The board unites the interests of every province and municipality of the island by means of the personal knowledge which the provincial superintendents have of their respective provinces.

The following were the members of the first board of superintendents:

Island superintendent, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, president of the board. Provincial superintendents: Mr. Francisco Valdes Ramos, province of Pinar del Rio; Mr. Alejandro Maria Lopez, province of Habana; Mr. Manuel de J. Saez Medina, province of Matanzas; Mr. Fidel Miro, province of Santa Clara; Mr. Francisco de P. Coronado, province of Puerto Principe; Mr. Eduardo Yero y Buduen, province of Santiago de Cuba.

The board of superintendents held its first meeting in compliance with paragraphs 100 and 101 of the school law in force in October, 1900. At this meeting they discussed and arranged a plan for the examination of the teachers of the island, and for the organization of normal schools during the summer vacation of 1901. This plan was submitted to the military governor through the secretary of public instruction and was approved. Their second meeting was held in the month of December, 1900, at which they decided upon the purchase of additional text-books for the schools, and recommended the same to the military governor.

Since that time the members of the board have been completing the arrangements

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for the examination to be held in February, 1901, of those who wish to become teachers, and superintending the work in the various schools of their respective provinces.

The board will hold a meeting in the month of March, at which time they will consider the following matters requiring their immediate attention: The introduction of a course of study; the grading of the schools; a more perfect personal supervision of the instruction given by teachers in the schoolroom; the improvement of the teachers, and the question of school discipline.

The board of superintendents thoroughly appreciates the importance of the work assigned to it, and the urgent necessity of immediate action. In the hands of its members is the destiny of the school system of Cuba, but they are alive to this fa and are striving to make as rapid progress as is possible in what must necessarily l a slow process.

OFFICES OF THE PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The provincial superintendent occupies a double position. He is the agent a helper of the commissioner of public schools in the enforcement of the law, and h is at the same time a member of the board of superintendents, and as such is the adviser and assistant of the island superintendent in carrying out and enforcing the plans of the board of superintendents. The commissioner holds him responsible for the way in which the law is executed in his province, and the island superintendent holds him responsible for the progress made in the improvement of the schools of his province. He is all the term implies and should be in no sense of the word an office man. It is his duty, and each of the provincial superintendents so considers it, to be constantly inspecting the schools of his province and to devote only what time is absolutely necessary in his office. The results of their work so far have been most excellent. They have all visited almost every school district of their respective provinces, and have exercised a personal supervision over the instruction in the schools. In the coming examinations each superintendent will be responsible for the way in which the examinations are conducted in his province and each will be responsible for the results of the summer normal schools of his province.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

There are in the island of Cuba 135 boards of education; 5 in city districts of the first class, 9 in city districts of the second class, and 121 in municipal districts. Everywhere they have exhibited the most sincere interest in school matters. Their energies are not in every instance directed in the right channels, but the enthusiasm that they display, if under careful control and rightly directed, will result in the end in preserving public interest in the schools of the island of Cuba, and will build up a school system of which any country might well be proud. The schools of the island of Cuba were the product of a day. It is a matter of no small wonder that, in a country where public education had been so long neglected, where every attempt at the introduction of free schools had so long been met with disapproval by the government, when the opportunity for free schools finally presented itself the public mind was in a condition to receive it willingly. There has never been any difficulty in the organization of new schools in the island of Cuba. The difficulty at the present time with boards of education is to limit the organization of new schools to those that are absolutely necessary, and to secure the expenditure of the money that is allotted for school purposes in such a way that it will do the greatest amount of good. In the great desire for more schools, the boards of education have lost sight of many other matters of much more importance in the administration of the schools which they now have. They perform their duties most zealously, and in the majority of cases the mistakes that are made are those resulting from enthusiasm and lack of experience. There is a tendency among boards of education to devote too much time to outward appearances and too little to results. These are but natural defects which are to be expected and which will only be corrected in time.

In the meantime, boards of education are calledupon to make many concessions and to do many things the reasons for which are not perfectly clear to them. It is one of the unpleasant duties of the office of the commissioner of public schools and the offices of the provincial superintendents to deny boards of education many things which they ask in perfect good faith, but which are unwise; but they are always denied for the public benefit, and when such is the case, full explanations are given which are generally received by the boards of education in a charitable way. The office of the commissioner is kept constantly in touch with the boards of education

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PUPILS OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL, HABANA.

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THE INTERIOR OF A SCHOOLROOM, HABANA.

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through the provincial superintendents and the special inspectors, and their reports of the way in which boards of education are fulfilling their duties are as a rule flattering, when everything is considered.

It is the intention of the new school law to give boards of education the greatest liberty possible in controlling the schools of their respective districts. They are representatives of the people, elected by the people, and the fact that they have been so elected should be a demonstration of the public confidence in their honesty and ability. Occasionally this large amount of liberty has to be abridged to a certain extent, but the rule is to increase the liberties, duties, and responsibilities of the boards of education rather than to diminish them. The central office of the commissioner is now dealing with the detail work of the schools of the island to a very small degree, considering that the schools of the island have been established for a little more than a year. To-day it is the wish and intention of the office of the commissioner of public schools to increase the latitude of free action of boards of education rather than to diminish it.

The members of boards of education are unsalaried officers and in many instances devote their time to the work of their offices to the neglect of their own private business. There is no doubt that the interest taken by them in school matters is unselfish and results from high ideas of what is really best for their country. They keep a complete set of records, reports, etc., which are reported as being in most cases systematically arranged. Each board of education has one salaried employee, the secretary. In the city districts and in a few of the larger municipal districts the boards of education are authorized to employ one or more assistants for the secretary. As a rule the secretaries are men of experience and ability in the kind of work they have to do, and their communications to the office of the commissioner of public schools demonstrate their complete understanding of their duties.

As stated in the beginning of this report, there are three classes of boards of education in the island. It was found necessary to create this number, due to the different conditions in different localities. In those municipalities which have no cities or towns of 10,000 inhabitants, as well as in the rural districts, the conditions are quite different from what they are in centers of population where there are cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Also in cities of from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants there are not the opportunities for school organization, grading of schools, and introduction of higher methods of instruction that are found in larger cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more. These varying conditions led to the creation of the three classes of boards of education, viz: Those of the municipal districts; those of the city districts of the second class in cities of from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; and those of the city districts of the first class in cities with 30,000 inhabitants or more. The first of these constitute the great majority of the boards of education of the island, there being 121; of the second there are 9; and of the third there are but 5.

In every department of the school system the amount of work connected therewith is abnormal at present, and is much greater than the amount of work necessary under older and more perfect organizations in other countries in districts of the same size and of the same number of inhabitants. The island is divided territorially into provinces, the provinces into municipalities, and the municipalities into barrios or wards. The barrio is too small to form the territorial unit for school organization; the municipality, on the other hand, is in many cases too large, but of the two the municipality is far preferable as such unit. The cities which form the city districts of the first and second class contain, in several cases, but a small part of the population of the municipality in which they are located. To require one board of education to properly organize and direct the schools and the business connected therewith, in both the city district and the municipal territory surrounding it, is to expect the impossible under the circumstances existing; hence in those municipalities containing a city district, either of the first or second class, there are two boards of education, the one for the city district located therein and the other for the municipal district surrounding the former. Of the 124 municipalities of the island there are 11 which contain two boards of education. In three of the city districts the city comprised all, or nearly all the territory of the municipality, and the necessity for the municipal board of education therefore disappeared.

In the city districts of the first class, which include the large cities of Habana, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe, the opportunities for the organization and grading of the schools, as well as the necessity for the same, led to the creation of the offices of school director and superintendent of instruction for such city districts.

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THE SCHOOL DIRECTOR IN CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

The school director is the chief executive officer of the board of education and possesses the power of veto over the acts of the school council. So far, the instances where he has had to make use of his power are few. It is not so easy to state to what extent the existence of this power has influenced the deliberations of the school councils of the city districts of the first class.

It has already been stated that there are no schoolhouses owned by the state in the island of Cuba, excluding the few government buildings that have been repaired during the military occupation, and which are now devoted to school purposes. Private houses are rented for school purposes. It is preferable to secure leases of private property used for school purposes for long periods of time. This is difficult, however, and consequently boards of education find themselves constantly called upon to change the location of the schools. In these frequent changes the interests of the state have to be protected; repairs may have to be made; janitors have to be employed; supplies for the schools have to be purchased and distributed. It is the duty of the school director to attend to these matters and other business connected with the schools of his district, and the law requires him to devote his entire time to the duties of his office. Eventually the necessity for such an employee may disappear, but that time does not yet appear to be near. The wisdom of providing a school director for this important work can not be questioned. The experience of the past four months shows that it has required the entire time and energy of the school director to properly provide for the schools of his district, and the advantages of such an official are plainly apparent. The schools are being better located and in houses more suitable in every respect for school purposes—better located, better lighted, with larger rooms and enough rooms in one house to permit of a system of grading. The salary of this official will, in the course of the year, be more than returned by the economy he has been able to introduce in the administration of the schools, while the schools have the advantages of a better service in every respect.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION IN CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Another employee which the boards of education in city districts of the first class have, and which other boards of education have not, is the superintendent of instruction. The wisdom of providing for the appointment of such superintendent of instruction in such large cities as Habana, Santiago de Cuba, etc., is too apparent to require comment. They work under many disadvantages and difficulties, and considering all these, the results of their work are very flattering. They are working where the necessity for improvement is greatest. They each have under supervision from 100 to 300 teachers in as many different schoolrooms, with almost as many different ideas as to how a child should be instructed. It is their duty to grade these schools; to see that the course of study adopted by the board of superintendents is introduced; to instruct the teachers in the methods of teaching, and to take steps to improve the standard of the teacher and consequently the standard of instruction given. To better enable him to perform the important work intrusted to him he is given the sole power to recommend to the school board the teachers whom the board is authorized to employ. His work is as difficult as it is important, but the results so far are all that the most sanguine could expect and hope for. It is a work in which progress is necessarily slow, and which requires constant patience and application, but the improvement made by this official in the four months he has filled his office is very apparent. Attached hereto is a report of the superintendent of instruction of the school district of Habana.

TEACHERS.

The teachers of the island form the bone and sinew of the educational system. In them is based our hope for the future. They form the great body of workers. Superintendents of instruction, provincial superintendents, island superintendent and commissioner may labor as they will, but they must depend upon the teacher for results. They will do all they can to improve the teacher's condition and better fit him to fill the important position he occupies, but the actual work must be done by the teacher. The superintendent's duty is to instruct the teachers, of whom there are 3,600; the teacher's duty is to teach the pupils, of whom there are 150,000. If the schools are to be of value, it is the teacher who must make them so. If the present enthusiasm in free education is to be preserved, the teachers must preserve it. Sooner or later the taxpayers of the island will be seeking the results obtained from the expenditure of millions of dollars of public funds which they have helped to form. The teacher must be prepared to show him these results if it is to be expected

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that he will continue to contribute to these funds. There must be improvement and progress; otherwise the country will not long continue to support willingly the public schools. That such improvement and progress is being made is not to be denied, but let the teachers keep constantly in mind that they are the servants of a generous people, who are loyally supporting them, who are making allowances for present discouraging conditions, who will watch their efforts with patience and charity, and let them show that the confidence has not been misplaced.

The teachers of Cuba have been so written about and talked about and advertised to the world that it would not be at all strange if they had misjudged their powers and abilities, but through it all they have remained calm and self-possessed. The most promising feature in the outlook of the public schools of Cuba to-day is the simple modesty of the teacher. He knows that he has much to learn, and his eagerness to learn is most encouraging. It is no reflection on the teachers of the island as a body to say that they are but poorly fitted for their work. The fact is denied by no one, and the teachers are free to acknowledge it. But when the past is considered, the very poor advantages there were for training teachers, to say nothing of educating them, and the present is considered, the sudden increase of their number from a few hundred to nearly 4,000, it is no less a fact that can not be denied that the progress the teachers have already made is remarkable. They were almost totally without any knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching; modern methods were unknown to most of them. In the United States a bright boy or girl who is educated in the public schools may make a fair teacher, for he is able to perpetuate the methods followed by his teacher. In Cuba there was almost a total lack of such example, and nearly all the teachers, up to the present time, have had to depend mainly upon their own good sense and judgment, without the aid of past experience under a good teacher to guide them. Some, however, are born teachers, and the instruction they are giving is of a high order. Others, who need the assistance of the ideas of others, are doing their duty in a way that no one can complain of seriously. Two rather contradictory facts can be stated. The majority of the teachers of Cuba are but poorly trained and fitted for their profession, and practically all the teachers of Cuba are examples of the wonderful results that may be secured in a short time by an enthusiatic body of young men and women. Steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to remedy the first of these conditions. This work is in the hands of the board of superintendents and will be considered by that body at its meeting in March, with the idea of arriving at a definite plan for accomplishing the same.

The board has already prepared for the summer normal schools for the coming vacation period, but these alone will not accomplish the results that must be secured. A number of plans have already been proposed and considered by the president and various members of the board of superintendents, but no particular one has yet been decided upon. The most desirable plan that has been presented so far, in the opinion of the commissioner, and the one that is recommended to the board for its most careful consideration, is that of carefully and thoroughly training a number of our teachers in one or more good normal schools of the United States. This number should be as great as the funds that may be allotted for this purpose will provide for; certainly not less than 200. The course of instruction should be sufficiently long that there can be no doubt of its thoroughness. There are scores of normal schools in the United States that will be glad to help in this work. The special nature of the work may require some special preparations on the part of such institutions, but they are matters of detail that are easily carried out. That the proposition is a possible one appears beyond doubt, and once decided upon the arrangements for its execution may easily be made. The necessary expense connected with the enforcement of the plan should be borne by the island. A contract may be entered into by which such normal school agrees to pay all expenses of the teachers, except clothing, for a stated consideration. The teacher may be paid a salary sufficient to pay his expense of clothing. By a contract entered into with the teacher the island will secure his services for a stated time in the public schools, after his graduation, at a salary not to be less than a certain fixed amount. On the completion of the course the graduates might be placed in such positions that they could superintend the instruction in the public schools of the island and introduce one system of instruction. The effects of this plan would probably not be felt and no results would be seen for perhaps two years; but whatever plan may be adopted, results can not be obtained in less time if they are to be lasting and desirable. With the 200 teachers proposed, it would be possible to place 2 in about each municipality of the island, which would give to each a number of schools sufficiently small that he could personally superintend the instruction in each.

There are great objections to attempting to create such normal schools in the island at the present time. It would be much more expensive to build and fit up an insti-

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tution of this sort in the island than to send the teachers to such an institution in the States, and economy enters largely into all these problems of improvement. If this plan were adopted, three years should see in every public school of the island a uniform system of instruction, modern in every respect. I believe that the plan of sending the teachers to the United States will give the most desirable results.

In the meantime, the teachers who remain in the island will be given every possible opportunity for advancement. The present summer normal school will be more thorough than those of last year, for those who have it in charge should be able to profit by one year's experience, and each succeeding year's summer school should be superior to the one that preceded it. If it is practicable to develop the summer school into a more thorough institution, it should be done, that the necessity of sending more teachers to the United States at a later day may be avoided. Under the present circumstances, it is not possible that all the 3,600 teachers may be given the same opportunities and advantages. The training they are to be given must be thorough; the summer-vacation period is not sufficiently long for the purpose; hence it is necessary to use the school period as well, which necessitates the teacher leaving his school; the schools can not be stripped of teachers and the whole number sent away, and, lastly, there are not sufficient funds. For these reasons but few of the great number of teachers may be selected for such a course of instruction in the States. But if most are left behind, they are not forgotten, and their interests will be carefully guarded.

At present practically all the teachers are Cubans. This is a very natural condition, and it is very desirable that it shall so remain. The problem is not to secure teachers from other countries, but to make good teachers of the material to be found here. The combined results of normal schools, summer schools, and a system of more careful selection of the personnel should secure in a very short time a remarkable improvement in the teachers. It may be advisable to secure from other countries the services of a few good teachers of well-recognized ability and who have the qualifications necessary to teach in a Spanish-speaking country. They would be of great assistance in such special work as the provincial superintendents might assign to them, but the teacher in the school in charge of the children should be a Cuban. All other things being equal, the teacher who is of the same nationality as the scholars is better qualified for his work than any other. I have received a great many applications for positions in the public schools of Cuba from teachers in the United States, and all of them have been refused; however, a number have accompanied their applications with such good recommendations that I have kept them in mind in case their services may be needed later, as suggested above.

SCHOOLS.

As stated elsewhere in this report, there were, in the latter part of 1899, 312 organized schoolrooms in the island, and within six months this number was increased by over 3,000. In December, 1899, every city or town of a population of more than 500 people was authorized to create at least one public school for boys and another of equal grade for girls, besides as many more schools throughout the municipality as were deemed necessary by the board of education. At the same time each board of education was authorized to expend the sum of $50 for furniture for every schoolroom so organized. The country was clamoring for schools. Everywhere there seemed to be the most intense and sincere desire on the part of the people for the establishment of free public schools, and boards of education were not slow to make good use of the opportunity thus presented for the establishment of the necessary schools. Their organization was accomplished in a remarkably short time; and if bad judgment was shown in some instances, and if the enthusiasm of the boards of education led to the creation of some schools that were unnecessary, this should in no way reflect on the great good that was accomplished. Mistakes were to be expected. Later information and experience have shown that many of these schools were badly located, and, with the assistance of the provincial superintendents, this office is now correcting those mistakes as they are discovered.

More schools were organized in many villages and towns than were necessary to accomodate the school children who were to attend them, and it resulted that the average daily attendance in many of these schools was so low that there was an uneconomical expenditure of public money. At the same time, in many municipalities, there were villages, estates, etc., with from 50 to 100 children without any schools. The plan now being enforced is to rearrange the schools of each school district in such a way that each school will have a larger attendance, that each community of people will be accommodated, and that the greatest results will be obtained from the funds expended. As a rule, when a provincial superintendent, on a personal inspection, finds this wrong order of things, all that is necessary to secure a change

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is to present the matter intelligently to the proper board of education and it gladly acts upon the recommendation of the provincial superintendent. This change, although recently begun, has been accomplished in many school districts, mainly in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Pinar del Rio. In three of the school districts of Santiago de Cuba it was possible to remove 21 teachers from the schools they formerly occupied to 21 new schools created in other places of the same school districts; and the school children formerly taught by them are now taught by the teachers remaining in the locality from which they were removed. In three other municipalities of Santiago de Cuba it was possible to economize $19,000 yearly to be devoted to the creation of new schools in other localities, without injury to public education.

When this rearrangement is extended all over the island, the results will be correspondingly greater. The attention of boards of education is constantly being called toward the importance of carefully considering this matter. There are at the present time, few, if any, school districts of the island with more than the number of schools that are required, but in the hurry of the organization some districts secured more schools than others in proportion to their population. It is desired to correct this discrepancy as soon as possible, in order that all sections of the country may be treated equally, taking into consideration the varying conditions of communication, population, etc. In correcting this defect it is the desire of this office to do so by organizing new schools in those districts that now have less than their proportionate number and not by suppressing schools in one municipality and transferring them to another. In two municipal districts of Pinar del Rio, one with 14,000 and the other with 8,000 inhabitants, there was until quite recently in one of these districts not one school and in the other but two.

In some sections of the island the question of the location of the school is an extremely difficult one. This is due mainly to the scarcity of population and the great lack of communication. The last census of Cuba, 1899, gives to the greater portion of the province of Puerto Principe a density of population of 2 to 6 persons per square mile; this is also true in a part of that of Santiago de Cuba. The density of population of the greater part of Santiago de Cuba, a large part of Puerto Principe, a part of Santa Clara and part of Pinar del Rio, is from 6 to 18 persons per square mile. The difficulty of establishing schools in such localities is plainly evident. So long as the revenues of the island are such that schools can not be furnished to every youth of school age in the island, the schools should be located where their efficiency will be the greatest. To establish a school in a district where the density of population is between 2 and 6 inhabitants per square mile, the average cost of instruction per child per month would be approximately $10, a prohibitory amount.

Requests for the creation of new schools are constantly being received at this office, but at the present time many of them are being refused. Reasons for this are numerous, what has just been stated with reference to the rearrangement of the schools already organized being the most potent. It will not be possible to increase the number of schools greatly over that existing at the present time so long as the island treasury is to bear all the expense of the school system. Until it is possible to create a larger school fund it is not possible to organize enough schools to accommodate all the youth of school age of the island. The limit under existing conditions has about been reached, and it is extremely desirable to locate whatever schools may be organized in the future in those localities that are now in the greatest need of them and of which they have a comparatively small number. Within the present school year quite a number of new schools have been organized, but only after careful inquiry had been made to make sure that they were being established in the localities which needed them most. The schools already organized are not fully equipped, and it will require between a quarter and a half of a million dollars to properly supply them with furniture, books, etc. There are many other matters to be considered in order to secure the best educational results and which will require the expenditure of another half a million dollars yearly, such as the training of the teachers, the erection of public school buildings, etc.

The unlimited organization of new schools at the will of boards of education has in no sense of the word been stopped from a feeling that there is no necessity for more schools, but because the present allotment for public school purposes will but little more than meet the expenses incidental to the most desirable operation of the schools now in existence. In the coming year it will be possible to organize about 500 new schools, but this number can scarcely be exceeded.

ATTENDANCE.

There exist the usual dfficulties in securing a regular and high percentage of attendance, there being in the island the ordinary tendency towards truancy. The percentage

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of attendance, however, compares favorably with that secured in other countries under much older systems. Attendance is made compulsory under the law, each school youth between the ages of 6 and 14 years being required to attend a public or private school not less than twenty weeks in each school year, at least ten weeks of which shall be consecutive. To secure this enforced attendance each municipal district is authorized to employ one truant officer, and boards of education in city districts whatever number of such officers as may be necessary. Great pains have been taken to rigidly enforce this provision of the school law, and the results so far secured have been most satisfactory, there having been a perceptible increase in the average daily attendance. The work of enforcing the attendance is heartily supported by the great mass of the people, about the only complaints coming from those who, from their attempts to evade the law, come within its provisions and meet with deserved punishment.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the schools is as a rule only fair. Whatever lack of discipline there may be appears to result from ignorance on the part of the teacher as to how far his authority extends. In his own school the teacher should be supreme and subject only to whatever rules and regulations of higher authority he is supposed to observe. The teacher is responsible for the discipline of the school, and if he is to be held responsible he must be given sufficient authority to preserve it. There appears to be a strong sentiment against corporal punishment, but admitting that this punishment should not be resorted to, there are many other methods of punishment which will suggest themselves to a bright teacher and which will secure practically the same result. In all proper ways that a teacher may adopt to preserve order in his school he should receive the cordial support of not only the board of education, but of the parents of the children that attend his school. If he exceeds his authority—an extremely doubtful occurrence—the injured party may secure redress in the proper manner. There seems to be a lack of this cordial support on the part of the parents of the children, who are too much inclined to resent what they see fit to call an interference in what they consider their right and duty only. The teacher must preserve order in his school if it is to be worthy of the name. He can not do this unless he is supported by public sentiment in the infliction of whatever punishment may be necessary and proper. This office has recently approved a project for the creation of a disciplinary school in the city of Habana. Due to the surroundings and influence of a city of the size of Habana, the tendency to disregard all attempts at discipline are very great and the ordinary means for preserving order in the schools do not succeed. Recently the board of education of the city of Habana presented a scheme for the creation of the disciplinary school above mentioned, it being the intention to send such incorrigible characters to this school for punishment. There has not yet been an opportunity to try this plan, but there are reasons to hope that it will be successful.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Until quite recently there were no modern school supplies in the island. The desks and benches were of the crudest homemade pattern, and everything else was on a par therewith. About a year ago a wholesale purchase of modern school furniture was made, which was distributed throughout the island. There are many schools, however, still without furniture, and these should be supplied in the near future. Attached hereto is a detailed statement of the school furniture that has been distributed throughout the island. About the same time there was made a purchase of text-books, and these are all now in use all over the island. Although the purchase was large, there was such a dearth of text-books and minor school supplies that the quantities have been entirely exhausted for some time, and new purchases, amounting to over $150,000, will soon be made.

The schoolbooks in use at the present time have been written and published mainly in the United States. A reference to Table 12 will show, however, that the text-books of a few Cuban authors have been selected. The text-books are selected in the following way: The commissioner publicly notifies publishers that books of a certain grade are to be purchased in stated quantities and requests samples of the same, accompanied by bids. These samples and bids are examined by the board of superintendents and this board determines upon the books that are to be purchased.

To the notices that have been given in the past but comparatively few offers have been received from Cuban authors and publishers. It is to be hoped that the opportunities presented by the necessity for good text-books, suited to the conditions existing here, will not be lost sight of by teachers and others interested in public education. The text-books in use at the present time were chosen as being the best, in the opinion

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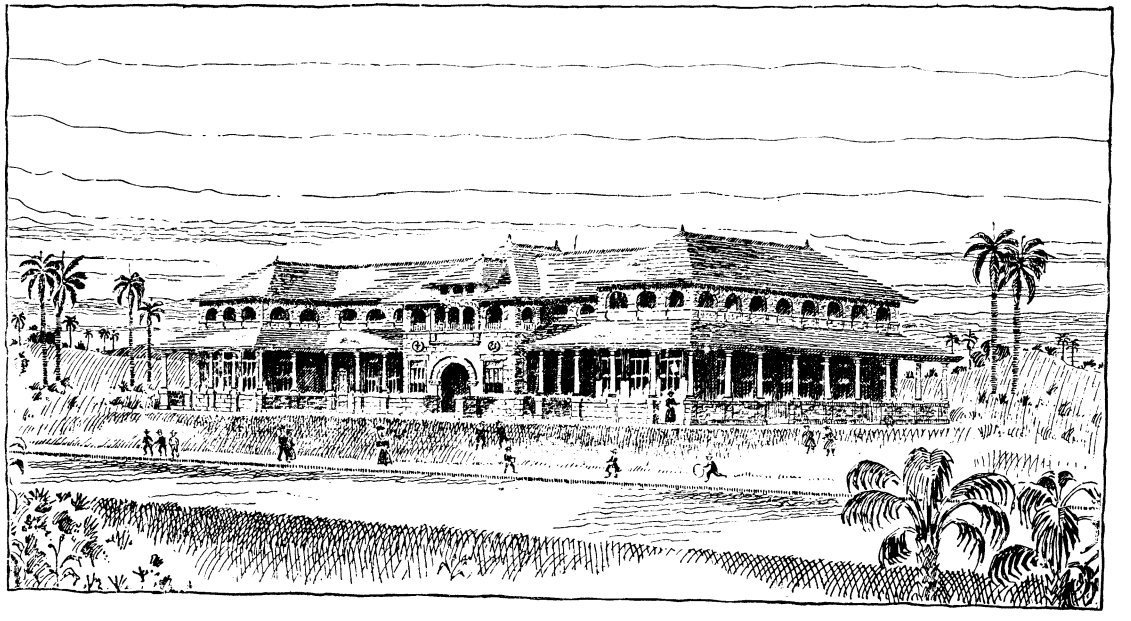

SANTIAGO SCHOOL.

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of the board of superintendents, of those presented for their consideration. Still they do not meet the conditions in Cuba. The readers treat of Northern scenes, conditions, and customs that are totally unknown to children of Cuba. Primary books are needed in arithmetic, geography, history, etc. This demand should be supplied by Cubans. A few good books have already been prepared, others are in course of preparation, but the number is not yet sufficiently great or varied to present to the board of superintendents a list complete enough to permit them to select from it exclusively. Teachers, especially, are requested to interest themselves in this matter. The commissioners and board of superintendents desire to encourage the efforts of Cubans in this matter as much as possible, and it is to be hoped that when the necessity for purchasing schoolbooks again arises there will be presented many new publications by Cuban authors.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A few months ago there were no public school buildings in the island that were the property of the state, and there are but very few at this time. A number of state buildings that were used principally as quarters for troops have been placed in good repair, remodeled, and fitted up for school purposes. This has been done at comparatively small expense. At Santa Clara, the capital of the province of Santa Clara, such a building has been converted into a first-class school building in every respect. At Colon, in the province of Matanzas, a house that was used by the Spanish garrison is now undergoing similar repairs, and when completed will be sufficiently large to accommodate all the schools of the town of Colon. At Bayamo, in Santiago Province, a public building was similarly repaired, and was reported by the special inspector as being the best school building in the province. At Victoria de las Tunas repairs are being made on a government building. Similar projects have been received in this office from various other districts of the island where such buildings that are the property of the state are located, and these projects are now under consideration. Whenever such buildings are in sufficiently good state of preservation to render the proposition a feasible one, it should be approved. At Marianao a 5-room frame school building has been built from funds furnished the board of education by the ayuntamiento. In December, 1900, a contract was let for the building of a modern schoolhouse at Santiago de Cuba. When the present military governor was commanding the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe in 1899, Mr. Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, presented the city of Santiago with $10,000 for the purpose of constructing a modern school building. Later he added the same amount to this sum, making in all $20,000 which he generously donated for this purpose. To this were added $30,000 from the island revenues, and plans and specifications were prepared for a modern 6-room school building. The preparations of these plans and specifications, the letting of the contract, and the supervision of the building were placed in the hands of the chief engineer of the Department of Cuba. They call for a 6-room building of limestone of good quality, of which large quantities are found in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. This building will, with one exception, be the first modern school building erected in the island. All woodwork is to be of cypress, Georgia pine, white pine, Spanish cedar, and sabicu, according to specifications. The building will have two stories, with six schoolrooms, cloakrooms, etc., on the first floor, the upper floor being one large room, intended for playground, gymnasium, etc.

The plans were carefully prepared to meet the conditions of a tropical country. The building is quite different from anything of its kind found in other countries. A broad corridor or porch surrounds the building on all sides. Its roof is supported on turned cypress columns. The floor of the porch, walks, etc., are of concrete, and the floor of the vestibule of marble. The contract price of $50,000 includes all the necessary interior fittings, such as blackboards, etc. It also includes toilet rooms, walks, excavations, etc. The building will be completed in time for the school year of 1901–1902.

At the present time practically all the schoolhouses of the island are private buildings that are rented from the owners by the state. In many cases the rent paid is excessive. Naturally these houses are not suited for school purposes. As a rule, they contain but one or two rooms sufficiently large to make them desirable for school purposes, while, on the other hand, they contain many small rooms that are absolutely worthless. It is difficult enough to obtain suitable houses in cities and small towns, but in many parts of the country districts it is next to impossible to obtain houses that are in any way at all suitable. The houses of the country are, as a rule, but mere huts of the simple construction prevalent in such districts; thatched roofs, partially open sides, very poor floors, or no floors at all. In many places it is necessary to alter the inside arrangement of the house by tearing down partitions, opening

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windows, etc. This is done at the expense of the state, such expense being not only that of making the alteration, but that of placing the house in its normal condition before returning it to the owner. The rent of all classes of houses is high throughout the island. This is especially true of houses intended for school purposes.

Owners of houses understand the circumstances, the scarcity of desirable property for school purposes and the necessity for securing the same. As a rule, the boards of education are to a great extent at the mercy of the owners of such property. As a natural consequence of these conditions the present method of handling this problem is most unsatisfactory and demands a speedy alteration. In some sections of the island exorbitant rents are paid for schoolhouses, the construction of which certainly cost but little more than the accumulated rent of one year. This is not due to the carelessness or extravagance of boards of education, for they find themselves compelled to either pay the rent demanded or close the school for lack of another building.

The question of excessive rent has been repeatedly called to the attention of the boards of education throughout the island, and they are, as a rule, endeavoring to reduce the rents that are now being paid. Even in countries where house rent is not excessive, it is not a good plan to rent private buildings for school purposes, for it is always most desirable that the state should own its own school buildings. This is the most economical and most satisfactory way of securing buildings for school purposes. The best argument possible in favor of this is that in all countries which take pride in having well organized public school systems the state owns it sschool buildings. In some of thes ecountries the rent of private buildings for school purposes is prohibited, except in cases of absolute necessity. Steps should be taken to begin the erection of public school buildings at the earliest possible moment and to continue the same as rapidly as the revenues will permit.

In a few municipal districts the respective boards of education have presented plans for the erection of school buildings, or for the remodeling of existing state buildings, the work to be done by public contract, the contract to be paid in monthly installments of an amount equivalent to the rent which is now being paid, but which will be economized by the erection and repair of such buildings. The task of paying for the improvement is thus no greater than the present task of paying the rent of the houses now occupied, but which will become vacant on securing the new building. In the course of two to four years, the work will have been paid for and the state will be in possession of a good school building. The schools will have had the advantage of a better service and it will not have cost any more than the rent that was being paid would have amounted to if the building had not been constructed. This is a good way out of the difficulty in such places, but, unfortunately, these are few. In order to secure the best possible results it will be necessary to treat the matter in a more systematic and practical way.

It is possible to continue in the cities and towns under the existing conditions, although it is extremely undesirable to do so, but in the rural districts it is of urgent necessity that provision should be made for the construction of new school buildings at the expense of the state at the earliest possible moment. This office has now in course of preparation plans and specifications of a number of different types of school buildings of varying sizes, from 1 to 4 rooms, and varying in cost of construction. This is an expense which, under normal conditions, should be borne by the municipality, but it will probably be some years before the island has sufficiently recovered financially for the municipalities to be so taxed. Hence, all that this office proposes to do is to make such provisions as will tide over this period of reconstruction, until the time has come when the municipalities will relieve the state of this burden. We may safely place this date at five years hence. All that is needed, therefore, is a school building of such simple construction as to furnish good accommodation for the school for at least five years. Such a house may be built of dressed lumber, thatched roof, wooden shutters, no glazing and no paint, with a seating capacity for 50 pupils, for a little less than $300. It would be a simple and unattractive house, but infinitely better than the present school buildings of the country; it would replace a hut for which the state is to-day paying a rent of approximately $10 per month. The building would pay for itself in about three years. It is fair to expect that in the period of five years this building would cost the state very little for repairs. During this period these schools will have the advantage of a comfortable school house, and at the end of that period the state will own a school building and will have economized from one to two years' rent. Buildings of 2 or more rooms might be constructed in more densely populated localities or in small towns or villages, and while they would cost more than the 1-room building, they would replace houses which are to-day costing the state proportionately larger amounts of rent.

Since this proposition has been under consideration the provincial superintendents

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and special inspectors have been directed to make inquiries throughout the island as to whether or not it would be possible to secure sites for the erection of such buildings by public donations, and their reports show that it would not be difficult to secure such building sites from public-spirited donators wherever the government may desire to locate such schoolhouses. This proposition has not yet been presented officially for the consideration of the proper approving authority, but it will, in the near future, as soon as the necessary data and information have been collected. I believe it to be a proposition worthy of the most careful consideration, and one which, if executed under careful supervision and with good judgment, would result in the greatest possible benefit to the public school system.

There is appended a detailed statement of the expenses of the school system for the period covered by this report. The principal items of this statement, however, are repeated here as follows:

Total amount allotted for the month of—	
September	$211,259.06
October	219,049.26
November	235,282.59
December	239,021.88
Total amount allotted for the period	904,612.79

This amount was allotted as follows:

Total amount allotted for—	
Teachers	$686,185.37
Janitors	64,406.75
Secretaries	28,494.85
House rent	104,198.24
Truant officers	11,963.65
Material	9,363.93
Grand total	904,612.79

These are the amounts that were allotted for the period and will differ slightly from the amounts expended. Reports have not yet been received from the boards of education and paymasters of fiscal zones, consequently the latter amounts can not be given.

Order No. 368, paragraph 76, requires that for similar services women and men shall at all times receive equal pay, and this provision of the school law has secured a surprisingly small difference in their salaries.

There are few, if any, countries where teachers receive as good salaries as in the island of Cuba. In the city of Habana the maximum salary is $75 per month; in the capitals of provinces and the cities of Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other districts $50 per month, except that in the schools where the average daily attendance is less than thirty pupils the salary shall not exceed $30 per month. When it is considered what was the average daily attendance for the period of all of the schools of the island, it will be seen that the number of teachers receiving this latter salary is comparatively small. Besides this, a teacher that has supervision of not less than two other schools besides his own is rated as principal, and has $10 additional per month. These are high salaries, and especially so when the present impoverished condition of the island is considered. Not only is the salary a bountiful one, but it is continued during the vacation months of June, July, and August. To collect his salary for this period, however, the teacher is required to attend a recognized normal school for the training of teachers. These salaries present a remarkable contrast to those paid in the public schools of the United States, a country whose prosperity we would expect to enable it to pay its teachers the highest salaries possible.

The following data is taken from information in the possession of this office, which indicates that the teachers of Cuba are being paid salaries from 20 per cent to 81 per cent greater than those of the same grade of teachers in the United States.

The salaries paid to primary teachers in New York up to June 1, 1899, range from $504 to $900 maximum per annum. For the year ending December 31, 1899, teachers in the primary schools of Chicago received $500 minimum, and $800 maximum for seven years' service. Teachers in primary schools in Philadelphia begin with a salary of $470 a year and receive an annual increase for five years until they reach a maximum of $620.

The cities just mentioned have a population of 3,500,000, 1,800,000, and 1,200,000, respectively. The population of Habana is 235 981. The population of all the other cities of the island is less than 50,000. Take for examples prosperous cities of the United States with about the same population as Habana; such cities are Buffalo, New Orleans, and Pittsburg, all of which are over 270,000 population. In Buffalo the

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minimum salary for primary teachers is $400, and the maximum, after four years' service, $600. In New Orleans the minimum salary is $420, and the maximum, after four years' service, $660. In Pittsburg the minimum is $350, and the maximum, after seven years' service, is $650. In Habana the primary teachers receive $900 per annum, and the director of a school, with two or more school rooms under his charge, $1,020 per annum. In the month of December there were but twenty teachers receiving salaries of $30 per month in the city of Habana. The average salary paid in the first year to teachers in primary schools of the cities of the United States having over 200,000 population was in the year 1900, $496. The average maximum salaries in the primary schools of the same cities was $750. It results that the minimum salary, $900, paid to every primary teacher in Habana, with the exception of twenty, is 81 per cent greater than the minimum salaries paid to teachers in the same grade of the same size city in the United States, and 20 per cent greater than the maximum salary.

The present method of determining the salary of a teacher is at the best quite unsatisfactory, and has given rise to a great deal of misunderstanding, and, no doubt, has caused many to feel that injustice is being done them.

Paragraph 76 of order No. 368, which states this method, reads as follows: "Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for boards of education in city districts, with full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors, and other employees, and fix their salaries or pay, provided such salaries for teachers do not exceed per month the following: In Habana, $75; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other municipalities $54, except for all teachers in schools with an average daily attendance of less than 30 pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed $30."

By this it will be seen that this paragraph fixes the maximum salary that boards of education were authorized to pay. This method is a slight modification of that provided for by order No. 226, series of 1899, which preceded the present school law. The twenty-fifth paragraph of this order reads as follows: "Until otherwise decreed, the salaries of teachers in the public schools of the island shall be per month as follows: In Habana, $75; in the capitals of provinces, and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other municipalities, $50, except that all assistant teachers in incomplete schools shall receive $30."

This paragraph was mandatory and left to the boards of education no discretion in the matter of salaries. This order stated that in schools where the enrollment was less than 35, the teacher should receive $30 per month. By order No. 368, the average daily attendance is taken as the basis for determining the amount of the salary that should be paid to a teacher, and not the enrollment.

This change has led to some confusion and misunderstanding of paragraph No. 76, of order No. 368, and it has been necessary to call the facts to the attention of not only teachers, but boards of education as well, that the former has no right to demand and that the latter is not required to pay the extreme salary if in the opinion of the board of education the maximum amount should not be paid. It frequently occurs that a teacher who has been receiving $30 per month for an average daily attendance of less than 30 has his salary increased to $50 per month, when this attendance is changed to 31 or 32, or even 30 and a fraction. Considering, for example, the increase of salary from $30 to $50 for an increase in the average daily attendance of 1 over 30, this implies that the education of this additional pupil cost the state, for the teacher only, the amount of $20 per month, a ridiculous statement, yet one which it has been the duty of this office to frequently make to boards of education and teachers who have overlooked this fact.

An effort is being made to so locate and distribute the schools that the average daily attendance in each will approach so near to 50 as possible, thus securing a uniform salary in all municipal districts of $50 per month, so long as the present system continues.

This office is working to make the average cost of instruction per pupil as nearly $1 per month as possible. The commissioner has refrained from reducing the salaries of teachers who have been receiving $50 per month, with proper average daily attendance, because this attendance may have suddenly fallen to below 30, well understanding that in special cases there may be a good explanation for such change in the attendance, which may be but temporary. Nevertheless, the present system of fixing the salaries of teachers is at the very best a most unsatisfactory one—unsatisfactory to the commissioner as well as to the boards of education and teachers. The matter is one that should be properly left in the hands of the boards of education, allowing them to determine the salary of their teachers as they see fit. No one can be a better judge of the value of a teacher's work than members of the board of

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education from the information that they may receive and from personal inspections. The enrollment and average daily attendance of a teacher is at best but a makeshift criterion for determining the value of a teacher's services.

While this matter should be left in the hands of the boards of education, I regret to state that at the present time I can not recommend that this course be taken. Up to the present time many boards of education have shown very little inclination toward a really economical expenditure of public revenues. They have been constantly reminded of the fact that everything which is not absolutely necessary in the public schools of to-day is a luxury, but they continue asking for allotments of money for expenditures which would be considered extravagant even in a country with a well filled treasury. This may result from various causes, some of which have already been mentioned in this report. The fact that they are expending island funds and not municipal funds may also be a reason for this.

A number of plans have been suggested by which the salaries of teachers may be more justly determined. The following is the one presented by the island superintendent in his report:

"The examinations to be held in February will give the certificates of the first grade. Other examinations for certificates of the first grade will be held up to the month of August, according to order No. 474, series of 1900, and order No. 15, series of 1901. The contracts held with teachers will expire on the 31st of August. In the examinations for certificates of the first grade, which will be held up to the month of August, the same programme that will be used in the month of February will be followed, but another programme for certificates of the second grade may be selected, and then a salary may be fixed to the holders of certificates of the second grade, another to the holders of certificates of the first grade, and another to the principals. The positions of principals may be granted by means of special competitive examinations. Nobody may complain of the results of this plan. It has been already stated that a principal would have under his direction as many as 10 schoolrooms, either in one schoolhouse or scattered, but more or less near.

"The following detailed statement shows the salaries that are paid in the city of Habana in a schoolhouse with ten schoolrooms:

1 principal	$85
9 teachers, at $75	675
1 janitor	50
Total	810

"A reorganization which can not be considered unjust would give the following results:

1 principal	$100
3 teachers of the second grade, at $50	150
3 teachers of the first grade, at $30	120
3 assistants without certificates, at $25	75
1 janitor-messenger	30
Total	475

"There would result an economy of 42 per cent.

"At the same time that I recommend that the salaries of teachers be reduced, I must state, not to them, but to the commissioner of public schools or to the functionary who may reduce their salaries, that I feel for that social class a sincere esteem, and that I am deeply interested in their material welfare, but above them and above myself are the public interests and the possibilities of Cuba.

"The average salary paid to a teacher in certain districts in this country is $81, whereas the average salary paid to a teacher in the United States scarcely exceeds $40, and as this country is not able to stand such an expense, and as our teachers have not the right to have, or pretend to have, a remuneration higher than the one received by teachers in the United States, we may accuse of selfishness and lack of love towards his fatherland whomsoever may believe in maintaining this impossible expense and such an incredible superiority. Even if the proposed reductions were made, the Cuban teachers would receive better salaries than the American teachers, for the average salary in Cuba would then be $46 per capita.

"Let us suppose that two-thirds, or say 350,000 of our 500,000 youth of school age be enrolled in the public schools (and the most we may do is to prepare the future when we organize the present). We would then require 7,500 teachers, or in other words, $4,140,000 for salaries alone.

"As school furniture and text books cost a good deal of money, and rentals of school buildings are excessive in this country, we would require a similar sum to attend to these matters, and we would have, therefore, to spend in the maintenance of the primary schools of the island the sum of $8,280,000 per annum. We must bear

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in mind that there will be established normal schools, reform schools, disciplinary schools, high schools, schools of art and of manual training, and it is evident that he must indeed be mad and care not for the interests of his country who would resist measures adopted to insure economy, and if such is the case we must brave every difficulty, having recourse to every means at our disposal.

"But we must hope that the reasons for such a plan will be acknowledged and that the people of Cuba and the teachers themselves will accept a reform which is brought about by justice and necessity." * * *

I believe, at any rate, that the present method is one that calls for an early change, and this question will be brought to the attention of the board of superintendents at their next meeting to determine, if possible, upon some improvement. The present plan is far from just to the teacher and does not secure him in a salary proportionate to his ability. At the present time all school funds are allotted from the general treasury of the island and the municipalities bear absolutely no part of the expenditures for school purposes, except those which they make de motu proprio. This has been necessary, due to the almost helpless condition in which they were left by the ravages of a three years' war. They have been gradually called upon to bear the expenses of the municipal administration, but so far they have not been required to include any expenses for school purposes in their budgets. The time has arrived when they should be required to bear a portion of the expenses of school administration. The island can not continue to pay all the constantly increasing expenditures for this purpose, which at the present time amount to about $4,000,000 yearly and which will soon be half as much more, if the school system is to progress. By calling upon the municipalities to carry a portion of this burden there should result a more economical administration of the schools and an increased interest in the same on the part of the municipal administration. This change, however, should be a gradual one.

For the present I would recommend that the municipalities include in their next budgets all the expenses incidental to the school administration, the island still bearing such expenses as regular employees, house rent, school books, and school furniture.

The items which the municipalities would thus include in their budgets would be such incidental expenses as repairs of buildings, purchase of material (other than school furniture and schoolbooks), supply of water, etc. It is estimated that this would amount to $50,000 for the entire island for the school year. This would also remove from the office of the commissioner of public schools what is now one of the most difficult tasks, viz, the proper allotment of funds for these purposes, as this matter will then be left entirely in the hands of the boards of education and ayuntamientos.

Up to the present time the principal items of expenditures have been those made for teachers, house rent, janitors, secretaries, truant officers, and material, this latter including school furniture and schoolbooks. Of these items, the expenditure for teachers has been by far the greatest, it being for the period covered by this report more than three times as much as all the other expenditures combined.

A proper consideration of the fact that in the administration of the schools we are laboring to secure the best possible results from a given expenditure of money suggests that there should be a material change in the amounts at present allotted for different purposes.

Although a large purchase of school furniture and schoolbooks and other supplies was made about a year ago, it was not sufficient to supply all the schools that are now organized and in operation, and it was found necessary to make an additional purchase of schoolbooks, which will be delivered and distributed among the schools of the island some time during the present school period. The purchase of these supplies has been approved, and it will be necessary in a short time to make another large purchase of school furniture.

For the purpose of securing better school service, with a more economical expenditure of the present appropriation, I have recommended earlier in this report the construction of school buildings; also a wise consideration of the results to be obtained in the schoolroom demands that in the future a very much larger appropriation be made than in the past for the instruction and training of the teachers and a more thorough supervision of the schools. With this in mind, I have also recommended in this report that a number of teachers be sent to normal schools in the United States and that better and more complete arrangements be made for the training of those who remain in the island.

The first of these recommendations, with reference to the construction of schoolhouses, is prompted not only by a desire to improve the condition and service of the

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schools, but, as explained previously, it is purely an economical question and should be seriously considered for this reason, even if there were to be no other good results from the change. With the present appropriation it is possible to continue in operation the present number of schools, to create at least 500 new schools, and at the same time to make a liberal allotment for the purposes above recommended.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I wish to express my deep appreciation of the conscientious, energetic work that is being done by the various officials and employees of the public-school system and of the cordial support that, with few exceptions, I have received. Boards of education, inspectors, and superintendents are all working in a common cause for the public good. Harmony is the rule; discord the exception.

I especially wish to recognize the valuable services of the provincial superintendents, Mr. Francisco Valdez Ramos, province of Pinar del Rio; Mr. Manuel de J. Saez Medina, province of Matanzas; Mr. Fidel Miro, province of Santa Clara; Mr. Francisco de P. Coronado, province of Puerto Principe; Mr. Eduardo Yero y Buduen, province of Santiago de Cuba; Mr. Alejandro Maria Lopez, province of Habana. The last named has been most ably acting in the capacity of island superintendent since the resignation of Mr. Frye. The special inspectors, Mr. Manuel Rasco, Mr. Pedro N. Pequeno, Mr. Agustin H. Aguero, and Mr. C. M. Sanchez, also merit special mention. Their work has been most arduous, and they have been required to visit repeatedly every municipality of the island, many of them most difficult of access. Without their services it would not have been possible to introduce the present law. Their reports have always been fair, unprejudiced, and reliable.

It is also my pleasant duty to call attention here to the work of my secretary, Mr. Frank Rosado, in connection with the introduction of the present school law, as chief of the above-mentioned inspectors and later in the office of the commissioner. His tact and knowledge of the country and its conditions and history have rendered his services most valuable.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to thank my chief clerk, Mr. A. W. Kent, and the other employees of the commissioner's office for the willing way in which they have answered the unusual demands that have been made on their time; with their valuable and intelligent assistance, it has been possible to introduce in the office so perfect a system of records that the work of the office is now conducted with comparative ease and with little annoyance.

MATTHEW E. HANNA,
Aid-de-Camp, Acting Commissioner of Public Schools.

ADDENDA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Habana, May 20, 1901.

Since the writing of this report some of the recommendations therein contained have been approved by the secretary of public instruction and the military governor.

A plan for building schoolhouses throughout the island has been approved, and the work has already commenced.

An important modification has been made in the method of paying teachers and of determining their salaries.

Books and school supplies costing $150,000 have been received and distributed to every school district in the island.

The board of superintendents has held its first regular meeting of the year 1901 and has determined the methods of instruction and the courses of study that shall be adopted in the public schools of the island.

The first examinations under the new system were satisfactorily held throughout the island in the month of February ultimo.

The first school census was taken during the latter part of the month of March, 1901.

In compliance with paragraph 32 of the school law in force, elections for directors have been held in every municipal district of the island with but few irregularities.

A most creditable exhibit of work done in the public schools has been prepared for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

It can be stated without doubt that more has been accomplished for the improvement of the condition of the schools in the first four months of this year than during any other period of equal length since their organization.

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STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, and amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance.*

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of schoolrooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.							
Aguacate	12	12	12	40	30	477	365
Alquizar	12	12	12	40	32	478	388
Bainoa	10	9	9	50	34	447	311
Batabano	23	23	23	51	36	1,170	823
Bauta	19	19	19	38	32	728	607
Bejucal	19	19	19	38	31	721	594
Cano	13	13	13	37	32	484	410
Catalina	15	15	15	42	32	637	480
Ceiba del Agua	13	13	13	33	25	428	330
Guanabacoa:							
City	45	45	45	42	34	1,921	1,534
Municipal	15	15	15	46	45	693	561
Guara	10	10	10	33	28	327	283
Guines	53	52	52	37	32	1,931	1,648
Guira de Melena	38	38	38	31	28	1,178	1,071
Habana	276	276	276	54	35	14,837	9,796
Isla de Pinos	10	10	10	50	31	497	309
Jaruco	14	14	14	34	27	481	381
Madruga	15	15	15	57	37	851	560
Managua	5	5	5	37	29	186	146
Marianao	27	26	26	49	37	1,271	943
Melena del Sur	11	9	9	59	49	534	441
Nueva Paz	26	26	26	52	35	1,372	901
Quivican	8	8	8	43	37	351	300
Regla	42	42	42	48	31	2,028	1,304
Salud	9	9	9	44	36	396	323
Santiago de las Vegas	33	32	32	50	34	1,576	1,104
San Antonio de los Banos	30	30	30	47	36	1,409	1,092
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	10	10	36	31	365	312
San Felipe	15	15	15	32	28	484	417
San Jose de las Lajas	18	18	18	41	35	727	634
San Nicolas	33	33	33	33	24	1,087	821
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	10	10	36	26	361	256
Santa Maria del Rosario	10	9	9	49	43	445	384
Tapaste	2	2	2	51	37	103	75
Vereda Nueva	10	10	10	40	33	402	335
Total	911	904	904	46	33	41,383	30,239
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.							
Ciego de Avila	11	11	11	44	35	490	383
Moron	32	31	31	42	26	1,323	821
Nuevitas	16	16	16	49	39	785	624
Puerto Principe	170	170	170	36	27	6,035	4,689
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	18	18	40	25	722	472
Total	247	246	246	38	28	9,355	6,989
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.							
Abreus	16	16	16	47	33	757	525
Caibarien	24	24	24	48	34	1,141	828
Calabazar	23	23	23	50	38	1,157	866
Camajuani	19	16	16	57	39	920	620
Cartagena	13	13	13	36	28	472	365
Ceja de Pablo	20	19	19	47	38	887	717
Cienfuegos	109	109	109	54	32	5,916	3,578
Cifuentes	18	18	18	43	36	775	654
Cruces	27	27	27	46	33	1,265	889
Esperanza	12	12	12	35	29	424	353
Palmira	25	25	25	48	36	1,223	908
Placetas	23	23	23	52	35	1,199	793
Quemado de Guines	17	17	17	62	45	1,047	763
Rancho Veloz	30	30	30	44	34	1,320	1,017
Ranchuelo	21	20	20	64	40	1,288	803
Remedios	57	56	56	49	25	2,787	1,425
Rodas	46	46	46	47	28	2,153	1,297
Sagua la Grande:							
City	69	69	69	39	28	2,715	1,950
Municipal	12	12	12	48	32	577	385
Sancti Spiritus	66	66	66	49	33	3,049	2,222

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of schoolrooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.							
San Diego del Valle	15	13	13	41	25	534	331
San Fernando de Camarones	12	12	12	44	35	528	427
San Juan de los Yeras	14	14	14	49	32	685	461
Santa Clara:							
City	58	58	58	62	34	3,599	1,997
Municipal	8	8	8	49	30	398	246
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	19	19	45	33	847	633
Santo Domingo	30	30	30	44	32	1,303	963
Trinidad	57	57	57	81	40	4,621	2,276
Vueltas	14	14	14	43	29	614	405
Yaguajay	13	13	13	52	37	681	480
Total	887	879	879	51	33	44,872	29,177
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.							
Baracoa	36	36	36	46	34	1,643	1,232
Bayamo	26	26	26	52	39	1,346	1,002
Campechuela	20	20	20	53	41	1,066	839
Caney	19	16	16	66	50	1,050	803
Cobre	16	16	16	43	39	695	618
Gibara	57	57	57	57	45	3,269	2,558
Guantanamo	46	45	45	60	38	2,683	1,709
Holguin	155	155	155	47	39	7,412	5,982
Jiguani	12	10	10	85	59	851	593
Manzanillo:							
City	61	61	61	44	32	2,715	1,987
Municipal	22	22	22	71	52	1,557	1,156
Mayari	10	10	10	62	60	624	605
Niquero	7	7	7	56	51	391	358
Palma Soriano	14	14	14	43	41	605	570
Puerto Padre	17	17	17	54	48	923	821
Sagua de Tanamo	12	6	6	132	85	794	512
San Luis	18	17	17	49	37	848	648
Santiago de Cuba	98	97	97	49	34	4,737	3,328
Songo	13	13	13	59	43	774	559
Total	659	645	645	52	40	33,983	25,880
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.							
Artemisa	19	19	19	45	36	847	702
Bahia Honda	4	4	4	62	43	247	171
Cabanas	9	9	9	58	54	522	484
Candelaria	8	8	8	55	55	442	437
Consolacion del Norte	9	9	9	50	44	447	399
Consolacion del Sur	26	25	25	42	33	1,056	832
Guanajay	27	26	26	51	38	1,327	996
Guane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayabal	4	4	4	52	45	211	181
Julian Diaz	4	4	4	62	45	249	181
Mantua	2	1	1	45	44	45	44
Mariel	11	11	11	55	42	609	466
Palacios	5	5	5	47	37	235	183
Pinar del Rio:							
City	35	35	35	39	28	1,359	998
Municipal	54	54	54	55	46	2,992	2,511
San Cristobal	13	13	13	40	35	519	450
San Diego de los Banos	5	5	5	40	35	202	176
San Diego de Nunez	3	3	3	44	37	134	111
San Juan y Martinez	17	10	10	53	38	528	385
San Luis	18	18	18	44	33	779	591
Vinales	11	11	11	48	37	532	413
Total	284	274	274	48	39	13,282	10,711
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.							
Agramonte	11	11	11	47	38	515	423
Alacranes	27	27	27	42	30	1,133	820
Bolondron	23	23	23	46	29	1,063	658
Cabezas	11	11	11	46	29	503	322
Canasi	6	6	6	33	23	202	140
Cardenas	81	81	81	54	25	4,340	2,810
Carlos Rojas	10	10	10	54	40	544	401

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of school-rooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—cont'd.							
Colon	50	50	50	43	31	2,146	1,550
Guamacaro	12	12	12	49	36	588	429
Jaguey Grande	21	21	21	44	37	931	785
Jovellanos	17	17	17	44	31	746	536
Macagua	12	12	12	55	35	656	418
Macurijes	24	24	24	46	33	1,115	790
Marti	22	22	22	45	24	986	526
Matanzas	157	157	157	50	34	7,919	5,369
Maximo Gomez	15	15	15	45	34	678	508
Palmillas	28	28	28	38	29	1,072	824
Perico	11	11	11	55	37	607	410
Roque	15	14	14	43	32	603	445
Sabanilla del Encomendador	8	8	8	48	37	381	294
San Jose de los Ramos	19	19	19	45	31	855	593
Santa Ana	13	13	13	38	30	492	386
Union de Reyes	27	27	27	49	34	1,323	929
Total	620	619	619	47	33	29,398	20,366

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.						
Aguacate	$2,100.00	$2,100.00	.....	.....	$4.40	$5.75
Alquizar	2,390.00	2,290.00	$100.00	.....	4.78	5.90
Bainoa	1,790.00	1,640.00	150.00	.....	3.66	5.27
Batabano	4,760.00	4,710.00	50.00	.....	4.02	5.72
Bauta	3,560.00	3,560.00	.....	.....	4.89	5.86
Bejucal	4,020.00	4,020.00	.....	.....	5.57	6.76
Cano	2,194.00	2,194.00	.....	.....	4.53	5.35
Catalina	2,380.00	2,380.00	.....	.....	3.73	4.95
Ceiba del Agua	2,182.00	2,182.00	.....	.....	5.09	6.61
Guanabacoa:						
City	8,955.00	8,955.00	.....	.....	4.65	5.83
Municipal	2,160.00	2,130.00	30.00	.....	3.07	3.79
Guara	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	4.89	5.65
Guines	9,995.00	9,935.00	60.00	.....	5.14	6.02
Guira de Melena	6,720.00	6,720.00	.....	.....	5.70	6.27
Habana	80,434.00	80,014.00	420.00	.....	5.39	8.16
Isla de Pinos	1,540.00	1,510.00	30.00	.....	3.03	4.88
Jaruco	2,375.00	2,375.00	.....	.....	4.93	6.23
Madruga	2,835.00	2,790.00	45.00	.....	3.27	4.98
Managua	920.00	920.00	.....	.....	4.94	6.30
Marianao	4,840.00	4,610.00	230.00	.....	3.62	4.88
Melena del Sur	1,930.44	1,750.44	180.00	.....	3.25	3.96
Nueva Paz	4,600.00	4,480.00	120.00	.....	3.26	4.97
Quivican	1,630.00	1,630.00	.....	.....	4.64	5.43
Regla	6,770.00	6,690.00	80.00	.....	3.29	5.13
Salud	1,710.00	1,710.00	.....	.....	4.31	5.29
Santiago de las Vegas	6,340.00	6,160.00	180.00	.....	3.90	5.57
San Antonio de los Banos	6,350.00	6,350.00	.....	.....	4.50	5.81
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	.....	4.93	5.76
San Felipe	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	4.95	5.75
San Jose de las Lajas	3,380.00	3,380.00	.....	.....	4.64	5.33
San Nicolas	5,430.00	5,430.00	.....	.....	4.98	6.61
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,520.00	1,520.00	.....	.....	4.21	5.98
Santa Maria del Rosario	1,600.00	1,480.00	120.00	.....	3.32	3.85
Tapaste	400.00	400.00	.....	.....	3.88	5.34
Vereda Nueva	1,420.00	1,360.00	60.00	.....	3.38	4.05
Total	195,030.44	193,175.44	1,855.00	.....	4.66	6.38
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.						
Ciego de Avila	1,720.00	1,720.00	.....	.....	3.51	4.49
Moron	5,190.00	5,050.00	140.00	.....	3.81	6.15
Nuevitas	3,005.00	3,005.00	.....	.....	3.82	4.81
Puerto Principe	29,040.00	29,040.00	.....	.....	4.81	6.19
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,930.00	2,930.00	.....	.....	4.05	6.20
Total	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00	.....	4.46	5.97

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.						
Abreus	$2,560.00	$2,500.00	$60.00	.....	$3.30	$4.76
Caibarien	4,060.00	4,000.00	60.00	.....	3.50	4.81
Calabazar	3,920.00	3,820.00	100.00	.....	3.30	4.41
Camajuani	3,420.00	3,120.00	300.00	.....	3.39	5.03
Cartagena	2,260.00	2,260.00	.....	.....	4.78	6.19
Ceja de Pablo	3,590.00	3,360.00	230.00	.....	3.78	4.68
Cienfuegos	20,820.00	20,330.00	490.00	.....	3.43	5.67
Cifuentes	3,050.00	3,050.00	.....	.....	3.93	4.66
Cruces	5,160.00	5,120.00	40.00	.....	4.04	5.75
Esperanza	2,080.00	2,080.00	.....	.....	4.90	5.89
Palmira	4,680.00	4,640.00	40.00	.....	3.79	5.11
Placetas	3,640.00	3,640.00	.....	.....	3.03	4.59
Quemado de Guines	3,280.00	3,280.00	.....	.....	3.13	4.16
Rancho Veloz	4,820.00	4,820.00	.....	.....	3.65	4.74
Ranchuelo	4,159.99	4,159.99	.....	.....	3.22	5.18
Remedios	10,050.00	9,850.00	200.00	.....	3.53	6.91
Rodas	8,095.00	8,095.00	.....	.....	3.75	6.24
Sagua la Grande:						
City	12,381.33	12,381.33	50.00	$50.00	4.56	6.34
Municipal	2,380.00	2,380.00	.....	.....	4.12	6.18
Sancti Spiritus	10,990.00	11,353.00	.....	363.00	3.72	5.11
San Diego del Valle	2,250.00	2,130.00	120.00	.....	3.98	6.43
San Fernando de Camarones	2,223.33	2,223.33	.....	.....	4.21	5.20
San Juan de los Yeras	2,680.00	2,680.00	50.00	50.00	3.91	5.81
Santa Clara:						
City	12,894.00	12,834.00	60.00	.....	3.56	6.42
Municipal	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	1.50	2.43
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	3,153.32	2,953.32	200.00	.....	3.48	4.66
Santo Domingo	5,125.00	5,125.00	.....	.....	3.93	5.32
Trinidad	10,596.66	10,596.66	.....	.....	2.29	4.65
Vueltas	2,160.00	2,160.00	.....	.....	3.51	5.33
Yaguajay	2,550.00	2,520.00	30.00	.....	3.70	5.25
Total	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	463.00	3.52	5.41
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.						
Baracoa	5,990.00	5,830.00	160.00	.....	3.54	4.73
Bayamo	5,090.00	5,070.00	20.00	.....	3.77	5.05
Campechuela	3,860.00	3,850.00	10.00	.....	3.61	4.58
Caney	3,780.00	3,150.00	630.00	.....	3.00	3.92
Cobre	3,150.00	3,150.00	.....	.....	4.53	5.09
Gibara	11,000.00	10,980.00	20.00	.....	3.36	4.29
Guantanamo	9,315.00	8,995.00	320.00	.....	3.36	5.26
Holguin	28,700.00	28,700.00	.....	.....	3.87	4.79
Jiguani	2,090.00	1,840.00	250.00	.....	2.16	3.10
Manzanillo:						
City	12,333.33	12,313.33	20.00	.....	4.53	6.19
Municipal	4,090.00	4,070.00	20.00	.....	2.61	3.52
Mayari	1,580.00	1,580.00	.....	.....	2.53	2.62
Niquero	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	2.47	3.79
Palma Soriano	2,610.00	2,610.00	.....	.....	4.31	4.57
Puerto Padre	2,980.00	2,750.00	230.00	.....	2.97	3.34
Sagua de Tanamo	1,501.31	781.31	720.00	.....	.91	1.52
San Luis	3,640.00	3,440.00	200.00	.....	4.05	5.30
Santiago de Cuba	24,460.00	24,430.00	30.00	.....	5.16	7.34
Songo	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	3.35	4.63
Total	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	3.75	4.54
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.						
Artemisa	3,640.00	3,640.00	.....	.....	4.29	5.18
Bahia Honda	640.00	640.00	.....	.....	2.59	3.74
Cabanas	1,560.00	1,560.00	.....	.....	2.98	3.22
Candelaria	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	3.22	3.11
Consolacion del Norte	1,440.00	1,400.00	40.00	.....	3.13	3.50
Consolacion del Sur	4,113.00	4,022.33	90.67	.....	3.80	4.83
Guanajay	4,380.00	4,180.00	200.00	.....	3.14	4.19
Guane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayabal	800.00	800.00	.....	.....	3.14	4.41
Julian Diaz	695.00	635.00	60.00	.....	2.55	3.50
Mantua	400.00	150.00	250.00	.....	3.33	3.40
Mariel	1,906.66	1,833.33	73.33	.....	3.01	3.93
Palacios	760.00	760.00	.....	.....	3.23	4.15

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TABLE No. 1.—*Average number of teachers, their average enrollment and attendance, total salaries paid them during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO—continued.						
Pinar del Rio:						
City	$6,360.00	$6,360.00	.....	.....	$4.68	$6.37
Municipal	10,475.00	10,475.00	.....	.....	3.50	4.17
San Cristobal	1,880.00	1,880.00	.....	.....	3.62	4.17
San Diego de los Banos	890.00	840.00	$50.00	.....	4.15	4.77
San Diego de Nunez	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	4.47	5.40
San Juan y Martinez	2,980.00	1,990.00	1,090.00	$100.00	3.76	5.17
San Luis	2,540.00	2,480.00	60.00	.....	3.18	4.19
Vinales	1,770.00	1,770.00	.....	.....	3.32	4.25
Total	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	3.56	4.42
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.						
Agramonte	2,010.00	2,010.00	.....	.....	3.80	4.75
Alacranes	5,220.00	5,220.00	.....	.....	4.60	6.36
Bolondron	4,410.00	4,360.00	50.00	.....	4.10	6.62
Cabezas	2,070.00	2,010.00	60.00	.....	3.99	6.24
Canasi	880.00	800.00	.....	.....	4.35	6.28
Cardenas	18,550.00	18,550.00	.....	.....	4.27	6.60
Carlos Rojas	1,740.00	1,740.00	.....	.....	3.19	4.33
Colon	8,120.00	8,120.00	.....	.....	3.78	5.23
Guamacaro	2,280.00	2,280.00	.....	.....	3.87	5.31
Jaguey Grande	3,683.00	3,683.00	.....	.....	3.95	4.69
Jovellanos	3,025.00	3,025.00	.....	.....	4.05	5.64
Macagua	1,920.00	1,920.00	.....	.....	2.92	4.59
Macurijes	4,640.00	4,640.00	.....	.....	4.16	5.87
Marti	3,590.00	3,570.00	20.00	.....	3.62	6.78
Matanzas	34,790.00	34,790.00	.....	.....	4.39	6.47
Maximo Gomez	2,310.00	2,310.00	.....	.....	3.40	4.54
Palmillas	4,580.00	4,560.00	20.00	.....	4.25	5.53
Perico	1,820.00	1,760.00	60.00	.....	2.89	4.29
Roque	2,460.00	2,360.00	100.00	.....	3.91	5.30
Sabanilla del Encomendador	1,280.00	1,280.00	.....	.....	3.37	4.35
San Jose de los Ramos	3,110.00	2,950.00	160.00	.....	3.45	4.97
Santa Ana	1,890.00	1,890.00	.....	.....	3.84	4.89
Union de Reyes	4,420.00	4,420.00	.....	.....	3.34	4.75
Total	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00	.....	4.02	5.81

RECAPITULATION.

	Average number of teachers in monthly estimates.	Average number of teachers approved monthly.	Average number of schoolrooms.	Average enrollment per teacher.	Average attendance per teacher.	Total enrollment.	Total average daily attendance.
PROVINCES.							
Habana	911	904	904	46	36	41,383	30,239
Puerto Principe	247	246	246	38	28	9,355	6,989
Santa Clara	887	879	879	51	33	44,872	29,177
Santiago de Cuba	659	645	645	52	40	33,983	25,880
Pinar del Rio	284	274	274	48	39	13,282	10,711
Matanzas	620	619	619	47	33	29,398	20,366
Grand total	3,608	3,567	3,567	48	34	172,273	123,362

	Salaries estimated for teachers.	Salaries approved for teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Increases made in the salaries of teachers.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil enrolled.	Amount paid each teacher per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCES.						
Habana	$195,030.44	$193,175.44	$1,855.00	.....	$4.66	$6.38
Puerto Principe	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00	.....	4.46	5.97
Santa Clara	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	$463.00	3.52	5.41
Santiago de Cuba	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	3.75	4.54
Pinar del Rio	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	3.56	4.42
Matanzas	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00	.....	4.02	5.81
Grand total	694,661.37	686,185.37	9,039.00	563.00	3.40	5.56

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TABLE No. 2.—*Number of teachers in December and their average monthly salaries.*

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.										
Aguacate	12	....	5	7	12	$48.00	$49.12	$576.00	$785.92	$1,361.92
Alquizar	11	1	5	7	12	51.90	46.72	1,038.00	1,308.16	2,346.16
Bainoa	9	....	4	5	9	45.00	45.75	720.00	915.00	1,635.00
Batabano	22	1	13	10	23	51.56	52.00	2,494.88	2,288.00	4,762.88
Bauta	19	....	10	9	19	49.84	45.66	1,993.60	1,643.76	3,637.36
Bejucal	18	1	10	9	19	52.85	52.43	2,114.00	2,097.20	4,211.20
Cano	13	....	6	7	13	41.42	41.42	1,159.76	994.08	2,153.84
Catalina	14	....	5	9	14	46.00	38.88	920.00	1,399.68	2,310.68
Ceiba del Agua	13	....	7	6	13	46.46	40.00	1,300.88	960.00	2,260.88
Guanabacoa:										
City	44	....	13	31	44	50.34	47.73	2,617.68	5,345.76	7,963.44
Municipal	15	....	5	10	15	50.00	46.75	1,000.00	1,870.00	2,870.00
Guara	10	....	6	4	10	40.00	40.00	960.00	640.00	1,600.00
Guines	51	1	20	32	52	49.03	46.22	4,118.52	6,101.04	10,219.56
Guira de Melena	37	....	17	20	37	46.87	46.81	3,574.64	3,932.04	7,506.68
Habana	280	9	118	171	289	73.31	71.37	34,602.32	48,776.04	83,378.36
Isla de Pinos	9	....	4	5	9	40.83	44.60	816.60	892.00	1,708.60
Jaruco	13	1	6	8	14	40.00	40.00	960.00	1,280.00	2,240.00
Madruga	15	....	6	9	15	48.33	47.87	966.60	1,914.80	2,881.40
Managua	5	....	2	3	5	50.00	43.33	400.60	519.96	919.96
Marianao	28	1	11	18	29	47.04	42.31	2,069.00	3,046.32	5,116.08
Melena del Sur	11	....	7	4	11	46.49	50.00	1,115.76	1,000.00	2,115.76
Nueva Paz	26	....	13	13	26	46.49	43.98	2,417.48	2,286.96	4,704.44
Quivican	8	....	4	4	8	50.00	54.37	800.00	869.92	1,669.92
Regla	42	....	18	24	42	45.55	37.00	3,097.40	3,552.00	6,649.40
Salud	9	....	4	5	9	47.66	46.00	762.56	920.00	1,682.56
Santiago de las Vegas	31	1	16	16	32	51.03	49.68	3,265.92	3,179.52	6,445.44
San Antonio de los Banos	30	....	12	18	30	52.74	52.66	2,531.52	3,791.52	6,323.04
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	....	6	4	10	43.80	46.18	1,051.20	738.88	1,790.08
San Felipe	15	....	9	6	15	37.77	43.33	1,359.72	1,039.92	2,399.64
San Jose de las Lajas	18	....	8	10	18	49.68	44.83	1,589.76	1,793.20	3,382.96
San Nicolas	33	....	16	17	33	47.93	47.65	3,067.52	3,240.20	6,307.72
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	....	4	6	10	40.00	37.66	640.00	903.84	1,543.84
Santa Maria del Rosario	10	....	4	6	10	40.81	38.00	652.96	912.00	1,564.96
Tapaste	2	....	1	1	2	50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00	400.00
Vereda Nueva	10	....	6	4	10	34.00	36.56	816.00	584.96	1,400.96
Total	903	16	401	518	919	54.98	54.02	87,751.04	111,722.68	199,473.72
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.										
Ciego de Avila	12	....	5	7	12	41.50	36.49	830.00	1,021.72	1,851.72
Moron	30	1	15	16	31	43.98	41.81	3,166.56	2,675.84	5,842.40
Nuevitas	16	....	7	9	16	49.28	46.38	1,379.84	1,669.68	3,049.52
Puerto Principe	160	10	55	115	170	45.80	41.23	10,076.00	18,965.80	29,041.80
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	....	7	11	18	41.42	39.09	1,159.76	1,719.96	2,879.72
Total	236	11	89	158	247	45.14	41.22	16,612.16	26,053.00	42,665.16
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.										
Abreus	15	1	9	7	16	40.41	40.17	1,454.76	1,124.76	2,579.52
Caibarien	21	3	4	20	24	44.37	44.25	709.92	3,540.00	4,249.92
Calabazar	23	....	11	12	23	48.63	47.40	2,139.72	2,275.20	4,414.92
Camajuani	15	1	7	9	16	47.26	48.87	1,512.32	1,759.32	3,271.64
Cartagena	11	2	5	8	13	45.00	40.48	720.00	1,457.28	2,177.28
Ceja de Pablo	19	1	9	11	20	47.93	47.90	1,725.48	2,682.40	4,407.88
Cienfuegos	105	3	36	72	108	49.47	45.09	7,321.56	13,166.28	20,487.84
Cifuentes	17	....	4	13	17	55.00	50.19	1,320.00	2,609.88	3,929.88
Cruces	27	....	12	15	27	47.14	45.96	2,262.72	2,757.60	5,020.32
Esperanza	11	....	4	7	11	45.00	44.06	720.00	1,233.68	1,953.68
Palmira	22	3	12	13	25	46.53	46.85	2,233.44	2,623.60	4,857.04
Placetas	22	1	10	13	23	46.63	43.32	1,865.20	2,252.64	4,117.84
Quemado de Guines	17	....	6	11	17	46.66	49.09	1,119.84	2,159.96	3,279.80
Rancho Velos	29	....	8	21	29	46.25	39.04	1,480.00	3,279.36	4,759.36
Ranchuelo	20	....	5	15	20	48.87	47.13	1,368.36	3,016.32	4,384.68
Remedios	55	....	24	31	55	44.52	42.57	4,273.92	5,448.96	9,722.88
Rodas	42	4	29	17	46	44.42	44.43	4,975.04	3,198.96	8,174.00
Sagua la Grande:										
City	67	2	18	51	69	52.11	44.49	3,543.48	9,253.92	12,797.40
Municipal	12	....	3	9	12	53.33	48.88	639.96	1,759.68	2,399.64
Sancti Spiritus	62	4	29	37	66	45.60	39.69	5,289.60	6,032.88	11,322.48
San Diego del Valle	12	....	8	4	12	37.09	38.12	1,631.96	914.88	2,546.84
San Fernando de Camarones	12	....	4	8	12	46.87	47.51	562.44	1,710.36	2,272.80

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TABLE No. 2.—*Number of teachers in December and their average monthly salaries*—Continued.

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.										
San Juan de los Yeras	13	1	5	9	14	$51.00	$46.41	$1,020.00	$1,670.76	$2,690.76
Santa Clara:										
City	57	1	19	39	58	57.57	51.35	3,805.60	7,805.20	11,610.80
Municipal	8	....	3	5	8	40.99	36.33	491.88	726.60	1,218.48
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	18	1	7	12	19	41.42	38.33	1,159.76	1,839.84	2,999.60
Santo Domingo	30	....	9	21	30	49.00	46.09	1,764.00	4,055.92	5,819.92
Trinidad	54	3	30	27	57	46.89	46.42	5,439.24	5,199.04	10,638.28
Vueltas	14	....	4	10	14	42.75	38.89	855.00	1,400.04	2,255.04
Yaguajay	13	....	6	7	13	47.49	50.00	1,139.76	1,000.00	2,139.76
Total	843	31	340	534	874	46.63	44.85	64,544.76	97,955.32	162,500.08
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.										
Baracoa	33	2	16	19	35	46.58	37.12	2,794.80	2,821.12	5,615.92
Bayamo	25	1	12	14	26	48.25	48.18	2,509.00	2,698.08	5,207.08
Campechuela	20	....	8	12	20	49.06	49.09	1,569.92	2,356.32	3,926.24
Caney	21	....	6	15	21	52.52	50.00	1,260.48	3,000.00	4,260.48
Cobre	13	3	6	10	16	51.33	49.75	1,231.92	1,990.00	3,221.92
Gibara	55	2	20	37	57	47.63	49.15	4,000.92	6,881.00	10,881.92
Guantanamo	36	9	18	27	45	51.14	48.50	3,682.08	5,238.00	8,920.08
Holguin	120	11	49	82	131	46.68	46.62	10,829.76	14,358.96	25,188.72
Jiguani	10	2	7	5	12	46.96	39.02	1,314.88	1,404.72	2,719.60
Manzanillo:										
City	55	5	23	37	60	50.94	49.78	5,094.00	7,566.56	12,660.56
Municipal	28	1	8	21	29	48.88	47.88	1,759.68	3,830.40	5,590.08
Mayari	10	....	7	3	10	39.81	45.75	1,114.68	549.00	1,663.68
Niquero	7	....	3	4	7	50.00	47.50	600.00	760.00	1,360.00
Palmo Soriano	14	....	7	7	14	48.98	48.57	1,371.44	1,359.96	2,731.40
Puerto Padre	17	....	10	7	17	45.19	44.28	1,626.84	1,416.96	3,043.80
Sagua de Tanamo	14	1	2	13	15	40.00	40.76	320.00	2,119.52	2,439.52
San Luis	16	1	6	11	17	50.72	49.75	1,217.28	2,189.00	3,406.28
Santiago de Cuba	91	10	50	51	101	62.39	61.82	12,478.00	13,105.84	25,583.84
Songo	13	....	5	8	13	51.00	50.00	1,020.00	1,600.00	2,620.00
Total	598	48	263	383	646	50.72	49.11	55,795.68	75,245.44	131,041.12
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.										
Artemisa	19	....	9	10	19	48.71	45.38	1,753.56	1,815.20	3,568.76
Bahia Honda	4	....	2	2	4	40.00	40.00	320.00	320.00	640.00
Cabanas	9	....	4	5	9	45.00	42.00	720.00	840.00	1,560.00
Candelaria	8	....	4	4	8	47.50	38.75	760.00	620.00	1,380.00
Consolacion del Norte	9	....	5	4	9	41.75	44.40	835.00	710.40	1,545.40
Consolacion del Sur	20	....	12	14	26	41.66	38.57	1,999.68	2,159.92	4,159.60
Guanajay	26	....	8	18	26	44.91	38.89	1,077.84	3,111.20	4,189.04
Guane	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayabal	4	....	2	2	4	50.00	50.00	400.00	400.00	800.00
Julian Diaz	4	....	3	1	4	40.83	45.00	653.28	180.00	833.28
Mantua	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	50.00	.....	200.00	200.00
Mariel	12	....	3	9	12	44.99	48.75	539.88	1,755.00	2,294.88
Palacios	5	....	2	3	5	40.00	33.32	320.00	459.84	779.84
Pinar del Río:										
City	36	....	11	25	36	46.63	47.50	2,238.24	4,560.00	6,798.24
Municipal	53	1	27	27	54	50.00	50.00	5,800.00	5,200.00	11,000.00
San Cristobal	13	....	6	7	13	38.74	34.14	929.76	955.92	1,885.68
San Diego de los Banos	5	....	3	2	5	42.33	40.00	507.96	320.00	827.96
San Diego de Nunez	3	....	2	1	3	50.00	50.00	400.00	200.00	600.00
San Juan y Martinez	11	....	7	4	11	47.94	47.50	1,534.08	760.60	2,294.08
San Luis	18	....	10	8	18	32.61	35.00	1,304.40	1,120.00	2,424.40
Vinales	10	....	6	4	10	40.00	42.50	1,120.00	680.00	1,800.00
Total	276	1	126	151	277	44.64	43.65	23,213.68	26,367.48	49,581.16
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.										
Agramonte	11	....	3	8	11	53.33	41.25	639.96	1,320.00	1,959.96
Alacranes	27	1	11	17	28	49.25	45.92	1,970.00	3,306.24	5,276.24
Bolondron	21	1	9	13	22	50.00	50.00	1,800.00	2,600.00	4,400.00
Cabezas	10	....	3	7	10	52.29	48.61	627.48	1,361.08	1,988.56
Canasi	6	....	3	3	6	37.49	36.24	449.88	434.88	884.76
Cardenas	74	2	25	51	76	60.44	53.61	6,044.00	10,722.00	16,766.00
Carlos Rojas	10	....	3	7	10	53.74	40.26	644.88	1,127.28	1,772.16

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TABLE No. 2.—*Number of teachers in December and their average monthly salaries*—Continued.

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.										
Colon	50	....	19	31	50	$42.83	$39.06	$3,769.04	$4,530.96	$8,300.00
Guamacaro	11	1	3	9	12	50.00	45.83	600.00	1,649.88	2,249.88
Jaguey Grande	20	....	8	12	20	50.00	40.75	1,600.00	2,119.00	3,719.00
Jovellanos	16	....	6	10	16	53.62	41.38	1,072.40	1,820.72	2,893.12
Macagua	11	1	5	7	12	43.00	39.54	1,032.00	1,265.28	2,297.28
Macurijes	22	2	13	11	24	47.11	49.09	2,449.72	2,159.96	4,609.68
Marti	22	....	7	15	22	37.85	39.10	1,059.80	2,346.00	3,405.80
Matanzas	164	....	64	100	164	58.65	53.33	13,137.60	21,758.64	34,896.24
Maximo Gomez	15	....	5	10	15	37.87	37.83	757.40	1,513.20	2,270.60
Palmillas	28	....	13	15	28	44.85	40.68	2,332.20	2,440.80	4,773.00
Perico	11	....	4	7	11	44.00	40.59	704.00	1,136.52	1,840.52
Roque	15	....	6	9	15	42.54	41.25	1,020.96	1,485.00	2,505.96
Subanilla del Encomendador	8	....	4	4	8	41.25	40.00	660.00	640.00	1,300.00
San Jose de los Ramos	19	....	7	12	19	43.21	39.37	1,209.88	1,889.76	3,099.64
Santa Ana	13	....	5	8	13	37.09	35.59	741.80	1,138.88	1,880.68
Union de Reyes	28	....	11	17	28	42.04	38.79	1,849.76	2,482.56	4,332.32
Total	612	8	237	383	620	49.97	46.26	46,172.76	71,248.64	117,421.40

RECAPITULATION.

	Teachers.					Salaries.				
						Monthly.		Yearly.		
	White.	Colored.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
PROVINCES.										
Habana	903	16	401	518	919	$54.98	$54.02	$87,751.04	$111,722.68	$199,473.72
Puerto Principe	236	11	89	158	247	45.14	41.22	16,612.16	26,053.00	42,665.16
Santa Clara	843	31	340	534	874	46.63	44.85	64,544.76	97,955.32	160,500.08
Santiago de Cuba	598	48	263	383	646	50.72	49.11	55,795.68	75,245.44	131,041.12
Pinar del Rio	276	1	126	151	277	44.64	43.65	23,213.68	26,367.48	49,581.16
Matanzas	612	8	237	383	620	49.97	46.26	46,172.76	71,248.64	117,421.40
Grand total	3,468	115	1,456	2,127	3,583	49.91	47.73	294,090.08	408,592.56	702,682.64

The total of the salaries given in this table ($702,682.64) differs from the one given in Table No. 10, which is the correct total. This is explained as follows: The above data is taken from the monthly reports of the secretaries of the boards of education (Form No. 5), in which the salary assigned to the teacher is practically that estimated for by the board of education. But some of these salaries have been reduced in the monthly estimates (Form No. 16), from which the data contained in Table No. 10 has been taken. Hence the error in the above table is $16,497.27.

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TABLE No. 3.—*Average number of pupils enrolled and in attendance; total amount allotted during the period, and average monthly cost per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance.*

	Enrolled.					Average daily attendance.					Total amount allotted.	Average monthly cost per pupil.	
	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Enrolled.	In attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.													
Aguacate	254	223	223	254	477	195	170	148	217	365	$2,746.00	$1.44	$1.88
Alquizar	252	226	231	247	478	207	181	172	216	388	2,961.00	1.54	1.91
Bainoa	311	136	256	191	447	215	96	165	146	311	2,316.00	1.29	1.86
Batabano	854	316	654	516	1,170	589	234	440	383	823	6,017.00	1.28	1.83
Bauta	556	172	378	350	728	443	164	339	268	607	4,688.85	1.61	1.93
Bejucal	561	160	378	343	721	457	137	325	269	594	5,156.74	1.78	2.17
Cano	418	66	258	226	484	353	57	215	195	410	3,096.00	1.59	1.89
Catalina	540	97	342	295	637	403	77	251	229	480	3,399.41	1.33	1.77
Ceiba del Agua	371	57	241	187	428	294	36	177	153	330	3,098.50	1.81	2.35
Guanabacoa:													
City	1,240	681	950	971	1,921	1,001	533	751	783	1,534	12,712.91	1.65	2.05
Municipal	610	83	338	355	693	492	69	280	281	561	3,142.50	1.13	1.40
Guara	251	76	191	136	327	224	59	164	119	283	2,154.60	1.64	1.90
Guines	1,254	677	958	973	1,931	1,071	577	800	848	1,648	12,951.43	1.60	1.96
Guira de Melena	746	432	560	618	1,178	625	446	501	570	1,071	8,713.50	1.85	2.03
Habana	8,800	6,037	8,274	6,863	14,837	5,790	4,006	5,411	4,385	9,796	103,493.31	1.74	2.64
Isla de Pinos	423	74	314	183	497	246	63	159	150	309	2,143.00	1.07	1.73
Jaruco	336	145	236	245	481	267	114	181	200	381	3,355.26	1.74	2.20
Madruda	588	263	428	423	851	384	176	266	294	560	3,690.79	1.08	1.65
Managua	142	44	85	121	186	111	35	67	79	146	1,295.00	1.74	2.21
Marianao	838	433	625	646	1,271	636	307	458	485	943	6,680.00	1.31	1.77
Melena del Sur	287	247	263	271	534	234	207	212	229	441	2,287.39	1.07	1.29
Nueva Paz	783	589	660	712	1,372	508	393	436	465	901	5,809.50	1.05	1.61
Quivican	280	71	176	175	351	238	62	148	152	300	2,095.00	1.49	1.74
Regla	1,689	339	1,217	811	1,028	1,111	193	711	593	1,304	8,968.22	1.10	1.72
Salud	365	31	260	136	396	301	22	171	152	323	2,480.00	1.56	1.92
Santiago de las Vegas	1,272	304	820	756	1,576	894	210	534	570	1,104	8,686.50	1.37	1.97
San Antonio de los Banos	1,104	305	726	683	1,409	861	231	543	549	1,092	8,609.60	1.52	1.97
San Antonio de las Vegas	288	77	200	175	365	252	60	168	144	312	2,566.00	1.75	2.05
San Felipe	335	149	256	228	484	292	125	221	196	417	3,299.00	1.70	1.98
San Jose de las Lajas	552	175	345	382	727	475	159	299	335	634	4,362.00	1.50	1.72
San Nicolas	820	267	557	530	1,087	615	206	424	397	821	7,019.00	1.61	2.14
Santa Cruz del Norte	208	153	165	196	361	156	100	116	140	256	2,107.32	1.46	2.06
Santa Maria del Rosario	327	118	233	212	445	284	100	200	184	384	2,058.00	1.15	1.34
Tapaste	81	22	53	50	103	56	19	36	39	75	660.00	1.60	2.20
Vereda Nueva	374	28	242	160	402	315	20	215	120	335	2,005.44	1.24	1.50
Total	28,110	13,273	22,093	19,290	41,383	20,595	9,644	15,704	14,535	30,239	256,824.17	1.55	2.12
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.													
Ciego de Avila	440	50	252	238	490	345	38	194	189	383	2,108.65	1.07	1.88
Moron	1,216	107	793	530	1,323	754	67	513	308	821	6,422.50	1.21	1.95
Nuevitas	698	87	392	393	785	557	67	317	307	624	3,849.00	1.22	1.54
Puerto Principe	4,921	1,114	2,731	3,304	6,035	3,875	814	2,179	2,510	4,689	39,441.82	1.63	2.10
Santa Cruz del Sur	630	92	369	353	722	397	75	177	295	472	4,366.00	1.51	2.31
Total	7,905	1,450	4,537	4,818	9,355	5,928	1,061	3,380	3,609	6,989	56,187.97	1.50	2.01
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.													
Abreus	485	272	425	332	757	347	178	288	237	525	3,641.38	1.20	1.73
Caibarien	851	290	582	559	1,141	623	205	403	425	828	5,537.50	1.21	1.67
Calabazar	693	464	534	623	1,157	524	342	425	441	866	4,990.00	1.08	1.44
Camajuani	626	294	484	436	920	418	202	316	304	620	4,242.00	1.15	1.71
Cartagena	301	171	227	245	472	236	129	189	176	365	3,109.00	1.64	2.13
Ceja de Pablo	575	312	516	371	887	392	325	366	351	717	4,415.05	1.24	1.54
Cienfuegos	3,464	2,452	3,035	2,881	5,916	2,178	1,400	1,697	1,181	3,578	28,776.28	1.21	2.01
Cifuentes	538	237	408	367	775	452	202	352	302	654	4,118.00	1.33	1.57
Cruces	746	519	603	662	1,265	535	354	446	443	889	6,181.00	1.22	1.74

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TABLE No. 3.—*Average number of pupils enrolled and in attendance; total amount allotted during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Enrolled.					Average daily attendance.					Total amount allotted.	Average monthly cost per pupil.	
	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Enrolled.	In attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued.													
Esperanza	253	171	216	208	424	212	141	177	176	353	$2,597.00	$1.53	$1.84
Palmira	730	483	559	654	1,223	549	359	421	487	908	5,703.60	1.16	1.57
Placetas	715	484	695	504	1,199	471	322	441	352	793	4,766.00	.99	1.50
Quemado de Guines	768	279	529	518	1,047	571	192	418	345	763	4,216.50	1.00	1.38
Rancho Veloz	690	630	618	702	1,320	537	480	497	520	1,017	6,248.50	1.18	1.53
Ranchuelo	766	522	641	647	1,288	539	264	403	400	803	5,533.19	1.07	1.72
Remedios	1,074	1,713	930	1,857	2,787	853	572	737	688	1,425	11,971.88	1.07	2.10
Rodas	1,529	624	1,234	919	2,153	925	372	639	658	1,297	10,573.20	1.23	2.04
Sagua la Grande:													
City	1,548	1,167	1,356	1,359	2,715	1,148	802	950	1,000	1,950	16,072.45	1.48	2.06
Municipal	375	202	322	255	577	248	137	212	173	385	3,365.01	1.46	2.18
Sancti Spiritus	2,217	832	1,514	1,535	3,049	1,631	591	1,095	1,127	2,222	15,750.27	1.29	1.77
San Diego del Valle	470	64	350	184	534	287	44	214	117	331	3,059.50	1.44	2.31
San Fernando de Camarones	376	152	278	250	528	297	130	228	199	427	2,749.33	1.30	1.61
San Juan de los Yeros	461	224	339	346	685	306	155	238	223	461	3,596.00	1.31	1.95
Santa Clara:													
City	1,724	1,875	1,396	2,203	3,599	1,304	693	971	1,026	1,997	15,964.46	1.11	1.99
Municipal	299	99	221	177	398	190	56	133	113	246	1,003.08	.63	1.02
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	399	448	426	421	847	291	342	306	327	633	4,087.32	1.20	1.61
Santo Domingo	784	519	621	682	1,303	575	388	463	500	963	6,620.15	1.27	1.72
Trinidad	2,318	2,303	3,147	1,474	4,621	1,130	1,146	1,166	1,110	2,266	14,392.56	.78	1.59
Vueltas	497	117	306	308	614	338	67	201	204	405	3,132.80	1.27	1.93
Yaguajay	328	353	406	275	681	245	235	270	210	480	3,078.00	1.13	1.60
Total	26,600	18,272	22,918	21,954	44,872	18,352	10,825	14,662	14,515	29,177	209,494.01	1.17	1.79
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.													
Baracoa	792	851	870	773	1,643	617	615	615	617	1,232	8,258.00	1.25	1.67
Bayamo	837	509	636	710	1,346	619	383	463	539	1,002	5,919.30	1.09	1.47
Campechuela	801	265	516	550	1,066	626	213	391	448	839	5,228.00	1.22	1.56
Caney	588	462	527	523	1,050	477	326	398	405	803	4,165.00	.99	1.29
Cobre	221	474	329	366	695	210	408	277	341	618	4,009.00	1.44	1.62
Gibara	2,770	499	1,756	1,513	3,269	2,166	392	1,391	1,167	2,558	14,679.00	1.12	1.43
Guantanamo	980	1,703	1,419	1,264	2,683	716	993	753	956	1,709	11,795.50	1.10	1.72
Holguin	6,620	792	3,935	3,477	7,412	5,408	574	3,156	2,826	5,982	34,544.00	1.16	1.44
Jiguani	526	325	486	365	851	376	217	335	258	593	2,460.66	.72	1.03
Manzanillo:													
City	1,780	935	1,273	1,442	2,715	1,336	651	958	1,029	1,987	17,592.22	1.62	2.21
Municipal	1,013	544	771	786	1,557	741	415	542	614	1,156	5,453.00	.87	1.18
Mayari	382	242	415	209	624	417	188	422	183	605	1,931.08	.77	.79
Niquero	348	43	199	192	391	323	35	213	145	358	1,988.00	1.27	1.39
Palma Soriano	309	296	316	289	605	347	223	350	220	570	3,518.62	1.44	1.54
Puerto Padre	639	284	502	421	923	619	202	529	292	821	3,680.40	.99	1.12
Sagua de Tanamo	576	218	419	375	794	406	106	336	176	512	1,164.26	.36	.57
San Luis	449	399	374	474	848	364	284	293	355	648	4,717.50	1.39	1.82
Santiago de Cuba	2,252	2,485	2,473	2,264	4,737	1,615	1,713	1,726	1,602	3,328	32,437.50	1.71	2.43
Songo	288	486	425	349	774	209	350	332	227	559	3,420.00	1.10	1.53
Total	22,171	11,812	17,641	16,342	33,983	17,592	8,288	13,480	12,400	25,880	166,961.04	1.23	1.61
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.													
Artemisa	460	387	422	425	847	385	317	349	353	702	4,507.96	1.33	1.60
Bahia Honda	83	164	130	117	247	52	119	86	85	171	718.56	.73	1.05
Cabañas	170	352	321	201	522	142	342	261	223	484	1,916.00	.92	.99
Candelaria	253	189	245	197	442	266	171	240	197	437	1,796.00	1.01	1.03
Consolacion del Norte	329	118	246	201	447	298	101	227	172	399	1,891.00	1.05	1.19

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TABLE No. 3.—*Average number of pupils enrolled and in attendance; total amount allotted during the period, etc.*—Continued.

	Enrolled.					Average daily attendance.					Total amount allotted.	Average monthly cost per pupil.	
	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Enrolled.	In attendance.
PROVINCE OF PINA DEL RIO—continued.													
Consolacion del Sur	623	433	523	533	1,056	476	356	432	400	832	$5,252.08	$1.24	$1.57
Guanajay	984	343	667	660	1,327	724	272	532	464	996	5,210.00	.98	1.31
Guayabal	159	52	112	99	211	128	53	104	77	181	1,131.44	1.34	1.56
Julian Diaz	120	129	153	96	249	94	87	105	76	181	961.50	.97	1.32
Mantua	30	15	.....	45	45	24	20	.....	44	44	354.98	1.97	2.02
Mariel	396	213	286	323	609	296	170	228	238	466	2,206.39	.90	1.18
Palacios	129	106	110	125	235	98	85	88	95	183	1,083.50	1.15	1.48
Pinar del Rio:													
City	850	509	662	697	1,359	642	356	478	520	998	9,081.67	1.67	2.27
Municipal	2,258	734	1,992	1,000	2,992	1,911	600	1,615	896	2,511	13,123.72	1.09	1.30
San Cristobal	306	213	242	277	519	257	193	216	234	450	2,357.50	1.13	1.31
San Diego de los Baños	117	85	118	84	202	101	75	98	78	176	994.50	1.23	1.41
San Diego de Nuñez	52	82	66	68	134	43	68	52	59	111	712.00	1.32	1.60
San Juan y Martinez	376	152	362	166	528	280	105	255	130	385	3,016.25	1.43	1.95
San Luis	582	197	452	327	779	448	143	351	240	591	3,596.00	1.16	1.52
Viñales	351	181	384	148	532	273	140	299	114	413	2,222.00	1.04	1.35
Total	8,628	4,654	7,493	5,789	13,282	6,938	3,773	6,016	4,695	10,711	62,133.05	1.17	1.45
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.													
Agramonte	207	308	197	318	515	170	253	168	255	423	2,676.00	1.30	1.58
Alacranes	591	542	640	493	1,133	439	381	450	370	820	6,858.70	1.51	2.09
Bolondron	394	669	493	570	1,063	289	369	327	331	658	5,632.00	1.32	2.03
Cabezas	343	160	268	285	503	214	108	142	180	322	2,725.50	1.85	2.12
Canasi	72	130	66	136	202	48	92	57	83	140	1,235.92	1.53	2.20
Cardenas	2,568	1,772	2,129	2,211	4,340	1,692	1,118	1,467	1,343	2,810	22,664.48	1.23	2.01
Carlos Rojas	233	311	295	249	544	175	226	210	191	401	2,342.00	1.07	1.46
Colon	1,054	1,092	1,063	1,083	2,146	785	765	767	783	1,550	10,892.00	1.27	1.75
Guamacaro	234	354	264	324	588	163	266	781	248	429	2,943.75	1.25	1.71
Jaguey Grande	641	290	417	514	931	591	194	481	304	785	4,747.20	1.27	1.51
Jovellanos	330	416	348	398	746	250	286	226	310	536	4,276.00	1.43	1.99
Macagua	327	329	323	333	656	206	212	219	199	418	2,621.14	1.00	1.56
Macurijes	427	688	592	523	1,115	510	280	507	283	790	5,645.00	1.27	1.78
Marti	440	546	459	527	986	317	209	308	218	526	4,255.00	1.08	2.02
Matanzas	5,306	2,613	3,939	3,980	7,919	3,607	1,762	2,707	2,662	5,369	44,292.92	1.39	2.06
Maximo Gomez	286	392	330	348	678	197	311	261	247	508	3,052.50	1.13	1.50
Palmillas	461	611	514	558	1,072	365	459	421	403	824	6,139.20	1.43	1.86
Perico	300	307	325	282	607	216	194	217	193	410	2,326.06	.96	1.42
Roque	240	363	307	296	603	180	265	214	231	445	3,268.00	1.50	1.83
Sabanilla del Encomendador	185	196	173	208	381	144	150	137	157	294	1,898.00	1.25	1.61
San Jose de los Ramos	336	519	400	455	855	234	359	265	328	593	4,000.50	.17	1.68
Santa Ana	327	165	266	226	492	261	125	219	167	386	2,669.50	1.35	1.73
Union de Reyes	693	630	641	682	1,323	474	455	438	491	929	5,850.84	1.10	1.57
Total	15,995	13,403	14,399	14,999	29,398	11,527	8,839	10,389	9,977	20,366	153,012.55	1.30	1.88

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.													
Habana	28,110	13,273	22,093	19,290	41,383	20,595	9,644	15,704	14,535	20,239	$256,824.17	$1.44	$1.88
Puerto Principe	7,905	1,450	4,537	4,818	9,355	5,928	1,061	3,380	3,609	6,989	56,187.97	1.50	2.01
Santa Clara	26,600	18,272	22,918	21,954	44,872	18,352	10,825	14,662	14,515	29,177	209,494.01	1.17	1.79
Santiago de Cuba	22,171	11,812	17,641	16,342	33,983	17,592	8,288	13,480	12,400	25,880	166,961.04	1.23	1.61
Pinar del Rio	8,628	4,654	7,493	5,789	13,282	6,938	3,773	6,016	4,695	10,711	62,133.05	1.17	1.45
Matanzas	15,995	13,403	14,399	14,999	29,398	11,527	8,839	10,389	9,977	20,366	153,012.55	1.30	1.88
Grand total	69,409	62,864	89,081	83,192	172,273	80,932	42,430	63,631	59,731	123,362	904,612.79	1.31	1.83

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TABLE No. 4.—*Total amount approved for the period and average amount approved monthly per schoolroom.*

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Total amount estimated for.	Total reductions made in the estimates.	Total additions made in the estimates.	Total amount approved and allotted for the period.	Average monthly allotment.	Average monthly allotment per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.							
Aguacate	12	$3,476.00	$730.00	.....	$2,746.00	$686.50	$57.20
Alquizar	12	3,126.00	165.00	.....	2,961.00	740.25	61.68
Bainoa	9	6,765.00	4,449.00	.....	2,316.00	579.00	64.33
Batabano	23	6,238.50	221.50	.....	6,017.00	1,504.25	65.40
Bauta	19	4,781.85	93.00	.....	4,688.85	1,172.21	61.69
Bejucal	19	5,161.74	5.00	.....	5,156.74	1,289.18	67.85
Cano	13	3,120.00	24.00	.....	3,096.00	774.00	59.54
Catalina	15	3,443.41	44.00	.....	3,399.41	849.85	56.66
Ceiba del Agua	13	3,118.50	20.00	.....	3,098.50	774.63	59.58
Guanabacoa:							
City	49	13,353.66	725.00	$84.25	12,712.91	3,178.23	64.86
Municipal	11	3,456.80	314.30	.....	3,142.50	785.63	71.42
Guara	10	2,164.60	10.00	.....	2,154.60	538.65	53.87
Guines	52	13,041.43	90.00	.....	12,951.43	3,237.86	62.26
Guira de Melena	38	8,743.50	30.00	.....	8,713.50	2,178.37	57.32
Habana	276	104,113.31	620.00	.....	103,493.31	25,873.33	93.74
Isla de Pinos	10	2,383.00	240.00	.....	2,143.00	535.75	53.57
Jaruco	14	3,365.26	10.00	.....	3,355.26	838.81	59.91
Madruga	15	3,963.79	273.00	.....	3,690.79	922.70	61.51
Managua	5	3,860.00	2,565.00	.....	1,295.00	323.75	64.75
Marianao	26	7,018.40	338.40	.....	6,680.00	1,670.00	64.23
Melena del Sur	9	2,469.79	182.40	.....	2,287.39	571.85	63.54
Nueva Paz	26	6,259.50	450.00	.....	5,809.50	1,452.37	55.86
Quivican	8	2,095.00	.....	.....	2,095.00	523.75	65.47
Regla	42	9,048.22	80.00	.....	8,960.22	2,242.05	53.38
Salud	9	2,515.80	35.80	.....	2,480.00	620.00	68.89
Santiago de las Vegas	32	9,054.00	367.50	.....	8,606.59	2,171.63	67.86
San Antonio de los Baños	30	9,044.00	435.00	.....	8,609.00	2,152.25	71.74
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	2,566.00	.....	.....	2,566.00	641.50	64.15
San Felipe	15	3,299.00	.....	.....	3,299.00	824.75	54.98
San Jose de las Lajas	18	4,435.00	73.00	.....	4,362.00	1,090.50	60.58
San Nicolas	33	7,406.50	387.50	.....	7,019.00	1,754.75	53.17
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	2,107.32	.....	.....	2,107.32	526.83	52.68
Santa Maria del Rosario	9	2,301.00	243.00	.....	2,058.00	514.50	57.16
Tapaste	2	710.00	50.00	.....	660.00	165.00	82.50
Vereda Nueva	10	2,065.44	60.00	.....	2,005.44	501.36	50.14
Total	904	270,071.32	13,331.40	84.25	256,824.17	64,206.04	71.02
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.							
Ciego de Avila	11	2,108.65	.....	.....	2,108.65	527.16	47.92
Moron	31	6,795.50	373.00	.....	6,422.50	1,605.63	51.79
Neuvitas	16	3,859.00	10.00	.....	3,849.00	962.25	60.14
Puerto Principe	170	39,291.82	.....	150.00	39,441.82	9,860.45	58.00
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	4,422.00	56.00	.....	4,366.00	1,091.50	60.63
Total	246	56,476.97	439.00	150.00	56,187.97	14,046.99	57.10
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.							
Abreus	16	3,706.38	65.00	.....	3,641.38	910.34	56.83
Caibarien	24	5,721.00	183.50	.....	5,537.50	1,384.38	57.68
Calabazar	23	5,565.00	575.00	.....	4,990.00	1,247.50	54.24
Camajuani	16	4,709.50	467.50	.....	4,242.00	1,060.50	66.28
Cartegena	13	3,151.00	42.00	.....	3,109.00	777.25	59.78
Ceja de Pablo	19	4,853.55	438.50	.....	4,415.05	1,103.76	58.09
Cienfuegos	109	29,941.28	1,165.00	.....	28,776.28	7,194.07	66.00
Cifuentes	18	4,118.00	.....	.....	4,118.00	1,029.50	57.19
Cruces	27	6,620.64	436.64	.....	6,184.00	1,546.00	57.25
Esperanza	12	2,747.00	150.00	.....	2,597.00	649.25	54.10
Palmira	25	5,748.60	45.00	.....	5,703.60	1,425.90	57.04
Placetas	23	4,986.95	220.95	.....	4,766.00	1,191.50	51.80
Quemado de Guines	17	4,222.00	5.50	.....	4,216.50	1,054.12	62.00
Rancho Veloz	30	6,248.50	.....	.....	6,248.50	1,562.13	52.08
Ranchuelo	20	5,533.19	.....	.....	5,533.19	1,383.29	69.16
Remedios	56	12,184.38	212.50	.....	11,971.88	2,992.97	53.44
Rodas	46	10,701.20	128.00	.....	10,573.20	2,643.30	57.46
Sagua la Grande:							
City	69	16,072.45	50.00	50.00	16,072.45	4,018.12	58.23
Municipal	12	3,365.01	.....	.....	3,365.01	841.25	70.10
Sancti Spiritus	66	17,510 25	2,469.03	709.05	15,750.27	3,937.57	59.66
San Diego del Valle	13	3,484.50	425.00	.....	3,059.50	764.87	58.83
San Fernando de Camarones	12	2,759.33	10.00	.....	2,749.33	687.33	57.27
San Juan de los Yeras	14	3,596.00	50.00	50.00	3,596.00	899.00	64.21

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TABLE No. 4.—*Total amount approved for the period and average amount approved monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Total amount estimated for.	Total reductions made in the estimates.	Total additions made in the estimates.	Total amount approved and allotted for the period.	Average monthly allotment.	Average monthly allotment per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—continued							
Santa Clara:							
City	62	$16,041.13	$76.67	.....	$15,964.46	$3,991.12	$64.37
Municipal	4	1,277.16	274.08	.....	1,003.08	250.77	62.69
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	4,353.65	266.33	.....	4,087.32	1,021.83	53.77
Santo Domingo	30	6,620.15	.....	.....	6,620.15	1,655.04	55.17
Trinidad	57	14,392.56	.....	.....	14,392.56	3,598.14	63 12
Vueltas	14	3,248.80	140.00	$24.00	3,132.80	783.20	55.93
Yaguajay	13	3,108.00	30.00	.....	3,078.00	769.50	59.19
Total	879	216,587.16	7,926.20	833.05	209,494.01	52,373.50	59.47
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.							
Baracoa	36	8,508.00	250.00	.....	8,258.00	2,064.50	57.35
Bayamo	26	5,957.30	38.00	.....	5,919.30	1,479.82	56.91
Campechuela	20	5,438.00	210.00	.....	5,228.00	1,307.00	65.35
Caney	16	4,990.50	825.50	.....	4,165.00	1,041.25	65.08
Cobre	16	4,009.00	.....	.....	4,009.00	1,002.25	62.64
Gibara	57	14,994.00	315.00	.....	14,679.00	3,669.75	64.38
Guantanamo	45	12,718.00	922.50	.....	11,795.50	2,948.88	65.53
Holguin	155	35,066.00	522.00	.....	34,544.00	8,636.00	55.71
Jiguani	10	2,710.66	250.00	.....	2,460.66	615.16	61.52
Manzanillo:							
City	61	17,699.62	107.40	.....	17,592.22	4,398.06	72.09
Municipal	22	5,543.00	90.00	.....	5,453.00	1,363.25	61.96
Mayari	10	1,931.08	.....	.....	1,931.08	482.77	48.28
Niquero	7	2,028.00	40.00	.....	1,988.00	497.00	71.00
Palma Soriano	14	3,518.62	.....	.....	3,518.62	879.65	62.83
Puerto Padre	17	3,910.40	230.00	.....	3,680.40	920.10	54.12
Sagua de Tanamo	6	2,122.26	958.00	.....	1,164.26	291.07	48.51
San Luis	17	5,025.00	307.50	.....	4,717.50	1,179.37	69.37
Santiago de Cuba	97	33,037.50	600.00	.....	32,437.50	8,109.38	83.60
Songo	13	3,420.00	.....	.....	3,420.00	855.00	65.76
Total	645	172,626.94	5,665.90	.....	166,961.04	41,740.26	64.71
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.							
Artemisa	19	4,607.96	100.00	.....	4,507.96	1,126.99	59.31
Bahia Honda	4	718.56	.....	.....	718.56	179.64	44.91
Cabañas	9	1,926.00	10.00	.....	1,916.00	479.00	53.22
Candelaria	8	1,816.00	20.00	.....	1,796.00	449.00	56.12
Consolacion del Norte	9	1,941.00	50.00	.....	1,891.00	472.75	52.53
Consolacion del Sur	25	5,342.75	90.67	.....	5,252.08	1,313.02	52.52
Guanajay	26	5,596.00	386.00	.....	5,210.00	1,302.50	50.09
Guayabal	4	1,234.98	103.54	.....	1,131.44	282.86	70.71
Julian Diaz	4	1,144.00	182.50	.....	961.50	240.37	60.09
Mantua	1	846.98	492.00	.....	354.98	88.75	88.75
Mariel	11	2,303.03	96.64	.....	2,206.39	551.59	50.14
Palacios	5	1,103.50	20.00	.....	1,083.50	270.88	54.17
Pinar del Rio:							
City	62	15,458.65	.20	.....	15,458.45	3,864.62	62.33
Municipal	27	6,746.94	.....	.....	6,746.94	1,686.73	62.47
San Cristobal	13	2,405.00	47.50	.....	2,357.50	589.38	45.33
San Diego de los Baños	5	1,077.00	82.50	.....	994.50	248.62	49.72
San Diego de Nuñez	3	712.00	.....	.....	712.00	178.00	59.33
San Juan y Martinez	10	4,466.25	1,562.00	112.00	3,016.25	754.06	75.41
San Luis	18	3,703.00	107.00	.....	3,596.00	899.00	49.94
Viñales	11	2,222.00	.....	.....	2,222.00	555.50	50.50
Total	274	65,371.60	3,350.55	112.00	62,133.05	15,333.26	56.68
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.							
Agramonte	11	2,876.00	200.00	.....	2,676.00	669.00	60.81
Alacranes	27	6,888.70	30.00	.....	6,858.70	1,714.67	63.50
Bolondron	23	5,672.00	50.00	10.00	5,632.00	1,408.00	61.27
Cabezas	11	2,810.50	85.00	.....	2,725.50	681.38	61.94
Canasi	6	1,245.92	10.00	.....	1,235.92	308.98	51.69
Cardenas	81	22,664.48	.....	.....	22,664.48	5,666.12	47.21
Carlos Rojas	10	2,362.00	20.00	.....	2,342.00	558.50	58.55
Colon	50	10,952.34	60.00	.....	10,892.34	2,723.08	54.46
Guamacaro	12	3,013.25	69.50	.....	2,943.75	735.93	61.32

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TABLE No. 4—*Total amount approved for the period and average amount approved monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Total amount estimated for.	Total reductions made in the estimates.	Total additions made in the estimates.	Total amount approved and allotted for the period.	Average monthly allotment.	Average monthly allotment per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.							
Jaguey Grande	21	$4,747.20	.....	.....	$4,747.20	$1,186.80	$68.58
Jovellanos	17	4,400.50	$124.50	.....	4,276.00	1,069.00	62.51
Macagua	12	2,651.64	30.50	.....	2,621.14	655.28	54.61
Macurijes	24	5,645.00	36.00	$36.00	5,645.00	1,411.25	58.80
Marti	22	4,275.00	20.00	.....	4,255.00	1,063.75	48.35
Matanzas	157	44,412.92	120.00	.....	44,292.92	11,073.23	70.53
Maximo Gomez	15	3,326.00	273.50	.....	3,052.50	763.13	50.88
Palmillas	28	6,159.20	20.00	.....	6,139.20	1,534.80	54.81
Perico	11	2,418.06	92.00	.....	2,326.06	581.51	52.86
Roque	14	3,531.90	263.90	.....	3,268.00	817.00	58.35
Sabanilla de Encomendador	8	1,898.00	.....	.....	1,898.00	474.50	59.31
San Jose de los Ramos	19	4,230.50	230.00	.....	4,000.50	1,000.13	52.63
Santa Ana	13	2,669.50	.....	.....	2,669.50	667.38	51.33
Union de Reyes	27	5,850.84	.....	.....	5,850.84	1,462.71	54.17
Total	619	154,701.45	1,734.90	46.00	153,012.55	38,253.13	61.80

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.							
Habana	904	$270,071.32	$13,331.40	$84.25	$256,824.17	$64,206.04	$71.02
Puerto Principe	246	56,476.97	439.00	150.00	56,187.97	14,046.99	57.10
Santa Clara	879	216,587.16	7,926.20	833.05	209,494.01	52,373.50	59.47
Santiago de Cuba	645	172,626.94	5,665.90	.....	166,961.04	41,740.26	64.71
Pinar del Rio	274	65,371.60	3,350.55	112.00	62,133.05	15,533.26	56.68
Matanzas	619	154,701.45	1,734.90	46.00	153,012.55	38,253.13	61.80
Grand total	3,567	935,835.44	32,447.95	1,225.30	904,612.79	226,153.18	63.40

TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance.*

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure.		
							In the district.	Per pupil enrolled.	Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	$2,100.00	$100.00	$66.00	$190.00	$240.00	$50.00	$2,746.00	$5.76	$7.52
Alquizar	2,290.00	150.00	92.00	240.00	140.00	49.00	2,961.00	6.19	7.63
Bainoa	1,640.00	80.00	8.00	180.00	408.00	.....	2,316.00	5.18	7.45
Batabano	4,710.00	.....	48.00	445.00	814.00	.....	6,017.00	5.14	7.31
Bauta	3,650.00	170.00	80.00	380.00	466.85	32.00	4,688.85	6.44	7.72
Bejucal	4,020.00	143.74	102.00	390.00	440.00	61.00	5,156.74	7.15	8.68
Cano	2,194.00	136.00	.....	168.00	254.00	344.00	3,096.00	6.39	7.55
Catalina	2,380.00	135.41	70.00	290.90	457.00	67.00	3,399.41	5.34	7.08
Ceiba del Agua	2,182.00	200.00	.....	279.00	347.00	90.50	3,098.50	7.24	9.39
Guanabacoa:									
City	8,955.00	361.66	420.00	925.00	1,942.00	109.25	12,712.91	6.62	8.20
Municipal	2,130.00	247.50	80.00	210.00	425.00	50.00	3,142.50	4.53	5.60
Guara	1,600.00	40.00	50.00	140.00	240.00	84.60	2,154.60	6.59	7.61
Guines	9,935.00	62.50	.....	989.10	1,964.83	.....	12,951.43	6.71	7.86
Guira de Melena	6,720.00	62.50	22.00	575.00	1,234.00	100.00	8,713.50	7.40	8.14
Habana	80,014.00	2,018.30	471.65	5,670.00	13,531.82	1,787.54	103,493.31	6.98	10.56
Isla de Pinos	1,510.00	125.00	50.00	195.00	263.00	.....	2,143.00	4.31	6.94
Jaruco	2,375.00	118.26	102.00	160.00	460.00	140.00	3,355.26	6.98	8.81
Madruga	2,790.00	168.75	50.00	295.00	387.04	.....	3,690.79	4.34	6.59
Managua	920.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	120.00	25.00	1,295.00	6.96	8.87
Marianao	4,610.00	170.00	20.00	520.00	1,200.00	160.00	6,680.00	5.26	7.08

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TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance*—Continued.

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure.		
							In the district.	Per pupil enrolled.	Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
Melena del Sur	$1,750.44	$180.00	.....	$165.00	$135.00	$56.95	$2,287.39	$4.28	$5.19
Nueva Paz	4,480.00	200.00	$80.00	510.00	529.50	10.00	5,809.50	4.23	6.45
Quivican	1,630.00	150.00	72.00	160.00	48.00	35.00	2,095.00	5.97	6.98
Regla	6,690.00	349.99	188.87	666.00	803.36	270.00	8,968.22	4.42	6.88
Salud	1,710.00	140.00	70.00	180.00	380.00	.....	2,480.00	6.26	7.68
Santiago de las Vegas	6,160.00	200.00	160.00	540.00	1,256.50	370.00	8,686.50	5.51	7.87
San Antonio de los Baños	6,350.00	360.00	70.00	600.00	1,154.00	75.00	8,609.00	6.11	7.88
San Antonio de las Vegas	1,800.00	120.00	40.00	180.00	384.00	42.00	2,566.00	7.03	8.22
San Felipe	2,400.00	95.00	118.00	300.00	356.00	30.00	3,299.00	6.82	7.91
San Jose de las Lajas	3,380.00	120.00	118.00	300.00	444.00	.....	4,362.00	6.00	6.88
San Nicolas	5,430.00	100.00	100.00	525.00	736.00	128.00	7,019.00	6.46	8.55
Santa Cruz del Norte	1,520.00	113.32	60.00	180.00	234.00	.....	2,107.32	5.84	8.23
Santa Maria del Rosario	1,480.00	100.00	48.00	100.00	240.00	90.00	2,058.00	4.62	5.36
Tapaste	400.00	70.00	.....	40.00	80.00	70.00	660.00	6.41	8.80
Vereda Nueva	1,360.00	126.94	70.00	40.00	389.00	19.50	2,005.44	4.99	5.99
Total	193,175.44	6,984.87	3,006.52	16,807.10	32,503.90	4,346.34	256,824.17	6.26	8.49
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	1,720.00	112.00	.....	120.00	138.00	18.65	2,108.65	4.30	5.51
Moron	5,050.00	237.50	64.00	485.00	586.00	.....	1,422.50	4.85	7.82
Nuevitas	3,005.00	100.00	.....	300.00	444.00	.....	3,849.00	4.90	6.16
Puerto Principe	29,040.00	1,063.32	250.00	3,385.00	5,703.50	.....	39,441.82	6.54	8.41
Santa Cruz del Sur	2,930.00	150.00	.....	360.00	639.00	287.00	4,366.00	6.05	9.25
Total	41,745.00	1,662.82	314.00	4,650.00	7,510.50	305.65	56,187.97	6.00	8.04
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	2,500.00	229.00	104.00	290.00	406.88	111.50	3,641.38	4.81	6.93
Caibarien	4,000.00	120.00	120.00	490.00	780.00	27.50	5,537.50	4.85	6.68
Calabazar	3,820.00	120.00	50.00	460.00	540.00	.....	4,990.00	4.31	5.76
Camajuani	3,120.00	260.00	110.00	290.00	420.00	42.00	4,242.00	4.61	6.84
Cartagena	2,260.00	155.00	130.00	260.00	288.00	16.00	3,109.00	6.58	8.51
Ceja de Pablo	3,360.00	113.30	88.00	345.00	290.00	218.75	4,415.05	4.97	6.16
Cienfuegos	20,330.00	1,746.64	830.00	1,795.00	3,899.64	175.00	28,776.28	4.86	8.04
Cifuentes	3,050.00	240.00	82.00	260.00	486.00	.....	4,118.00	5.31	6.29
Cruces	5,120.00	217.00	116.00	440.00	271.00	20.00	6,184.00	4.88	6.95
Esperanza	2,080.00	132.00	60.00	160.00	153.00	12.00	2,597.00	6.12	7.35
Palmira	4,640.00	136.00	80.00	476.00	313.60	58.00	5,703.60	4.66	6.28
Placetas	3,640.00	150.00	80.00	220.00	676.00	.....	4,766.00	3.97	6.01
Quemado de Guines	3,280.00	122.50	70.00	340.00	404.00	.....	4,216.50	4.02	5.53
Rancho Veloz	4,820.00	112.50	126.00	520.00	688.00	10.00	6,248.50	4.73	6.14
Ranchuelo	4,159.99	161.20	88.00	400.00	676.00	20.00	5,533.19	4.29	6.89
Remedios	9,850.00	135.00	72.00	783.00	1,010.38	121.50	11,971.88	4.29	8.40
Rodas	8,095.00	210.00	156.00	920.00	942.20	250.00	10,573.20	4.91	8.15
Sagua la Grande:									
City	12,381.33	390.01	360.00	1,066.00	1,489.63	385.48	16,072.45	5.92	8.24
Municipal	2,380.00	105.00	158.00	220.00	381.04	120.97	3,365.01	5.83	8.74
Sancti Spiritus	11,353.00	729.05	240.00	1,275.00	1,989.95	163.27	15,750.27	5.16	7.08
San Diego Del Valle	2,130.00	162.00	122.00	220.00	400.50	25.00	3,059.50	5.73	9.24
San Fernando de Camerones	2,223.33	154.00	74.00	200.00 240.00	80.00	18.00	2,749.33	5.21	6.44
San Juan de los Yeras	2,680.00	210.00	150.00		258.00	58.00	3,596.00	5.25	7.80
Santa Clara:									
City	12,834.00	316.66	120.00	1,114.00	1,500.80	79.00	15,964.46	4.44	7.99
Municipal	600.00	177.08	32.00	75.00	119.00	.....	1,003.08	2.52	4.08
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	2,953.32	180.00	104.00	280.00	556.00	14.00	4,087.32	4.82	6.45
Santo Domingo	5,125.00	150.00	128.00	600.00	617.15	.....	6,620.15	5.08	6.88
Trinidad	10,596.66	544.00	198.00	1,120.00	1,875.00	58.90	14,392.56	3.11	6.35
Vueltas	2,160.00	224.00	.....	200.00	408.56	140.24	3,132.80	5.10	7.73
Yaguajay	2,520.00	186.00	.....	220.00	152.00	.....	3,078.00	4.52	6.41
Total	158,061.63	7,887.94	4,048.00	15,279.00	22,072.33	2,145.11	209,494.01	4.67	7.18

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TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance*—Continued.

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure.		
							In the district.	Per pupil enrolled.	Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	$5,830.00	$250.00	$98.00	$715.00	$1,365.00	.....	$8,258.00	$5.02	$6.69
Bayamo	5,070.00	128.50	102.00	495.00	76.00	$47.80	5,919.30	4.39	5.90
Campechuela	3,850.00	180.00	140.00	400.00	598.00	60.00	5,228.00	4.90	6.23
Caney	3,150.00	200.00	162.00	295.00	358.00	.....	4,165.00	3.96	5.18
Cobre	3,150.00	125.00	100.00	310.00	324.00	.....	4,009.00	5.76	6.48
Gibara	10,980.00	290.00	72.00	1,080.00	2,257.00	.....	14,679.00	4.49	5.73
Guantanamo	8,995.00	175.00	90.00	855.00	1,600.50	80.00	11,795.50	4.39	6.90
Holguin	28,700.00	250.00	50.00	2,590.00	2,954.00	.....	34,544.00	4.66	5.77
Jiguani	1,840.33	116.66	.....	170.00	134.00	200.00	2,460.66	2.89	4.14
Manzanillo:									
City	12,313.00	592.49	330.00	1,160.00	2,790.00	406.40	17,592.22	6.47	8.85
Municipal	4,070.00	242.50	170.00	435.00	405.00	130.50	5,453.00	3.50	4.71
Mayari	1,580.00	145.83	.....	40.00	128.00	37.25	1,931.08	3.09	3.19
Niquero	1,360.00	180.00	148.00	140.00	160.00	.....	1,988.00	5.08	5.55
Palma Soriano	2,610.00	91.62	60.00	240.00	362.00	155.00	3,518.62	5.76	6.17
Puerto Padre	2,750.00	120.00	66.00	268.00	460.00	16.40	3,680.40	3.98	4.48
Sagua de Tanamo	781.31	127.50	12.00	40.00	129.00	74.45	1,164.26	1.46	2.27
San Luis	3,440.00	244.50	120.00	330.00	547.00	36.00	4,717.50	5.56	7.28
Santiago de Cuba	34,430.00	1,260.00	240.00	1,975.00	4,512.50	20.00	32,437.50	6.84	9.74
Songo	2,600.00	240.00	40.00	260.00	280.00	.....	3,420.00	4.41	6.11
Total	127,499.64	4,959.60	2,000.00	11,798.00	19,440.00	1,263.80	166,961.04	4.91	6.45
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	3,640.00	62.50	36.00	292.00	454.40	23.06	4,507.96	5.32	6.42
Bahia Honda	640.00	.....	.....	40.00	38.56	.....	718.56	2.91	4.20
Cabanas	1,560.00	90.00	30.00	120.00	116.00	.....	1,916.00	3.67	3.95
Candelaria	1,360.00	184.00	72.00	160.00	20.00	.....	1,796.00	4.06	4.11
Consolacion del Norte	1,400.00	125.00	.....	30.00	336.00	.....	1,891.00	4.23	4.74
Consolacion del Sur	4,022.33	93.75	.....	480.00	656.00	.....	5,252.08	4.97	6.31
Guanajay	4,180.00	110.00	64.00	260.00	508.00	88.00	5,210.00	3.92	5.23
Guayabal	800.00	97.20	.....	80.00	154.24	.....	1,131.44	5.36	6.25
Julian Diaz	635.00	92.50	60.00	60.00	114.00	.....	961.50	3.86	5.31
Mantua	150.00	124.98	.....	15.00	15.00	50.00	354.98	7.88	8.06
Mariel	1,833.33	100.00	.....	91.65	181.41	.....	2,206.39	3.62	4.73
Palacios	760.00	80.00	8.00	64.00	144.00	27.50	1,083.50	4.61	5.92
Pinar del Rio:									
City	6,360.00	215.54	303.13	792.00	1,316.00	95.00	9,081.67	6.68	9.10
Municipal	10,475.00	101.66	.....	988.00	1,549.06	10.00	13,123.72	4.38	5.22
San Cristobal	1,880.00	112.50	.....	.....	365.00	.....	2,357.50	4.54	5.24
San Diego de los Banos	840.00	42.50	50.00	10.00	52.00	.....	994.50	4.94	5.65
San Diego de Nunez	600.00	.....	.....	60.00	52.00	.....	712.00	5.31	6.41
San Juan y Martinez	1,990.00	240.00	90.00	90.00	381.00	225.25	3,016.25	5.71	7.83
San Luis	2,480.00	105.00	50.00	255.00	650.00	56.00	3,596.00	4.62	6.08
Vinales	1,770.00	.....	.....	160.00	292.00	.....	2,222.00	4.17	5.38
Total	47,375.66	1,977.13	763.13	4,047.65	7,394.67	574.81	62,133.05	4.68	5.80
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	2,010.00	150.00	.....	220.00	296.00	.....	2,676.00	5.19	6.32
Alacranes	5,220.00	255.00	178.00	550.00	616.00	39.70	6,858.70	6.05	8.36
Bolondron	4,360.00	130.00	70.00	400.00	668.00	4.00	5,632.00	5.29	8.14
Cabezas	2,010.00	125.00	88.00	205.00	297.50	.....	2,725.50	7.40	8.46
Canasi	880.00	109.92	70.00	80.00	96.00	.....	1,235.92	6.11	8.82
Cardenas	18,550.00	328.32	180.00	1,680.00	1,884.50	41.66	22,664.48	5.13	8.06
Carlos Rojas	1,740.00	110.00	32.00	200.00	240.00	20.00	2,342.00	4.30	5.84
Colon	8,120.00	360.00	206.00	900.00	1,306.34	.....	10,892.34	5.07	7.02
Guamacaro	2,280.00	93.75	54.00	190.00	304.00	22.00	2,943.75	5.00	6.86
Jaguey Grande	3,683.00	134.00	70.00	350.00	475.00	35.20	4,747.20	5.09	6.04
Jovellanos	3,025.00	420.00	36.00	320.00	475.00	.....	4,276.00	5.73	7.97
Macagua	1,920.00	112.50	102.00	240.00	246.64	.....	2,621.14	3.99	6.27
Macurijes	4,640.00	120.00	.....	425.00	398.00	62.00	5,645.00	5.06	7.14
Marti	3,570.00	125.00	.....	420.00	140.00	.....	4,255.00	4.31	8.08
Matanzas	34,790.00	1,145.00	240.00	3,070.00	4,781.92	266.00	44,292.92	5.59	8.24
Maximo Gomez	2,310.00	222.50	.....	220.00	300.00	.....	3,052.50	4.50	6.00
Palmillas	4,560.00	246.00	160.00	560.00	607.20	6.00	6,139.20	5.72	7.45
Perico	1,760.00	80.00	10.00	220.00	240.00	16.06	2,326.06	3.83	5.67
Roque	2,360.00	124.00	60.00	290.00	339.00	95.00	3,268.00	6.01	7.34

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TABLE No. 5.—*Total itemized expenditures during the period; also total expenditure per pupil enrolled and per pupil in attendance*—Continued.

	Salaries approved for teachers.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Amounts approved for rent.	Amounts approved for material.	Total expenditure.		
							In the district.	Per pupil enrolled.	Per pupil in attendance.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.									
Sabanilla del Encomendador	$1,280.00	$120.00	$54.00	$160.00	$260.00	$24.00	$1,898.00	$4.98	$6.45
San Jose de los Ramos	2,950.00	291.50	30.00	380.00	349.00	.....	4,000.50	4.67	6.74
Santa Ana	1,890.00	100.00	92.00	265.00	322.50	.....	2,669.50	5.42	6.91
Union de Reyes	4,420.00	120.00	100.00	480.00	634.24	96.60	5,850.84	4.42	6.29
Total	118,328.00	5,022.49	1,832.00	11,825.00	15,276.84	728.22	153,012.55	5.20	7.51

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	$193,175.44	$6,984.87	$3,006.52	$16,807.10	$32,503.90	$4,346.34	$256,824.17	$6.26	$8.49
Puerto Principe	41,745.00	1,662.82	314.00	4,650.00	7,510.50	305.65	56,187.97	6.00	8.04
Santa Clara	158,061.63	7,887.94	4,048.00	15,279.00	22,072.33	2,145.11	209,494.01	4.67	7.18
Santiago de Cuba	127,499.64	4,959.60	2,000.00	11,798.00	19,440.00	1,263.80	166,961.04	4.91	6.45
Pinar del Rio	47,375.66	1,977.13	763.13	4,047.65	7,394.67	574.81	62,133.05	4.68	5.80
Matanzas	118,328.00	5,022.49	1,832.00	11,825.00	15,276.84	728.22	153,012.55	5.20	7.51
Grand total	686,185.37	28,494.85	11,963.65	64,406.75	104,198.24	9,363.93	904,612.79	5.25	7.33

TABLE No. 6.—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom.*

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	12	$240.00	$240.00	.....	$5.00	$780.00	$50.00	$730.00	$1.04
Alquízar	12	140.00	140.00	.....	2.92	56.00	49.00	7.00	1.02
Bainoa	9	432.00	408.00	$24.00	8.50	4,265.00	.....	4,265.00	.....
Batabano	23	814.00	814.00	.....	8.85	67.50	.....	67.50	.....
Bauta	19	466.85	466.85	.....	6.14	125.00	32.00	93.00	.42
Bejucal	19	440.00	440.00	.....	5.79	61.00	61.00	.....	.80
Cano	13	254.00	254.00	.....	4.88	368.00	344.00	24.00	6.61
Catalina	15	457.00	457.00	.....	7.62	67.00	67.00	.....	1.11
Ceiba del Agua	13	347.00	347.00	.....	6.67	90.50	90.50	.....	1.74
Guanabacoa:									
City	49	4,967.00	1,942.00	25.00	9.91	625.00	109.25	600.00	.50
Municipal	11	439.00	425.00	14.00	9.66	310.30	50.00	260.30	1.13
Guara	10	240.00	240.00	.....	6.00	84.60	84.60	.....	2.11
Guines	52	1,984.83	1,964.83	20.00	9.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guira de Melena	38	1,234.00	1,234.00	.....	8.12	100.00	100.00	.....	.66
Habana	276	13,531.82	13,531.82	.....	12.25	1,987.54	1,787.54	200.00	1.62
Isla de Pinos	10	268.00	263.00	5.00	6.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaruco	14	460.00	460.00	.....	8.21	150.00	140.00	10.00	2.50
Madruga	15	387.04	387.04	.....	6.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Managua	5	120.00	120.00	.....	6.00	2,590.00	25.00	2,565.00	1.25
Marianao	26	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	11.54	253.40	160.00	93.40	1.54
Melena del Sur	9	135.00	135.00	.....	3.75	59.35	56.95	2.40	1.57
Nueva Paz	26	529.50	529.50	.....	5.09	330.00	10.00	320.00	.10
Quivican	8	48.00	48.00	.....	1.50	35.00	35.00	.....	1.09
Regla	42	803.36	803.36	.....	4.78	270.00	270.00	.....	1.60
Salud	9	380.00	380.00	.....	10.55	35.80	.....	35.80	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	32	1,266.50	1,256.50	10.00	9.81	447.50	370.00	77.50	2.89
San Antonio de los Banos	30	1,154.00	1,154.00	.....	9.61	450.00	75.00	375.00	6.25

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TABLE No. 6.—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	$384.00	$384.00	.....	$9.60	$42.00	$24.00	.....	$1.05
San Felipe	15	356.00	356.00	.....	5.93	30.00	30.00	.....	.50
San Jose de las Lajas	18	444.00	444.00	.....	6.16	35.00	.....	$35.00	.....
San Nicolas	33	736.00	736.00	.....	5.58	408.00	128.00	280.00	.97
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	234.00	234.00	.....	5.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa María del Rosario	9	240.00	240.00	.....	6.66	121.00	90.00	31.00	2.50
Tapaste	2	80.00	80.00	.....	10.00	120.00	70.00	50.00	8.75
Vereda Nueva	10	389.00	389.00	.....	9.72	19.50	19.50	.....	.48
Total	904	32,601.90	32,503.90	$98.00	8.99	14,383.99	4,346.34	+84.25 10,121.90	1.20
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	11	138.00	138.00	.....	3.14	18.65	18.65	.....	.42
Moron	31	598.00	586.00	12.00	4.71	22.00	.....	22.00	.....
Nuevitas	16	454.00	444.00	10.00	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	170	5,703.50	5,703.50	.....	8.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	660.00	639.00	21.00	8.87	292.00	287.00	5.00	3.98
Total	246	7,553.50	5,510.50	43.00	5.60	332.65	305.65	27.00	.31
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	16	406.88	406.88	.....	6.36	111.50	111.50	.....	1.74
Caibarien	24	790.00	780.00	10.00	8.12	131.00	27.50	103.50	.28
Calabazar	23	540.00	540.00	.....	5.87	475.00	.....	475.00	.....
Camajuani	16	502.00	420.00	82.00	6.56	70.00	42.00	28.00	.65
Cartagena	13	288.00	288.00	.....	5.54	58.00	16.00	42.00	.31
Ceja de Pablo	19	336.00	290.00	46.00	3.81	356.25	218.75	137.50	2.87
Cienfuegos	109	3,899.64	3,899.64	.....	8.94	725.00	175.00	550.00	.40
Cifuentes	18	486.00	486.00	.....	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cruces	27	271.00	271.00	.....	2.51	228.64	20.00	208.64	.18
Esperanza	12	153.00	153.00	.....	3.19	12.00	12.00	.....	.25
Palmira	25	313.60	313.60	.....	3.13	58.00	58.00	.....	.58
Placetas	23	676.00	676.00	.....	7.34	208.45	.....	208.45	.....
Quemado de Guines	17	404.00	404.00	.....	5.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rancho Veloz	30	688.00	688.00	.....	5.73	10.00	10.00	.....	.08
Ranchuelo	20	676.00	676.00	.....	8.45	20.00	20.00	.....	.25
Remedios	56	1,010.38	1,010.38	.....	4.51	121.50	121.50	.....	.54
Rodas	46	942.20	942.20	.....	5.12	370.00	250.00	120.00	1.36
Sagua la Grande:									
City	69	1,489.63	1,489.63	.....	5.39	385.48	385.48	.....	1.39
Municipal	12	381.04	381.04	.....	7.93	120.97	120.97	.....	2.52
Sancti Spiritus	66	1,989.95	1,989.95	.....	7.54	2,632.30	163.27	2,469.03	.61
San Diego del Valle	13	408.50	400.50	8.00	7.70	57.00	25.00	32.00	.47
San Fernando de Camarones	12	80.00	80.00	.....	1.66	18.00	18.00	.....	.38
San Juan de los Yeras	14	258.00	258.00	.....	4.66	58.00	58.00	.....	1.03
Santa Clara:									
City	62	1,500.80	1,500.80	.....	6.05	79.00	79.00	.....	.32
Municipal	4	119.00	119.00	.....	7.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	556.00	556.00	.....	7.31	80.33	14.00	66.33	.18
Santo Domingo	30	617.15	617.15	.....	5.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	57	1,875.00	1,875.00	.....	8.22	58.90	58.90	.....	.26
Vueltas	14	408.56	408.56	.....	7.29	280.24	140.24	140.00	2.50
Yaguajay	13	152.00	152.00	.....	2.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	879	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	6.28	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45	.61
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	36	1,385.00	1,365.00	20.00	9.40	60.00	.....	60.00	.....
Bayamo	26	76.00	76.00	.....	.73	47.80	47.80	.....	4.59
Campechuela	20	598.00	598.00	.....	7.47	260.00	60.00	200.00	.75
Caney	16	408.00	358.00	50.00	5.59	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Cobre	16	324.00	324.00	.....	5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	57	2,257.00	2,257.00	.....	9.89	295.00	.....	295.00	.....

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TABLE No. 6.—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA—continued.									
Guantanamo	45	$1,630.50	$1,600.50	$30.00	$8.89	$495.00	$80.00	$415.00	$0.44
Holguin	155	2,954.00	2,954.00	.....	4.76	510.00	.....	510.00	.....
Jiguani	10	134.00	134.00	.....	3.35	200.00	200.00	.....	5.00
Manzanillo:									
City	61	2,790.00	2,790.00	.....	11.43	458.80	406.40	52.40	1.66
Municipal	22	405.00	405.00	.....	4.60	190.50	130.50	60.00	1.49
Mayari	10	128.00	128.00	.....	3.20	37.25	37.25	.....	.93
Niquero	7	160.00	160.00	.....	5.71	40.00	.....	40.00	.....
Palma Soriano	14	362.00	362.00	.....	6.46	155.00	155.00	.....	2.77
Puerto Padre	17	460.00	460.00	.....	6.79	16.40	16.40	.....	.24
Sagua de Tanamo	6	247.00	129.00	118.00	5.38	74.45	74.45	.....	3.15
San Luis	17	587.00	547.00	40.00	8.34	36.00	36.00	.....	.53
Santiago de Cuba	97	4,557.50	4,512.50	45.00	11.63	45.00	20.00	25,00	.05
Songo	13	280.00	280.00	.....	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	645	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	7.53	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40	.49
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	19	454.40	454.40	.....	5.98	23.06	23.06	.....	.30
Bahia Honda	4	38.56	38.56	.....	2.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabañas	9	116.00	116.00	.....	3.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candelaria	8	20.00	20.00	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolacion del Norte	9	336.00	336.00	.....	9.06	10.00	.....	10.00	.....
Consolacion del Sur	25	656.00	656.00	.....	6.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guanajay	26	548.00	508.00	40.00	4.88	94.00	88.00	6.00	.84
Guayabal	4	154.24	154.24	.....	9.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julian Diaz	4	114.00	114.00	.....	7.12	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
Mantua	1	82.00	15.00	67.00	3.75	200.00	50.00	150.00	12.50
Mariel	11	188.07	181.41	6.66	4.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palacios	5	144.00	144.00	.....	7.20	27.50	27.50	.....	1.37
Pinar del Rio:									
City	62	2,149.78	2,149.78	.....	8.67	95.00	95.00	.....	.38
Municipal	27	715.28	715.28	.....	6.62	10.00	10.00	.....	.09
San Cristobal	13	400.00	365.00	35.00	7.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de los Baños	5	52.00	52.00	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	3	52.00	52.00	.....	4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	..... / 10	..... / 561.00	..... / 381.00	+12.00 / 192.00	..... / 9.52	..... / 225.25	..... / 225.25	..... /	..... / 5.63
San Luis	18	675.00	650.00	25.00	9.02	56.00	56.00	.....	.77
Viñales	11	292.00	292.00	.....	6.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	..... / 274	..... / 7,748.33	..... / 7,394.67	+12.00 / 365.66	..... / 6.74	..... / 770.81	..... / 574.81	..... / 196.00	..... / .52
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	11	296.00	296.00	.....	6.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alacranes	27	616.00	616.00	.....	5.70	39.70	39.70	.....	.36
Bolondron	23	668.00	668.00	.....	7.26	4.00	4.00	.....	.04
Cabezas	11	297.50	297.50	.....	6.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canasi	6	96.00	96.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardenas	81	1,884.50	1,884.50	.....	5.81	41.66	41.66	.....	.13
Carlos Rojas	10	240.00	240.00	.....	6.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	.05
Colon	50	1,306.34	1,306.34	.....	6.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guamacaro	12	304.00	304.00	.....	6.33	37.00	22.00	15.00	.45
Juguey Grande	21	475.00	475.00	.....	5.65	35.20	35.20	.....	.41
Jovellanos	17	475.00	475.00	.....	6.98	64.50	.....	64.50	.....
Macagua	12	246.64	246.64	.....	5.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macurijes	..... / 24	..... / 398.00	..... / 398.00	..... /	..... / 4.15	..... / 62.00	..... / 62.00	+36.00 / 36.00	..... / .64
Marti	22	140.00	140.00	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas	157	4,781.92	4,781.92	.....	7.62	266.00	266.00	.....	.41
Maximo Gomez	15	300.00	300.00	.....	5.00	148.00	.....	148.00	.....
Palmillas	28	607.20	607.20	.....	5.42	6.00	6.00	.....	.05
Perico	11	240.00	240.00	.....	5.45	16.06	16.06	.....	.36
Roque	14	359.00	339.00	20,00	6.54	223.90	95.00	128.90	1.69

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TABLE No. 6—*Average amounts for rent and material paid monthly per schoolroom*—Continued.

	Average number of schoolrooms.	Amounts estimated for rent.	Amounts approved for rent.	Reductions made in rent.	Average amount paid monthly for rent per schoolroom.	Amounts approved for material.	Amounts estimated for material.	Reductions made in material.	Average amount paid monthly for material per schoolroom.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.									
Sabanilla del Encomendador	8	$260.00	$260.00	.....	$8.12	$24.00	$24.00	.....	$0.75
San Jose de los Ramos	19	349.00	349.00	.....	4.59	20.00	.....	$20.00	.....
Santa Ana	13	322.50	322.50	.....	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union de Reyes	27	634.24	634.24	.....	5.87	96.60	96.60	.....	.89
Total	619	15,296.84	15,276.84	$20.00	6.13	1,124.62	728.22	+36.00 432.40	.29

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	904	$23,601.90	$32,503.90	$98.00	$8.99	$14,383.99	$4,346.34	$+84.25 10,121.90	$1.20
Puerto Principe	246	7,553.50	7,510.50	43.00	5.60	332.65	305.65	27.00	.31
Santa Clara	879	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	6.28	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45	.61
Santiago de Cuba	645	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	7.53	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40	.49
Pinar del Rio	274	7,748.33	7,394.67	+12.00 365.66	6.74	770.81	574.81	196.00	.52
Matanzas	619	15,296.84	15,276.84	20.00	6.13	1,124.62	728.22	+36.00 432.40	.29
Grand total	3,567	105,161.90	104,198.24	+12.00 975.66	7.30	26,308.83	9,363.93	+120.25 17,065.15	.65

The numbers marked + indicate increase.

TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period.*

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	$100.00	$100.00	.....	$66.00	$66.00	.....	$190.00	$190.00	.....
Alquizar	200.00	150.00	$50.00	100.00	92.00	$8.00	240.00	240.00	.....
Bainoa	80.00	80.00	.....	8.00	8.00	.....	190.00	180.00	$10.00
Batabano	104.00	.....	104.00	48.00	48.00	.....	445.00	445.00	.....
Bauta	170.00	170.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	380.00	380.00	.....
Bejucal	143.74	143.74	.....	102.00	102.00	.....	395.00	390.00	5.00
Cano	136.00	136.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.00	168.00	.....
Catalina	135.41	135.41	.....	114.00	70.00	44.00	290.00	290.00	.....
Ceiba del Agua	200.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.00	279.00	.....
Guanabacoa:									
City	441.66	361.66	80 00	420.00	420.00	.....	945.00	925.00	20.00
Municipal	257.50	247.50	10.00	80.00	80.00	.....	210.00	210.00	.....
Guara	40.00	40.00	60.00	50.00	10.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
Guines	62.50	62.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	999.10	989.10	10.00
Guira de Melena	92.50	62.50	30.00	22.00	22.00	.....	575.00	575.00	.....
Habana	2,018.30	2,018.30	.....	471.65	471.65	.....	5,670.00	5,670.00	.....
Isla de Pinos	125.00	125.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	400.00	195.00	205.00
Jaruco	118.26	118.26	.....	102.00	102.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Madruga	388.25	168.75	219.50	56.00	50.00	6.00	297.50	205.00	2.50
Managua	70.00	70.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....

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TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
Marianao	$170.00	$170.00	.....	$20.00	$20.00	.....	$535.00	$520.00	$15.00
Melena del Sur	180.00	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	165.00	165.00	.....
Nueva Paz	210.00	200.00	$10.00	80.00	80.00	.....	510.00	510.00	.....
Quivican	150.00	150.00	.....	72.00	72.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Regla	349.99	349.99	.....	188.87	188.87	.....	666.00	666.00	.....
Salud	140.00	140.00	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	200.00	200.00	.....	180.00	160.00	$20.00	560.00	540.00	20.00
San Antonio de los Baños	360.00	360.00	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	120.00	120.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
San Felipe	95.00	95.00	.....	118.00	118.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	158.00	120.00	38.00	118.00	118.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
San Nicolas	197.50	100.00	97.50	110.00	100.00	10.00	525.00	525.00	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	113.32	113.32	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	180.00	180.00	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	120.00	100.00	20.00	60.00	48.00	12.00	100.00	100.00	.....
Tapaste	70.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Vereda Nueva	126.94	126.94	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Total	7,643.87	6,984.87	659.00	3,116.52	3,006.52	110.00	17,094.60	16,807.10	287.50
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	112.00	112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	120.00	.....
Moron	362.50	237.50	125.00	128.00	64.00	64.00	495.00	485.00	10.00
Nuevitas	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	300.00	.....
Puerto Principe	1,063.32	1,063.32	.....	100.00	250.00	+150.00	3,385.00	3,385.00	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	180.00	150.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	360.00	360.00	.....
Total	1,817.82	1,662.82	155.00	228.00	314.00	64.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	229.00	229.00	.....	104.00	104.00	.....	295.00	290.00	5.00
Caibarien	120.00	120.00	.....	120.00	120.00	.....	500.00	490.00	10.00
Calabazar	120.00	120.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	460.00	460.00	.....
Camajuani	272.50	260.00	12.50	110.00	110.00	.....	335.00	290.00	45.00
Cartagena	155.00	155.00	.....	130.00	130.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....
Ceja de Pablo	113.30	113.30	.....	88.00	88.00	.....	370.00	345.00	25.00
Cienfuegos	1,751.64	1,746.64	5.00	830.00	830.00	.....	1,795.00	1,795.00	.....
Cifuentes	240.00	240.00	.....	82.00	82.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....
Cruces	375.00	217.00	158.00	146.00	116.00	30.00	440.00	440.00	.....
Esperanza	252.00	132.00	120.00	60.00	60.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Palmira	136.00	136.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	481.00	476.00	5.00
Placetas	162.50	150.00	12.50	80.00	80.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Quemado de Guines	128.00	122.50	5.50	70.00	70.00	.....	340.00	340.00	.....
Rancho Veloz	112.50	112.50	.....	126.00	126.00	.....	520.00	520.00	.....
Ranchuelo	161.20	161.20	.....	88.00	88.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Remedios	147.50	135.00	12.50	72.00	72.00	.....	783.00	783.00	.....
Rodas	210.00	210.00	.....	164.00	156.00	8.00	920.00	920.00	.....
Sagua la Grande:									
City	390.01	390.01	.....	360.00	360.00	.....	1,066.00	1,066.00	.....
Municipal	105.00	105.00	.....	158.00	158.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Sancti Spiritus	383.00	729.05	346.05	240.00	240.00	.....	1,275.00	1,275.00	.....
San Diego del Valle	422.00	162.00	260.00	122.00	122.00	.....	225.00	220.00	5.00
San Fernando de Camarones	154.00	154.00	.....	84.00	74.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	.....
San Juan de los Yeras	210.00	210.00	.....	150.00	150.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....
Santa Clara:									
City	333.33	316.66	66.67	120.00	120.00	.....	1,114.00	1,114.00	.....
Municipal	451.16	177.08	274.08	32.00	32.00	.....	75.00	75.00	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	180.00	180.00	.....	104.00	104.00	.....	280.00	280.00	.....
Santo Domingo	150.00	150.00	.....	128.00	128.00	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Trinidad	544.00	544.00	.....	198.00	198.00	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00	.....
Vueltas	200.00	224.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Yaguajay	186.00	186.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Total	8,394.64	7,887.94	876.75	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00

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TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries ofsecretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	$250.00	$250.00	.....	$98.00	$98.00	.....	$725.00	$715.00	$10.00
Bayamo	128.50	128.50	.....	120.00	102.00	$18.00	495.00	495.00	.....
Campechuela	180.00	180.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Caney	212.50	200.00	$12.50	170.00	162.00	8.00	370.00	295.00	75.00
Cobre	125.00	125.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	310.00	310.00	.....
Gibara	290.00	290.00	.....	72.00	72.00	.....	1,080.00	1,080.00	.....
Guantanamo	302.50	175.00	127.50	90.00	90.00	.....	885.00	855.00	30.00
Holguin	250.00	250.00	.....	62.00	50.00	12.00	2,590.00	2,590.00	.....
Jiguani	116.66	116.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.00	170.00	.....
Manzanillo:									
City	627.49	592.40	49.35	330.00	330.00	.....	1,160.00	1,160.00	.....
Municipal	242.50	242.50	.....	180.00	170.00	10.00	435.00	435.00	.....
Mayari	145.83	145.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Niquero	180.00	180.00	.....	148.00	148.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
Palma Soriano	91.62	91.62	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....
Puerto Padre	120.00	120.00	.....	66.00	66.00	.....	268.00	268.00	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	127.50	127.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	160.00	40.00	120.00
San Luis	312.00	244.50	67.50	120.00	120.00	.....	330.00	330.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba	1,745.00	1,260.00	485.00	240.00	240.00	.....	1,990.00	1,975.00	15.00
Songo	240.00	240.00	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....
Total	5,687.10	4,959.60	727.50	2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00	12,048.00	11,798.00	250.00
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	62.50	62.50	.....	36.00	36.00	.....	292.00	292.00	.....
Bahia Honda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Cabanas	100.00	90.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	.....	120.00	120.00	.....
Candelaria	204.00	184.00	20.00	72.00	72.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Consolacion del Norte	125.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	.....
Consolacion del Sur	93.75	93.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.00	480.00	.....
Guanajay	110.00	110.00	.....	88.00	64.00	24.00	280.00	260.00	20.00
Guayabal	152.74	97.20	55.54	.....	.....	.....	80.00	80.00	.....
Julian Diaz	125.00	92.50	32.50	120.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	.....
Mantua	124.98	124.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	15.00	25.00
Mariel	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.30	91.65	16.65
Palacios	100.00	80.00	20.00	8.00	8.00	.....	64.00	64.00	.....
Pinar del Rio:									
City	215.54	215.54	.....	303.33	303.13	.20	1,260.00	1,260.00	.....
Municipal	101.66	101.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	520.00	520.00	.....
San Cristobal	125.00	112.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de los Banos	75.00	42.50	32.50	50.00	50.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....
San Diego de Nunez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
San Juan y Martinez	285.00	240.00	45.00	90.00	90.00	.....	185.00	90.00	95.00
San Luis	127.00	105.00	22.00	50.00	50.00	.....	255.00	255.00	.....
Vinales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	160.00	.....
Total	2,227.17	1,977.13	250.04	847.33	763.13	84.20	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	350.00	150.00	200.00	.....	.....	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Alacranes	285.00	255.00	30.00	178.00	178.00	.....	550.00	550.00	.....
Bolondron	120.00	130.00	+10.00	70.00	70.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....
Cabezas	125.00	125.00	.....	108.00	88.00	20.00	210.00	205.00	5.00
Canasi	119.92	109.92	10.00	70.00	70.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....
Cardenas	328.32	328.32	.....	180.00	180.00	.....	1,680.00	1,680.00	.....
Carlos Rojas	110.00	110.00	.....	32.00	32.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Colon	420.00	360.00	60.00	206.00	206.00	.....	900.00	900.00	.....
Guamacaro	106.25	93.75	12.50	54.00	54.00	.....	190.00	190.00	.....
Jaguey Grande	134.00	134.00	.....	70.00	70.00	.....	350.00	350.00	.....
Jovellanos	480.00	420.00	60.00	36.00	36.00	.....	320.00	320.00	.....
Macagua	125.00	112.50	12.50	120.00	102.00	18.00	240.00	240.00	.....
Macurijes	120.00	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	425.00	425.00	.....
Marti	125.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	420.00	420.00	.....
Matanzas	1,265.00	1,145.00	120.00	240.00	240.00	.....	3,070.00	3,070.00	.....
Maximo Gomez	293.00	222.50	70.50	.....	.....	.....	275.00	220.00	55.00
Palmillas	246.00	246.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	560.00	560.00	.....
Perico	112.00	80.00	32.00	10.00	10.00	.....	220.00	220.00	.....
Roque	124.00	124.00	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	305.00	290.00	15.00

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TABLE No. 7.—*Itemized statement of reductions made in salaries of personnel during the period*—Continued.

	Salaries estimated for secretaries.	Salaries approved for secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Salaries estimated for truant officers.	Salaries approved for truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Salaries estimated for janitors.	Salaries approved for janitors.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—continued.									
Sabanilla del Encomendador	$120.00	$120.00	.....	$54.00	$54.00	.....	$160.00	$160.00	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	341.50	291.50	$50.00	30.00	30.00	.....	380.00	380.00	.....
Santa Ana	100.00	100.00	.....	92.00	92.00	.....	265.00	265.00	.....
Union de Reyes	120.00	120.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	480.00	480.00	.....
Total	5,669.99	5,022.49	657.50	1,870.00	1,832.00	$38.00	11,900.00	11,825.00	$75.00

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	$7,643.87	$6,984.87	$659.00	$3,116.52	$3,006.52	$110.00	$17,094.60	$16,807.10	$287.50
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+150.00	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Principe	1,817.82	1,662.82	155.00	228.00	314.00	64.00	4,660.00	4.650.00	10.00
	.....	.....	+370.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	8,394.64	7,887.94	876.75	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00
Santiago de Cuba	5,687.10	4,959.60	727.50	2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00	12,048.00	11,798.00	250.00
Pinar del Rio	2,227.17	1,977.13	250.04	847.33	763.13	84.20	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65
Matanzas	.....	.....	+ 10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,669.99	5,022.49	657.50	1,870.00	1,832.00	38.00	11,900.00	11,825.00	75.00
Grand total	31,440.59	28,494.85	3,325.79	12,205.85	11,963.65	392.20	65,280.90	64,406.75	874.15

NOTE.—The amounts marked + indicate increases made in the office of the commissioner of public schools.

TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts reduced from, and added to, the estimates of the boards of education.*

	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.	Reductions made in rent.	Reductions made in amounts estimated for material.	Total reductions.	Total increases made in salaries, material, rent, etc., during the period.	Difference of the reductions over the increases.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.									
Aguacate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$730.00	$730.00	.....	$730.00
Alquizar	$100.00	$50.00	$8.00	.....	.....	7.00	165.00	.....	165.00
Bainoa	150.00	.....	.....	$10.00	$24.00	4,265.00	4,449.00	.....	4,449.00
Batabano	50.00	104.00	.....	.....	.....	67.50	221.50	.....	221.50
Bauta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.00	93.00	.....	93.00
Bejucal	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	.....	5.00
Cano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	24.00	.....	24.00
Catalina	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	44.00
Guanabacoa:									
City	.....	80.00	.....	20.00	25.00	600.00	725.00	$84.25	640.75
Municipal	30.00	10.00	.....	.....	14.00	260.30	314.30	.....	314.30
Guara	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Guines	60.00	.....	.....	10.00	20.00	.....	90.00	.....	90.00
Guira de Melena	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	30.00
Habana	420.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	620.00	.....	620.00
Isla de Pinos	30.00	.....	.....	205.00	5.00	.....	240.00	.....	240.00
Jaruco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00
Madruga	45.00	219.50	6.00	2.50	.....	.....	273.00	.....	273.00
Managua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,565.00	2,565.00	.....	2,565.00
Marianao	230.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	93.40	338.40	.....	338.40
Melena del Sur	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	182.40	.....	182.40
Nueva Paz	120.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	320.00	450.00	.....	450.00
Regla	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	80.00

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TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts reduced from, and added to, the estimates of the boards of education*—Continued.

	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.	Reductions made in rent.	Reductions made in amounts estimated for material.	Total reductions.	Total increases made in salaries, material, rent, etc., during the period.	Difference of the reductions over the increases.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.									
Salud						$35.80	$35.80		$35.80
Santiago de las Vegas	$180.00		$20.00	$20.00	$60.00	77.50	307.50		307.50
San Antonio de los Banos						375.00	375.00		375.00
San Jose de las Lajas		$38.00				35.00	73.00		73.00
San Nicolas		97.50	10.00			280.00	387.50		387.50
Santa Maria del Rosario	120.00	20.00	12.00			31.00	183.00		183.00
Tapaste						50.00	50.00		50.00
Vereda Nueva	60.00						60.00		90.00
Total	1,855.00	659.00	110.00	287.50	98.00	10,121.90	13,131.40	$84.25	13,047.15
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Moron	140.00	125.00	64.00	10.00	12.00	22.00	373.00		373.00
Nuevitas					10.00		10.00		10.00
Puerto Principe								150.00	+150.00
Santa Cruz del Sur		30.00			21.00	5.00	56.00		56.00
Total	140.00	155.00	64.00	10.00	43.00	27.00	439.00	150.00	289.00
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	60.00			5.00			65.00		65.00
Caibarien	60.00			10.00	10.00	103.50	183.50		183.50
Calabazar	100.00					475.00	575.00		575.00
Camajuani	300.00	12.50		45.00	82.00	28.00	467.50		467.50
Cartagena						42.00	42.00		42.00
Ceja de Pablo	230.00			25.00	46.00	137.50	438.50		438.50
Cienfuegos	490.00	5.00				550.00	1,045.00		1,045.00
Cruces	40.00	158.00	30.00			208.64	436.64		436.64
Esperanza		120.00					120.00		120.00
Palmira	40.00			5.00			45.00		45.00
Placetas		12.50				208.45	220.95		220.95
Quemados de Guines		5.50					5.50		5.50
Remedios	200.00	12.50					212.50		212.50
Rodas			8.00			120.00	128.00		128.00
Sagua la Grande—City	50.00						50.00	50.00	
Sancti Spiritus						2,469.03	2,469.03	709.05	1,759.98
San Diego del Valle	120.00	260.00		5.00	8.00	32.00	425.00		425.00
San Fernando de Camarones			10.00				10.00		10.00
San Juan de los Yeras	50.00						50.00	50.00	
Santa Clara:									
City	60.00	16.67					76.67		76.67
Municipal		274.08					274.08		274.08
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	200.00					66.33	266.33		266.33
Vueltas						140.00	140.00	24.00	116.00
Yaguajay	30.00						30.00		30.00
Total	2,030.00	876.75	48.00	95.00	146.00	4,580.45	7,776.20	833.05	6,943.15
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	160.00			10.00	20.00	60.00	250.00		250.00
Bayamo	20.00		18.00				38.00		38.00
Campechuela	10.00					200.00	210.00		210.00
Caney	630.00	12.50	8.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	825.50		825.50
Gibara	20.00					295.00	315.00		315.00
Guantanamo	320.00	127.50		30.00	30.00	415.00	922.50		922.50
Holguin			12.00			510.00	522.00		522.00
Jiguani	250.00						250.00		250.00
Manzanillo:									
City	20.00	35.00				52.40	107.40		107.40
Municipal	20.00		10.00			60.00	90.00		90.00
Niquero						40.00	40.00		40.00
Puerto Padre	230.00						230.00		230.00
Sagua de Tanamo	720.00			120.00	118.00		958.00		958.00
San Luis	200.00	67.50			40.00		307.50		307.50
Santiago de Cuba	30.00	485.00		15.00	45.00	25.00	600.00		600.00
Total	2,630.00	727.50	48.00	250.00	303.00	1,707.40	5,665.90		5,665.90

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TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts reduced from, and added to, the estimates of the boards of education*—Continued.

	Reductions made in the salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in the salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in the salaries of truant officers.	Reductions made in the salaries of janitors.	Reductions made in rent.	Reductions made in amounts estimated for material.	Total reductions.	Total increases made in salaries, material, rent, etc., during the period.	Difference of the reductions over the increases.
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.									
Cabanas		$10.00					$10.00		$10.00
Candelaria		20.00					20.00		20.00
Consolacion del Norte	$40.00					$10.00	50.00		50.00
Consolacion del Sur	90.67						90.67		90.67
Guanajay	200.00		$24.00	$20.00	$40.00	6.00	290.00		290.00
Guayabal		55.54					55.54		55.54
Julian Diaz	60.00	32.50	60.00			30.00	182.50		182.50
Mantua	250.00			25.00	67.00	150.00	492.00		492.00
Mariel	73.33			16.65	6.66		96.64		96.64
Palacios		20.00					20.00		20.00
Pinar del Rio—City			.20				.20		.20
San Cristobal		12.50			35.00		47.50		47.50
San Diego de los Banos	50.00	32.50					82.50		82.50
San Juan y Martinez	1,090.00	45.00		95.00	192.00		1,422.00	$112.0	1,310.00
San Luis	60.00	22.00			25.00		107.00		107.00
Total	1,914.10	250.04	84.20	156.65	365.66	196.00	2,966.55	112.00	2,854.55
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.									
Agramonte		200.00					200.00		200.00
Alacranes		30.00					30.00		30.00
Bolondron	50.00						50.00	10.00	40.00
Cabezas	60.00		20.00	5.00			85.00		85.00
Canasi		10.00					10.00		10.00
Carlos Rojas						20.00	20.00		20.00
Colon		60.00					60.00		60.00
Guamacaro		12.50				15.00	27.50		27.50
Jovellanos		60.00				64.50	124.50		124.50
Macagua		12.50	18.00				30.50		30.50
Macurijes						36.00	36.00	36.00	
Marti	20.00						20.00		20.00
Matanzas		120.00					120.00		120.00
Maximo Gomez		70.50		55.00		148.00	273.50		273.50
Palmillas	20.00						20.00		20.00
Perico	60.00	32.00					92.00		92.00
Roque	100.00			15.00	20.00	128.90	263.90		263.90
San Jose de los Ramos	160.00	50.00				20.00	230.00		230.00
Total	470.00	657.50	38.00	75.00	20.00	432.40	1,692.90	46.00	1,646.90

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	$1,855.00	$659.00	$110.00	$287.50	$98.00	$10,121.90	$13,131.40	$84.25	$13,047.15
Puerto Principe	140.00	155.00	64.00	10.00	43.00	27.00	439.00	150.00	289.00
Santa Clara	2,030.00	876.75	48.00	95.00	146.00	4,580.45	7,776.20	833.05	6,943.15
Santiago de Cuba	2,630.00	727.50	48.00	250.00	303.00	1,707.40	5,665.90		5,665.90
Pinar del Rio	1,914.00	250.04	84.20	156.65	365.66	196.00	2,966.55	112.00	2,854.55
Matanzas	470.00	657.50	38.00	75.00	20.00	432.40	1,692.90	46.00	1,664.90
Grand total	9,039.00	3,325.79	392.20	874.15	975.66	17,065.15	31,671.95	1,225.30	30,446.65

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TABLE No. 9.—*Number of pupils in each branch of study.*

	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	English.	History of Cuba.	History of United States.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Map drawing.	Hygiene.	Natural history.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.														
Aguacate	375	401	354	352	192	157	.....	.....	30	79	90	39	.....	.....
Alquizar	336	402	302	161	144	371	.....	.....	.....	143	314	14	.....	25
Bainoa	189	270	184	179	194	145	.....	.....	30	59	136	10	.....	.....
Batabano	556	598	853	984	912	265	20	.....	542	482	950	114	.....	133
Bauta	271	501	545	362	174	90	.....	.....	.....	50	257	17	.....	.....
Bejucal	470	588	494	562	254	251	.....	251	.....	316	276	23	123	40
Cano	411	429	403	433	272	205	.....	269	.....	268	146	21	85	.....
Catalina	607	603	474	555	306	118	.....	143	16	138	515	89	245	.....
Ceiba del Agua	218	408	204	302	86	217	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guanabacoa:														
City	1,634	1,857	1,863	1,808	1,195	1,132	12	1,145	401	895	1,643	133	1,403	492
Municipal	458	565	537	516	447	295	.....	371	89	300	172	70	414	82
Guara	110	307	193	298	163	116	.....	.....	.....	226	273	8	.....	58
Guines	917	1,718	1,499	1,804	945	836	.....	.....	71	992	1,612	260	.....	244
Guira de Melena	760	866	918	1,031	470	369	.....	581	.....	.....	542	352	725	.....
Habana	11,875	12,013	12,561	13,183	11,750	9,497	248	10,475	793	10,715	8,064	3,239	10,147	6,820
Isla de Pinos	290	301	290	330	89	92	.....	.....	15	20	.....	62	.....	.....
Jaruco	48	455	455	455	186	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	166
Madruga	453	609	542	568	531	316	.....	.....	113	512	668	200	.....	.....
Managua	142	181	181	152	50	62	.....	.....	.....	92	132	.....	.....	.....
Marianao	897	1,198	1,154	1,112	742	692	69	448	47	659	123	246	922	248
Melena del Sur	386	453	403	534	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	468	.....	.....	20
Nueva Paz	1,093	1,095	1,101	1,048	448	604	.....	.....	.....	335	1,016	177	.....	266
Quivican	201	317	308	301	116	112	.....	151	.....	50	131	.....	.....	.....
Regla	1,455	1,986	1,585	1,909	1,540	1,501	.....	905	15	1,275	1,695	378	422	305
Salud	347	320	263	224	114	98	.....	132	117	90	347	12	66	5
Santiago de las Vegas	1,247	1,480	1,051	1,363	1,148	743	10	1,085	405	844	1,460	322	1,245	860
San Antonio de los Banos	885	1,192	1,015	1,227	461	464	.....	85	85	519	.....	92	182	66
San Antonio de las Vegas	277	306	291	297	260	175	10	217	.....	136	232	.....	465	160
San Felipe	441	464	411	478	402	215	.....	457	5	393	484	96	370	320
San Jose de las Lajas	716	652	547	602	388	383	.....	270	.....	207	630	29	.....	.....
San Nicolas	840	997	944	853	325	320	.....	.....	.....	55	594	4	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	145	315	247	202	83	100	.....	.....	35	42	15	.....	.....	35
Santa Maria del Rosario	150	277	329	255	147	146	.....	.....	16	136	237	.....	.....	.....
Tapaste	67	95	95	69	57	28	.....	.....	.....	20	95	8	.....	.....
Vereda Nueva	130	157	169	165	101	136	.....	.....	140	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
Total	29,497	34,371	30,765	34,674	24,843	20,447	389	15,999	2,965	20,262	23,439	6,040	16,814	10,345

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TABLE No. 9.—*Number of pupils in each branch of study*—Continued.

	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	English.	History of Cuba.	History of United States.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Map drawing.	Hygiene.	Natural history.
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.														
Ciego de Avila	448	441	475	425	225	184	.....	197	.....	197	.....	36	.....	.....
Moron	874	1,106	1,001	767	409	470	35	343	16	218	304	20	546	.....
Nuevitas	456	600	600	594	414	311	.....	93	18	186	217	14	111	63
Puerto Principe	3,627	5,082	5,326	5,522	4,008	3,990	.....	3,441	559	2,732	4,049	1,208	2,500	1,060
Santa Cruz del Sur	474	649	548	479	247	306	19	.....	.....	104	303	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,879	7,878	7,950	7,787	5,303	5,261	54	4,074	593	3,437	4,873	1,278	3,157	1,123
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.														
Abreus	609	542	567	477	349	269	.....	191	.....	211	40	20	6	.....
Caibarien	672	890	860	687	339	358	.....	466	87	226	912	95	73	.....
Calabazar	784	818	809	761	207	314	4	294	6	221	507	12	193	70
Camajuani	653	846	661	841	528	558	.....	.....	64	430	740	190	.....	.....
Cartagena	276	377	249	313	114	177	.....	106	19	183	358	26	208	98
Ceja de Pablo	666	493	361	608	199	146	.....	107	.....	225	534	.....	.....	.....
Cienfuegos	4,171	5,490	5,388	5,262	4,035	3,136	130	4,129	1,390	3,420	4,830	1,415	2,744	434
Cifuentes	482	709	595	391	171	173	.....	3	.....	43	426	.....	38	.....
Cruces	263	894	956	955	735	678	.....	.....	479	483	40	693	749	20
Esperanza	396	410	399	364	306	306	.....	.....	90	256	285	77	.....	49
Palmira	584	874	898	986	447	261	.....	80	.....	270	970	273	.....	.....
Placetas	1,138	1,066	903	930	534	469	.....	218	31	394	322	273	376	13
Quemado de Guines	661	917	629	811	465	350	.....	.....	.....	347	436	107	.....	55
Rancho Veloz	1,279	1,279	1,251	1,229	284	251	.....	.....	39	154	.....	.....	.....	18
Ranchuelo	474	450	308	496	329	258	.....	.....	22	221	967	14	.....	22
Remedios	1,344	1,596	1,445	1,511	1,276	1,228	.....	1,134	298	1,207	1,331	428	1,422	535
Rodas	1,237	1,445	1,481	1,689	895	567	.....	965	170	713	1,650	175	784	54
Sagua la Grande:														
City	2,476	2,506	2,237	2,471	1,341	1,208	1,748	.....	179	1,205	1,907	427	534	.....
Municipal	536	538	565	594	315	266	212	93	17	49	497	82	114	.....
Sancti Spiritus	1,143	2,249	2,371	2,472	1,391	1,327	.....	1,186	299	607	93	773	1,452	155
San Diego del Valle	507	532	253	460	1,702	96	.....	.....	.....	77	430	.....	.....	124
San Fernando de Camarones	281	451	264	353	68	130	.....	53	.....	12	.....	55	10	12
San Juan de los Yeras	524	482	483	500	265	176	84	171	12	69	288	.....	93	.....
Santa Clara:														
City	1,758	2,382	2,311	2,467	1,659	1,242	.....	978	67	1,459	600	509	256	100
Municipal	233	321	203	275	154	162	.....	117	.....	71	49	.....	.....	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	371	486	443	610	268	267	.....	.....	64	161	344	39	.....	9
Santo Domingo	740	1,005	832	793	309	283	.....	57	12	44	467	20	33	6
Trinidad	2,994	2,997	2,914	2,719	1,764	1,891	.....	1,225	323	2,180	974	164	110	.....
Vueltas	286	328	353	330	214	222	.....	109	109	121	614	146	.....	.....
Yaguajay	502	505	376	479	384	287	.....	.....	128	635	477	167	.....	.....
Total	28,040	33,878	31,165	32,834	21,047	17,056	2,178	11,682	3,895	15,694	21,088	6,180	9,204	1,774

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PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.														
Baracoa	970	974	923	863	441	325	28	259	8	226	49	139	440	.....
Bayamo	913	1,216	989	932	685	619	.....	231	62	195	573	48	138	.....
Campechuela	913	1,030	870	876	713	617	.....	656	105	745	537	405	193	193
Caney	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobre	614	644	644	620	485	414	.....	.....	.....	438	523	.....	.....	.....
Gibara	3,136	3,145	1,930	2,820	822	950	.....	547	136	392	678	116	2,663	93
Guantanamo	2,101	2,281	2,112	2,308	1,622	1,307	27	1,477	156	1,163	1,460	670	1,807	1,143
Holguin	6,646	5,969	4,111	4,093	1,614	1,665	.....	781	255	516	4,094	223	3,121	347
Jiguani	602	434	468	792	306	248	.....	.....	.....	249	304	.....	.....	8
Manzanillo:														
City	2,387	2,497	2,359	2,340	2,045	.....	.....	1,863	.....	1,975	1,976	.....	1,945	730
Municipal	1,351	1,527	1,336	1,329	651	852	.....	652	197	685	1,008	.....	1,251	147
Mayarai	665	462	468	372	217	251	.....	187	20	184	396	94	.....	79
Niquero	308	222	379	292	95	112	.....	58	.....	113	389	57	72	.....
Palma Soriano	556	605	549	605	198	302	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	75	92	42
Puerto Padre	543	552	463	493	192	201	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	54	60	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	603	48	152	49	27	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Luis	542	844	843	484	483	476	.....	452	177	475	608	237	285	56
Santiago de Cuba	3,991	4,412	4,349	4,395	4,159	4,072	.....	3,326	708	3,749	3,696	1,794	3,004	1,518
Songo	603	621	646	663	484	357	.....	.....	24	38	147	87	.....	86
Total	28,510	28,897	27,016	25,392	16,305	13,845	55	10,539	1,848	11,209	16,438	3,999	15,071	4,442
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.														
Artemisa	701	754	669	792	558	506	.....	576	.....	622	784	26	692	8
Bahia Honda	152	98	101	25	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	6	6	.....
Cabanas	364	511	268	511	166	335	.....	323	237	287	511	146	.....	.....
Candelaria	263	254	196	272	109	168	.....	.....	20	128	260	22	.....	.....
Consolacion del Norte	338	235	199	190	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolacion del Sur	441	972	820	1,000	351	321	.....	228	22	410	328	95	366	.....
Guanajay	776	1,049	1,049	1,049	971	825	.....	987	416	569	588	63	975	383
Guayabal	90	155	166	205	158	108	.....	205	.....	128	83	.....	147	.....
Julian Diaz	244	156	118	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mantua	45	45	45	45	45	45	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	.....
Mariel	329	520	364	492	.....	213	.....	255	32	492	518	330	524	.....
Palacios	166	184	189	187	92	111	.....	.....	39	113	91	.....	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio:														
City	1,118	1,250	841	1,132	633	783	85	527	15	620	928	168	506	184
Municipal	1,643	1,738	1,228	1,473	789	728	.....	748	325	490	608	39	188	26
San Cristobal	361	473	392	363	360	250	.....	309	7	367	285	67	292	210
San Diego de los Banos	188	188	176	188	88	10	.....	.....	.....	31	157	.....	.....	.....
San Diego de Nunez	64	63	16	57	14	18	.....	.....	8	8	43	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	310	237	208	415	74	119	.....	.....	.....	113	171	3	.....	.....
San Luis	476	631	397	413	144	248	.....	.....	62	199	298	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,069	9,513	7,442	8,809	4,610	4,844	85	4,158	1,183	4,622	5,932	965	3,696	811

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TABLE No. 9.—*Number of pupils in each branch of study*—Continued.

	Orthography.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	English.	History of Cuba.	History of United States.	Drawing.	Vocal music.	Map drawing.	Hygiene.	Natural history.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.														
Agramonte	315	430	454	493	283	178	.....	129	30	67	96	51	444	.....
Alacranes	740	981	812	973	575	509	.....	.....	248	352	105	253	.....	128
Bolondron	692	700	582	600	616	390	.....	.....	100	400	420	200	.....	.....
Cabezas	405	448	387	412	118	168	.....	100	63	342	327	23	160	.....
Canasi	154	144	181	96	64	83	.....	146	13	49	127	30	144	20
Cardenas	2,394	3,295	2,810	2,723	2,309	2,017	.....	.....	407	1,262	190	149	.....	60
Carlos Rojas	375	258	355	230	185	170	.....	.....	50	250	.....	300	.....	180
Colon	1,550	1,335	1,370	1,795	949	795	.....	930	170	861	1,200	574	679	180
Guamacaro	367	502	340	574	219	446	.....	256	.....	436	484	125	488	167
Jaguey Grande	676	880	599	542	342	218	.....	.....	137	256	303	100	.....	.....
Jovellanos	708	651	610	702	451	451	.....	449	197	199	455	101	472	110
Macagua	201	415	380	550	253	178	.....	189	.....	229	214	50	57	67
Macurijes	917	1,032	961	1,058	768	530	2	756	211	628	850	242	765	267
Marti	541	398	366	267	183	155	.....	.....	3	86	31	55	.....	.....
Matanzas	6,006	6,810	6,648	6,868	5,977	5,478	.....	.....	962	4,605	3,904	2,773	.....	149
Maximo Gomez	432	582	486	562	335	222	50	268	41	215	386	83	327	49
Palmillas	789	925	708	819	613	625	.....	.....	41	512	108	93	.....	377
Perico	514	437	290	546	202	236	.....	.....	.....	492	546	83	.....	17
Roque	383	411	287	174	140	119	.....	.....	51	83	141	8	.....	35
Sabanilla del Encomendador	331	359	302	359	142	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	637	615	640	641	410	211	.....	490	165	56	799	132	718	.....
Santa Ana	294	243	268	421	114	99	.....	.....	30	128	397	86	.....	120
Union de Reyes	927	1,018	1,116	1,112	675	549	.....	717	75	653	881	323	879	290
Total	20,343	22,869	20,952	22,517	15,923	13,921	52	4,524	2,994	12,255	11,964	5,834	5,133	3,476

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.														
Habana	29,497	34,371	30,765	34,674	24,843	20,447	389	15,999	2,965	20,262	23,439	6,040	16,814	10,345
Puerto Principe	5,879	7,878	7,950	7,787	5,303	5,261	54	4,074	593	3,437	4,873	1,278	3,157	1,123
Santa Clara	28,040	33,878	31,165	32,834	21,047	17,056	2,178	11,682	3,895	15,694	21,088	6,180	9,204	1,774
Santiago de Cuba	28,510	28,897	27,016	25,392	16,305	13,845	55	10,539	1,848	11,209	16,438	3,999	15,071	4,442
Pinar del Rio	8,069	9,513	7,442	8,809	4,610	4,844	85	4,158	1,183	4,622	5,932	965	3,696	811
Matanzas	20,343	22,869	20,952	22,517	15,923	13,921	52	4,524	2,994	12,255	11,964	5,834	5,133	3,476
Grand total	120,338	137,406	125,290	132,013	88,031	75,374	2,813	50,976	13,478	67,479	83,734	24,296	53,075	21,971

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900.*

School districts.	Monthly average number of teachers proposed.	Monthly average number of teachers approved.	Monthly average number of wardens proposed.	Monthly average number of wardens approved.	Proposed salaries of teachers.	Approved salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in salaries of teachers.	Increase made in salaries of teachers.	Proposed salaries of secretaries.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.									
Aguacate	12	12	10	10	$2,100.00	$2,100.00	.....	.....	$100.00
Alquizar	12	12	12	12	2,390.00	2,290.00	$100.00	.....	200.00
Bainoa	10	9	10	9	1,790.00	1,640.00	150.00	.....	80.00
Batabano	23	23	22	22	4,760.00	4,710.00	50.00	.....	104.00
Bauta	19	19	19	19	3,560.00	3,560.00	.....	.....	170.00
Bejucal	19	19	20	19	4,020.00	4,020.00	.....	.....	143.74
Cano	13	13	12	12	2,194.00	2,194.00	.....	.....	136.00
Catalina	15	15	15	15	2,380.00	2,380.00	.....	.....	135.41
Ceiba del Agua	13	13	12	12	2,182.00	2,182.00	.....	.....	200.00
Guanabacoa:									
Urban district	49	49	47	46	8,955.00	8,955.00	.....	.....	441.66
Municipal district	11	11	10	10	2,160.00	2,130.00	30.00	.....	257.50
Guara	10	10	7	7	1,600.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	40.00
Guines	53	52	47	46	9,995.00	9,935.00	60.00	.....	62.50
Guira de Melena	38	38	29	29	6,720.00	6,720.00	.....	.....	92.50
Habana, urban district	276	276	276	276	80,434.00	80,014.00	420.00	.....	2,018.30
Isla de Pinos	10	10	10	10	1,540.00	1,510.00	30.00	.....	125.00
Jaruco	14	14	8	8	2,375.00	2,375.00	.....	.....	118.26
Madruga	15	15	15	15	2,835.00	2,790.00	45.00	.....	388.25
Managua	5	5	4	4	920.00	920.00	.....	.....	70.00
Marianao	27	26	27	26	4,840.00	4,610.00	230.00	.....	170.00
Melena del Sur	11	9	8	8	1,930.44	1,750.44	180.00	.....	180.00
Nueva Paz	26	26	25	25	4,600.00	4,480.00	120.00	.....	210.00
Quivican	8	8	8	8	1,630.00	1,630.00	.....	.....	150.00
Regla, urban district	42	42	34	34	6,770.00	6,690.00	80.00	.....	349.99
Salud	9	9	9	9	1,710.00	1,710.00	.....	.....	140.00
Santiago de las Vegas	33	32	28	27	6,340.00	6,160.00	180.00	.....	200.00
San Antonio de los Banos	30	30	30	30	6,350.00	6,350.00	.....	.....	360.00
San Antonio de las Vegas	10	10	9	9	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....	.....	120.00
San Felipe	15	15	15	15	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	95.00
San Jose de las Lajas	18	18	15	15	3,380.00	3,380.00	.....	.....	158.00
San Nicolas	33	33	26	26	5,430.00	5,430.00	.....	.....	197.50
Santa Cruz del Norte	10	10	9	9	1,520.00	1,520.00	.....	.....	113.32
Santa Maria del Rosario	10	9	5	5	1,600.00	1,480.00	120.00	.....	120.00
Tapaste [a]	2	2	2	2	400.00	400.00	.....	.....	70.00
Vereda Nueva	10	10	2	2	1,420.00	1,360.00	60.00	.....	126.94
Total	911	904	837	831	195,030.44	193,175.44	1,855.00	.....	7,643.87
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.									
Agramonte	11	11	11	11	2,010.00	2,010.00	.....	.....	350.00
Alacranes	27	27	26	26	5,220.00	5,220.00	.....	.....	285.00
Bolondron	23	23	20	20	4,410.00	4,360.00	50.00	.....	120.00
Cabezas	11	11	11	10	2,070.00	2,010.00	60.00	.....	125.00
Canasi [a]	6	6	4	4	880.00	880.00	.....	.....	119.92
Cardenas:									
Urban district	81	81	84	84	18,550.00	18,550.00	.....	.....	328.32
Municipal district [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlos Rojas	10	10	10	10	1,740.00	1,740.00	.....	.....	110.00
Colon	50	50	45	45	8,120.00	8,120.00	.....	.....	420.00
Guamacaro	12	12	9	9	2,280.00	2,280.00	.....	.....	106.25
Jaguey Grande	21	21	18	18	3,683.00	3,683.00	.....	.....	134.00
Jovellanos	17	17	16	16	3,025.00	3,025.00	.....	.....	480.00
Macagua	12	12	12	12	1,920.00	1,920.00	.....	.....	125.00
Macurijes	24	24	21	21	4,640.00	4,640.00	.....	.....	120.00
Marti	22	22	21	21	3,590.00	3,570.00	20.00	.....	125.00
Matanzas:									
Urban district	157	157	153	153	34,790.00	34,790.00	.....	.....	1,265.00
Municipal district [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maximo Gomez	15	15	14	11	2,310.00	2,310.00	.....	.....	293.00
Palmillas	28	28	28	28	4,580.00	4,560.00	20.00	.....	246.00
Perico	11	11	11	11	1,820.00	1,760.00	60.00	.....	112.00
Roque [a]	15	14	15	14	2,460.00	2,360.00	100.00	.....	124.00
Sabanilla del Encomendador	8	8	8	8	1,280.00	1,280.00	.....	.....	120.00
San Jose de los Ramos	19	19	19	19	3,110.00	2,950.00	160.00	.....	341.50
Santa Ana	13	13	13	13	1,890.00	1,890.00	.....	.....	100.00
Union de Reyes	27	27	24	24	4,420.00	4,420.00	.....	.....	120.00
Total	620	619	593	588	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00	.....	5,669.99

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Monthly average number of teachers proposed.	Monthly average number of teachers approved.	Monthly average number of wardens proposed.	Monthly average number of wardens approved.	Proposed salaries of teachers.	Approved salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in salaries of teachers.	Increase made in salaries of teachers.	Proposed salaries of secretaries.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.									
Abreus	16	16	15	15	$2,560.00	$2,500.00	$60.00	.....	$1229.00
Caibarien	24	24	25	25	4,060.00	4,000.00	60.00	.....	120.00
Calabazar	23	23	23	23	3,920.00	3,820.00	100.00	.....	120.00
Camajuani	19	16	17	14	3,420.00	3,120.00	300.00	.....	272.50
Cartagena	13	13	13	13	2,260.00	2,260.00	.....	.....	155.00
Ceja de Pablo	20	19	18	17	3,590.00	3,360.00	230.00	.....	113.30
Cienfuegos:									
Urban district	109	109	90	90	20,820.00	20,330.00	490.00	.....	1,751.64
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cifuentes	18	18	13	13	3,050.00	3,050.00	.....	.....	240.00
Cruces	27	27	22	22	5,160.00	5,120.00	40.00	.....	375.00
Esperanza	12	12	8	8	2,080.00	2,080.00	.....	.....	252.00
Palmira	25	25	24	24	4,680.00	4,640.00	40.00	.....	136.00
Placetas	23	23	11	11	3,640.00	3,640.00	.....	.....	162.50
Quemados de Guines	17	17	17	17	3,280.00	3,280.00	.....	.....	128.00
Rancho Veloz	30	30	26	26	4,820.00	4,820.00	.....	.....	112.50
Ranchuelo	21	20	20	20	4,159.99	4,159.99	.....	.....	161.20
Remedios	57	56	39	39	10,050.00	9,850.00	200.00	.....	147.50
Rodas	46	46	46	46	8,095.00	8,095.00	.....	.....	210.00
Sagua la Grande:									
Urban district	69	69	55	55	12,381.33	12,381.33	50.00	$50.00	390.01
Municipal district	12	12	11	11	2,380.00	2,380.00	.....	.....	105.00
Sancti Spiritus:									
Urban district	66	66	64	64	10,990.00	11,353.00	.....	363.00	383.00
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego del Valle	15	13	11	11	2,250.00	2,130.00	120.00	.....	422.00
San Fernando de Camarones	12	12	10	10	2,223.33	2,223.33	.....	.....	154.00
San Juan de los Yeras	14	14	12	12	2,680.00	2,680.00	50.00	50.00	210.00
Santa Clara:									
Urban district	62	62	56	56	12,894.00	12,834.00	60.00	.....	333.33
Municipal district	4	4	4	4	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	451.16
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	19	19	14	14	3,153.32	2,953.32	200.00	.....	180.00
Santo Domingo	30	30	30	30	5,125.00	5,125.00	.....	.....	150.00
Trinidad:									
Urban district	57	57	56	56	10,596.66	10,596.66	.....	.....	544.00
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vueltas	14	14	9	9	2,160.00	2,160.00	.....	.....	200.00
Yaguajay	13	13	11	11	2,550.00	2,520.00	30.00	.....	186.00
Total	887	879	770	766	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	463.00	8,394.64
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.									
Artemisa	19	19	17	17	3,640.00	3,640.00	.....	.....	62.50
Bahia Honda	4	4	2	2	640.00	640.00	.....	.....	.....
Cabanas	9	9	6	6	1,560.00	1,560.00	.....	.....	100.00
Candelario	8	8	8	8	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	204.00
Consolacion del Norte	9	9	2	2	1,440.00	1,400.00	40.00	.....	125.00
Consolacion del Sur	26	25	24	24	4,113.00	4,022.33	90.67	.....	93.75
Guanajay	27	26	14	13	4,380.00	4,180.00	200.00	.....	110.00
Guane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayabal	4	4	4	4	800.00	800.00	.....	.....	152.74
Julian Diaz[b]	4	4	3	3	695.00	635.00	60.00	.....	125.00
Mantua	2	1	2	1	400.00	150.00	250.00	.....	124.98
Mariel	11	11	5	5	1,906.66	1,833.33	73.33	.....	100.00
Palacios	5	5	4	4	760.00	760.00	.....	.....	100.00
Pinar del Rio:									
Urban district	62	62	63	63	11,435.00	11,435.00	.....	.....	215.54
Municipal district	27	27	26	26	5,400.00	5,400.00	.....	.....	101.66
San Cristobal	13	13	.....	.....	1,880.00	1,880.00	.....	.....	125.00
San Diego de los Banos	5	5	1	1	890.00	840.00	50.00	.....	75.00
San Diego de Nunez[b]	3	3	3	3	600.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	17	10	9	5	2,980.00	1,990,00	1,090.00	100.00	285.00
San Luis	18	18	13	13	2,540.00	2,480.00	60.00	.....	127,00
Vinales	11	11	8	8	1,770.00	1,770.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	284	274	214	208	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	2,227.17

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Monthly average number of teachers proposed.	Monthly average number of teachers approved.	Monthly average number of wardens proposed.	Monthly average number of wardens approved.	Proposed salaries of teachers.	Approved salaries of teachers.	Reductions made in salaries of teachers.	Increase made in salaries of teachers.	Proposed salaries of secretaries.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.									
Ciego de Avila	11	11	6	6	$1,720.00	$1,720.00	.....	.....	$112.00
Moron	32	31	25	24	5,190.00	5,050.00	$140.00	.....	362.50
Nuevitas	16	16	15	15	3,005.00	3,005.00	.....	.....	100.00
Puerto Principe:									
Urban district	170	170	169	169	29,040.00	29,040.00	.....	.....	1,063.32
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	18	18	18	18	2,930.00	2,930.00	.....	.....	180,00
Total	247	246	233	232	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00	.....	1,817.82
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.									
Baracoa	36	36	36	35	5,990.00	5,830.00	160.00	.....	250.00
Bayamo	26	26	25	25	5,090.00	5,070.00	20.00	.....	128.50
Campechuela	20	20	20	20	3,860.00	3,850.00	10.00	.....	180.00
Caney	19	16	18	15	3,780.00	3,150.00	630.00	.....	212.50
Cobre	16	16	15	15	3,150.00	3,150.00	.....	.....	125.00
Gibara	57	57	54	54	11,000.00	10,980.00	20.00	.....	290.00
Guantanamo	46	45	44	43	9,315.00	8,995.00	320.00	.....	302.50
Holguin	155	155	129	129	28,700.00	28,700.00	.....	.....	250.00
Jiguani	12	10	9	9	2,090.00	1,840.00	250.00	.....	116.66
Manzanillo:									
Urban district	61	61	58	58	12,333.33	12,313.33	20.00	.....	627.49
Municipal district[a]	22	22	22	22	4,090.00	4,070.00	20.00	.....	242.50
Mayari	10	10	2	2	1,580.00	1,580.00	.....	.....	145.83
Niquero	7	7	7	7	1,360.00	1,360.00	.....	.....	180.00
Palma Soriano	14	14	12	12	2,610.00	2,610.00	.....	.....	91.62
Puerto Padre	17	17	16	16	2,980.00	2,750.00	230.00	.....	120.00
Sagua de Tanamo	12	6	8	2	1,501.31	781.31	720.00	.....	127.50
San Luis	18	17	17	17	3,640.00	3,440.00	200.00	.....	312.00
Santiago de Cuba, urban district	98	97	99	98	24,460.00	24,430.00	30.00	.....	1,745.00
Songo	13	13	13	13	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	240.00
Total	659	645	604	592	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	5,687.10

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.									
Habana	911	904	837	831	195,030.44	193,175.44	1,855.00	.....	7,643.87
Mantanzas	620	619	593	588	118,798.00	118,328.00	470.00	.....	5,669.99
Santa Clara	887	879	770	766	159,628.63	158,061.63	2,030.00	$463.00	8,394.64
Pinar del Rio	284	274	214	208	49,189.66	47,375.66	1,914.00	100.00	2,227.17
Puerto Principe	247	246	233	232	41,885.00	41,745.00	140.00	.....	1,817.82
Santiago de Cuba	659	645	604	592	130,129.64	127,499.64	2,630.00	.....	5,687.10
Grand total	3,608	3,567	3,251	3,217	694,661.37	686,185.37	9,039.00	563.00	31,440.59

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900, The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Approved salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in salaries of secretaries.	Increase made in salaries of secretaries.	Proposed salaries of enumerators.	Reductions made in salaries of enumerators.	Proposed salaries of special inspectors.	Approved salaries of special inspectors.	Reductions made in salaries of special inspectors.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.								
Aguacate	$100.00					$66.00	$66.00	
Alquizar	150.00	$50.00				100.00	92.00	$8.00
Bainoa	80.00					8.00	8.00	
Batabano		104.00				48.00	48.00	
Bauta	170.00					80.00	80.00	
Bejucal	143.74					102.00	102.00	
Cano	136.00							
Catalina	135.41					114.00	70.00	44.00
Ceiba del Agua	200.00			$20.00	$20.00			
Guanabacoa:								
Urban district	361.66	80.00				420.00	420.00	
Municipal district	247.50	10.00				80.00	80.00	
Guara	40.00					60.00	50.00	10.00
Guines	62.50							
Guira de Melena	62.50	30.00				22.00	22.00	
Habana, urban district	2,018.30					471.65	471.65	
Isla de Pinos	125.00					50.00	50.00	
Jaruco	118.26					102.00	102.00	
Madruga	168.75	219.50				56.00	50.00	6.00
Managua	70.00					80.00	80.00	
Marianao	170.00					20.00	20.00	
Melena del Sur	180.00							
Nueva Paz	200.00	10.00				80.00	80.00	
Quivican	150.00					72.00	72.00	
Regla, urban district	349.99					188.87	188.87	
Salud	140.00					70.00	70.00	
Santiago de las Vegas	200.00			60.00	60.00	180.00	160.00	20.00
San Antonio de los Banos	360.00			60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	
San Antonio de las Vegas	120.00					40.00	40.00	
San Felipe	95.00					118.00	118.00	
San Jose de las Lajas	120.00	38.00				118.00	118.00	
San Nicolas	100.00	97.50				110.00	100.00	10.00
Santa Cruz del Norte	113.32					60.00	60.00	
Santa Maria del Rosario	100.00	20.00		60.00	60.00	60.00	48.00	12.00
Tapaste[a]	70.00							
Vereda Nueva	126.94					70.00	70.00	
Total	6,984.87	659.00		200.00	200.00	3,116.52	3,006.52	110.00
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.								
Agramonte	150.00	200.00						
Alacranes	255.00	30.00				178.00	178.00	
Bolondron	130.00		$10.00			70.00	70.00	
Cabezas	125.00					108.00	88.00	20.00
Canasi[a]	109.92	10.00				70.00	70.00	
Cardenas:								
Urban district	328.32					180.00	180.00	
Municipal district[b]								
Carlos Rojas	110.00					32.00	32.00	
Colon	360.00	60.00				206.00	206.00	
Guamacaro	93.75	12.50		42.00	42.00	54.00	54.00	
Jaguey Grande	134.00					70.00	70.00	
Jovellanos	420.00	60.00				36.00	36.00	
Macagua	112.50	12.50				120.00	102.00	18.00
Macurijes	120.00							
Marti	125.00							
Matanzas:								
Urban district	1,145.00	120.00				240.00	240.00	
Municipal district[b]								
Maximo Gomez	222.50	70.50						
Palmillas	246.00					160.00	160.00	
Perico	80.00	32.00				10.00	10.00	
Roque[a]	124.00					60.00	60.00	
Sabanilla del Encomendador	120.00					54.00	54.00	
San Jose de los Ramos	291.50	50.00				30.00	30.00	
Santa Ana	100.00					92.00	92.00	
Union de Reyes	120.00					100.00	100.00	
Total	5,022.49	657.50	10.00	42,00	42.00	1,870.00	1,832.00	38.00

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Approved salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in salaries of secretaries.	Increase made in salaries of secretaries.	Proposed salaries of enumerators.	Reductions made in salaries of enumerators.	Proposed salaries of special inspectors.	Approved salaries of special inspectors.	Reductions made in salaries of special inspectors.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.								
Abreus	$229.00					$104.00	$104.00	
Caibarien	120.00					120.00	120.00	
Calabazar	120.00					50.00	50.00	
Camajuani	260.00	$12.50				110.00	110.00	
Cartagena	155.00					130.00	130.00	
Ceja de Pablo	113.30					88.00	88.00	
Cienfuegos:								
Urban district	1,746.64	5.00		$120.00	$120.00	830.00	830.00	
Municipal district [a]								
Cifuentes	240.00					82.00	82.00	
Cruces	217.00	158.00				146.00	116.00	$30.00
Esperanza	132.00	120.00		30.00	30.00	60.00	60.00	
Palmira	136.00					80.00	80.00	
Placetas	150.00	12.50				80.00	80.00	
Quemados de Guines	122.50	5.50				70.00	70.00	
Rancho Veloz	112.50					126.00	126.00	
Ranchuelo	161.20					88.00	88.00	
Remedios	135.00	12.50				72.00	72.00	
Rodas	210.00					164.00	156.00	8.00
Sagua la Grande:								
Urban district	390.01					360.00	360.00	
Municipal district	105.00					158.00	158.00	
Sancti Spiritus:								
Urban district	729.05		$346.05			240.00	240.00	
Municipal district [a]								
San Diego del Valle	162.00	260.00				122.00	122.00	
San Fernando de Camarones	154.00					84.00	74.00	10.00
San Juan de los Yeras	210.00					150.00	150.00	
Santa Clara:								
Urban district	316.66	16.67				120.00	120.00	
Municipal district	177.08	274.08				32.00	32.00	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	180.00					104.00	104.00	
Santo Domingo	150.00					128.00	128.00	
Trinidad:								
Urban district	544.00					198.00	198.00	
Municipal district [a]								
Vueltas	224.00		24.00					
Yaguajay	186.00							
Total	7,887.94	876.75	370.05	150.00	150.00	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.								
Artemisa	62.50			100.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	
Bahia Honda								
Cabanas	90.00	10.00				30.00	30.00	
Candelaria	184.00	20.00				72.00	72.00	
Consolacion del Norte	125.00							
Consolacion del Sur	93.75							
Guanajay	110.00			96.00	96.00	88.00	64.00	24.00
Guayabal	97.20	55.54		48.00	48.00			
Julian Diaz [b]	92.50	32.50				120.00	60.00	60.00
Mantua	124.98							
Mariel	100.00							
Palacios	80.00	20.00				8.00	8.00	
Pinar del Rio:								
Urban district	215.54					303.33	303.13	.20
Municipal district	101.66							
San Cristobal	112.50	12.50						
San Diego de los Banos	42.50	32.50				50.00	50.00	
San Diego de Nunez [b]								
San Juan y Martinez	240.00	45.00		140.00	140.00	90.00	90.00	
San Luis	105.00	22.00				50.00	50.00	
Vinales								
Total	1,977,13	250.04		384.00	384.00	847.33	763.13	84.20

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Approved salaries of secretaries.	Reductions made in salaries of secretaries.	Increase made in salaries of secretaries.	Proposed salaries of enumerators.	Reductions made in salaries of enumerators.	Proposed salaries of special inspectors.	Approved salaries of special inspectors.	Reductions made in salaries of special inspectors.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.								
Ciego de Avila	$112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moron	237.50	$125.00	.....	.....	.....	$128.00	$64.00	$64.00
Nuevitas	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Principe:								
Urban district	1,063.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	250.00	.....
Municipal district [a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	150.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,662.82	155.00	.....	.....	.....	228.00	314.00	64.00
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Baracoa	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.00	98.00	.....
Bayamo	128.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	102.00	18.00
Campechuela	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.00	140.00	.....
Caney	200.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	170.00	162.00	8.00
Cobre	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	100.00	.....
Gibara	290.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	72.00	.....
Guantanamo	175.00	127.50	.....	.....	.....	90.00	90.00	.....
Holguin	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.00	50.00	12.00
Jiguani	116.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manzanillo:								
Urban district	592.49	35.00	.....	.....	.....	330.00	330.00	.....
Municipal district [a]	242.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.00	170.00	10.00
Mayari	145.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niquero	180.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	148.00	148.00	.....
Palma Soriano	91.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	.....
Puerto Padre	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	66.00	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	127.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....
San Luis	244.50	67.50	.....	.....	.....	120.00	120.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba, urban district	1,260.00	485.00	.....	.....	.....	240.00	240.00	.....
Songo	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Total	4,959.60	727.50	.....	.....	.....	2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.								
Habana	$6,984.87	$659.00	.....	$200.00	$200.00	$3,116.52	$3,006.52	$110.00
Matanzas	5,022.49	657.50	$10.00	42.00	42.00	1,870.00	1,832.00	38.00
Santa Clara	7,887.94	876.75	370.05	150.00	150.00	4,096.00	4,048.00	48.00
Pinar del Rio	1,977.13	250.04	.....	384.00	384.00	847.33	763.13	84.20
Puerto Principe	1,662.82	155.00	.....	.....	.....	228.00	314.00	64.00
Santiago de Cuba	4,959.60	727.50	.....	.....	.....	2,048.00	2,000.00	48.00
Grand total	28,494.85	3,325.79	380.05	776.00	776.00	12,205.85	11,963.65	392.20

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Increase made in salaries of special inspectors.	Proposed salaries of wardens.	Approved salaries of wardens.	Reductions made in salaries of wardens.	Proposed rental of schoolhouses.	Approved rental of schoolhouses.	Reduction made in rental of schoolhouses.	Increase made in rental of schoolhouses.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.								
Aguacate	.....	$190.00	$190.00	.....	$240.00	$240.00	.....	.....
Alquizar	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	.....
Bainoa	.....	190.00	180.00	$10.00	432.00	408.00	$24.00	.....
Batabano	.....	445.00	445.00	.....	814.00	814.00	.....	.....
Bauta	.....	380.00	380.00	.....	466.85	466.85	.....	.....
Bejucal	.....	395.00	390.00	5.00	440.00	440.00	.....	.....
Cano	.....	168.00	168.00	.....	254.00	254.00	.....	.....
Catalina	.....	290.00	290.00	.....	457.00	457.00	.....	.....
Ceiba del Agua	.....	279.00	279.00	.....	347.00	347.00	.....	.....
Guanabacoa:								
Urban district	.....	945.00	925.00	20.00	1,967.00	1,942.00	25.00	.....
Municipal district	.....	210.00	210.00	.....	439.00	425.00	14.00	.....
Guara	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Guines	.....	999.10	989.10	10.00	1,984.83	1,964.83	20.00	.....
Guira de Melena	.....	575.00	575.00	.....	1,234.00	1,234.00	.....	.....
Habana, urban district	.....	5,670.00	5,670.00	.....	13,531.82	13,531.82	.....	.....
Isla de Pinos	.....	400.00	195.00	205.00	268.00	263.00	5.00	.....
Jaruca	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	460.00	460.00	.....	.....
Madruga	.....	297.50	295.00	2.50	387.04	387.04	.....	.....
Managua	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	120.00	120.00	.....	.....
Marianao	.....	535.00	520.00	15.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Melena del Sur	.....	165.00	165.00	.....	135.00	135.00	.....	.....
Nueva Paz	.....	510.00	510.00	.....	529.50	529.50	.....	.....
Quivican	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	48.00	48.00	.....	.....
Regla, urban district	.....	666.00	666.00	.....	803.36	803.36	.....	.....
Salud	.....	180.00	180.00	.....	380.00	380.00	.....	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	.....	560.00	540.00	20.00	1,266.50	1,256.50	10.00	.....
San Antonio de los Banos	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	1,154.00	1,154.00	.....	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	.....	180.00	180.00	.....	384.00	384.00	.....	.....
San Felipe	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	356.00	356.00	.....	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	444.00	444.00	.....	.....
San Nicolas	.....	525.00	525.00	.....	736.00	736.00	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	.....	180.00	180.00	.....	234.00	234.00	.....	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Tapaste[a]	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	.....
Vereda Nueva	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	389.00	389.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	17,094.60	16,807.10	287.50	32,601.90	32,503.90	98.00	.....
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.								
Agramonte	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	296.00	296.00	.....	.....
Alacranes	.....	550.00	550.00	.....	616.00	616.00	.....	.....
Bolondron	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	668.00	668.00	.....	.....
Cabezas	.....	210.00	205.00	5.00	297.50	297.50	.....	.....
Canasi[a]	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	96.00	96.00	.....	.....
Cardenas:								
Urban district	.....	1,680.00	1,680.00	.....	1,884.50	1,884.50	.....	.....
Municipal district[b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlos Rojas	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Colon	.....	900.00	900.00	.....	1,306.34	1,306.34	.....	.....
Guamacaro	.....	190.00	190.00	.....	304.00	304.00	.....	.....
Jaguey Grande	.....	350.00	350.00	.....	475.00	475.00	.....	.....
Jovellanos	.....	320.00	320.00	.....	475.00	475.00	.....	.....
Macagua	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	246.64	246.64	.....	.....
Macurijes	.....	425.00	425.00	.....	398.00	398.00	.....	.....
Marti	.....	420.00	420.00	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	.....
Matanzas:								
Urban district	.....	3,070.00	3,070.00	.....	4,781.92	4,781.92	.....	.....
Municipal district[b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maximo Gomez	.....	275.00	220.00	55.00	300.00	300.00	.....	.....
Palmillas	.....	560.00	560.00	.....	607.20	607.20	.....	.....
Perico	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	.....
Roque[a]	.....	305.00	290.00	15.00	359.00	339.00	20.00	.....
Sabanilla del Encomendador	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	.....	380.00	380.00	.....	349.00	349.00	.....	.....
Santa Ana	.....	265.00	265.00	.....	322.50	322.50	.....	.....
Union de Reyes	.....	480.00	480.00	.....	634.24	634.24	.....	.....
Total	.....	11,900.00	11,825.00	75.00	15,296.84	15,276.84	20.00	.....

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Increase made in salaries of special inspectors.	Proposed salaries of wardens.	Approved salaries of wardens.	Reductions made in salaries of wardens.	Proposed rental of schoolhouses.	Approved rental of schoolhouses.	Reduction made in rental of schoolhouses.	Increase made in rental of schoolhouses.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.								
Abreus	.....	$295.00	$290.00	$5.00	$406.88	$406.88	.....	.....
Caibarien	.....	500.00	490.00	10.00	790.00	780.00	$10.00	.....
Calabazar	.....	460.00	460.00	.....	540.00	540.00	.....	.....
Camajuani	.....	335.00	290.00	45.00	502.00	420.00	82.00	.....
Cartagena	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	288.00	288.00	.....	.....
Ceja de Pablo	.....	370.00	345.00	25.00	336.00	290.00	46.00	.....
Cienfuegos:								
Urban district	.....	1,795.00	1,795.00	.....	3,899.64	3,899.64	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cifuentes	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	486.00	486.00	.....	.....
Cruces	.....	440.00	440.00	.....	271.00	271.00	.....	.....
Esperanza	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	153.00	153.00	.....	.....
Palmira	.....	481.00	476.00	5.00	313.60	313.60	.....	.....
Placetas	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	676.00	676.00	.....	.....
Quemados de Guines	.....	340.00	340.00	.....	404.00	404.00	.....	.....
Rancho Veloz	.....	520.00	520.00	.....	688.00	688.00	.....	.....
Ranchuelo	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	676.00	676.00	.....	.....
Remedios	.....	783.00	783.00	.....	1,010.38	1,010.38	.....	.....
Rodas	.....	920.00	920.00	.....	942.20	942.20	.....	.....
Sagua la Grande:								
Urban district	.....	1,066.00	1,066.00	.....	1,489.63	1,489.63	.....	.....
Municipal district	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	381.04	381.04	.....	.....
Sancti Spiritus:								
Urban district	.....	1,275.00	1,275.00	.....	1,989.95	1,989.95	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego del Valle	.....	225.00	220.00	5.00	408.50	400.50	8.00	.....
San Fernando de Camarones	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	.....
San Juan de los Yeras	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	258.00	258.00	.....	.....
Santa Clara:								
Urban district	.....	1,114.00	1,114.00	.....	1,500.80	1,500.80	.....	.....
Municipal district	.....	75.00	75.00	.....	119.00	119.00	.....	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	.....	280.00	280.00	.....	556.00	556.00	.....	.....
Santo Domingo	.....	600.00	600.00	.....	617.15	617.15	.....	.....
Trinidad:								
Urban district	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00	.....	1,875.00	1,875.00	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vueltas	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	408.56	408.56	.....	.....
Yaguajay	.....	220.00	220.00	.....	152.00	152.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	.....
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.								
Artemisa	.....	292.00	292.00	.....	454.40	454.40	.....	.....
Bahia Honda	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	38.56	38.56	.....	.....
Cabanas	.....	120.00	120.00	.....	116.00	116.00	.....	.....
Candelario	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	.....
Consolacion del Norte	.....	30.00	30.00	.....	336.00	336.00	.....	.....
Consolacion del Sur	.....	480.00	480.00	.....	656.00	656.00	.....	.....
Guanajay	.....	280.00	260.00	20.00	548.00	508.00	40.00	.....
Guayabal	.....	80.00	80.00	.....	154.24	154.24	.....	.....
Julian Diaz[b]	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	114.00	114.00	.....	.....
Mantua	.....	40.00	15.00	25.00	82.00	15.00	67.00	.....
Mariel	.....	108.30	91.65	16.65	188.07	181.41	6.66	.....
Palacios	.....	64.00	64.00	.....	144.00	144.00	.....	.....
Pinar del Rio:								
Urban district	.....	1,260.00	1,260.00	.....	2,149.78	2,149.78	.....	.....
Municipal district	.....	520.00	520.00	.....	715.28	715.28	.....	.....
San Cristobal	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	365.00	35.00	.....
San Diego de los Banos	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	52.00	52.00	.....	.....
San Diego de Nunez[a]	.....	60.00	60.00	.....	52.00	52.00	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	.....	185.00	90.00	95.00	561.00	381.00	192.00	$12.00
San Luis	.....	255.00	255.00	.....	675.00	650.00	25.00	.....
Vinales	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	292.00	292.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65	7,748.33	7,394.67	365.66	12.00

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Increase made in salaries of special inspectors.	Proposed salaries of wardens.	Approved salaries of wardens.	Reductions made in salaries of wardens.	Proposed rental of schoolhouses.	Approved rental of schoolhouses.	Reduction made in rental of schoolhouses.	Increase made in rental of schoolhouses.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.								
Ciego de Avila	.....	$120.00	$120.00	.....	$138.00	$138.00	.....	.....
Moron	.....	495.00	485.00	$10.00	598.00	586.00	$12.00	.....
Nuevitas	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	454.00	444.00	10.00	.....
Puerto Principe:								
Urban district	$150.00	3,385.00	3,385.00	.....	5,703.50	5,703.50	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	.....	360.00	360.00	.....	660.00	639.00	21.00	.....
Total	150.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00	7,553.50	7,510.50	43.00	.....
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Baracoa	.....	725.00	715.00	10.00	1,385.00	1,365.00	20.00	.....
Bayamo	.....	495.00	495.00	.....	76.00	76.00	.....	.....
Campechuela	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	598.00	598.00	.....	.....
Caney	.....	370.00	295.00	75.00	408.00	358.00	50.00	.....
Cobre	.....	310.00	310.00	.....	324.00	324.00	.....	.....
Gibara	.....	1,080.00	1,080.00	.....	2,257.00	2,257.00	.....	.....
Guantanamo	.....	885.00	855.00	30.00	1,630.50	1,600.50	30.00	.....
Holguin	.....	2,590.00	2,590.00	.....	2,954.00	2,954.00	.....	.....
Jiguani	.....	170.00	170.00	.....	134.00	134.00	.....	.....
Manzanillo:								
Urban district	.....	1,160.00	1,160.00	.....	2,790.00	2,790.00	.....	.....
Municipal district[a]	.....	435.00	435.00	.....	405.00	405.00	.....	.....
Mayari	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	128.00	128.00	.....	.....
Niquero	.....	140.00	140.00	.....	160.00	160.00	.....	.....
Palma Soriano	.....	240.00	240.00	.....	362.00	362.00	.....	.....
Puerto Padre	.....	268.00	268.00	.....	460.00	460.00	.....	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	.....	160.00	40.00	120.00	247.00	129.00	118.00	.....
San Luis	.....	330.00	330.00	.....	587.00	547.00	40.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba, Urban district	.....	1,990.00	1,975.00	15.00	4,557.50	4,512.50	45.00	.....
Songo	.....	260.00	260.00	.....	280.00	280.00	.....	.....
Total	.....	12,048.50	11,798.00	250.00	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	.....

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.								
Habana	.....	17,094.60	16,807.10	287.50	32,601.90	32,503.90	98.00	.....
Matanzas	.....	11,900.00	11,825.00	75.00	15,296.84	15,276.84	20.00	.....
Santa Clara	.....	15,374.00	15,279.00	95.00	22,218.33	22,072.33	146.00	.....
Pinar del Rio	.....	4,204.30	4,047.65	156.65	7,748.33	7,394.67	365.66	12.00
Puerto Principe	150.00	4,660.00	4,650.00	10.00	7,553.50	7,510.50	43.00	.....
Santiago de Cuba	.....	12,048.00	11,798.00	250.00	19,743.00	19,440.00	303.00	.....
Grand total	150.00	65,280.90	64,406.75	874.15	105,161.90	104,198.24	975.66	12.00

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Proposed school supplies.	Approved school supplies.	Reduction made in school supplies.	Increase made in school supplies.	Total reductions.	Total increase.	Proposed grand total.	Approved grand total.
PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.								
Aguacate	$780.00	$50.00	$730.00		$730.00		$3,476.00	$2,746.00
Alquizar	56.00	49.00	7.00		165.00		3,126.00	2,961.00
Bainoa	4,265.00		4,265.00		4,449.00		6,765.00	2,316.00
Batabano	67.50		67.50		221.50		6,238.50	6,017.00
Bauta	125.00	32.00	93.00		93.00		4,781.85	4,688.85
Bejucal	61.00	61.00			5.00		5,161.74	5,156.74
Cano	368.00	344.00	24.00		24.00		3,120.00	3,096.00
Catalina	67.00	67.00			44.00		3,443.41	3,399.41
Ceiba del Agua	90.50	90.50			20.00		3,118.50	3,098.50
Guanabacoa:								
Urban district	625.00	109.25	600.00	$84.25	725.00	$84.25	13,353.66	12,712.91
Municipal district	310.30	50.00	260.30		314.30		3,456.80	3,142.50
Guara	84.60	84.60			10.00		2,164.60	2,154.60
Guines					90.00		13,041.43	12,951.43
Guira de Melena	100.00	100.00			30.00		8,743.50	8,713.50
Habana, urban district	1,987.54	1,787.54	200.00		620.00		104,113.31	103,493.31
Isla de Pinos					240.00		2,383.00	2,143.00
Jaruco	150.00	140.00	10.00		10.00		3,365.26	3,355.26
Madruga					273.00		3,963.79	3,690.79
Managua	2,590.00	25.00	2,565.00		2,565.00		3,860.00	1,295.00
Marianao	253.40	160.00	93.40		338.40		7,018.40	6,680.00
Melena del Sur	59.35	56.95	2.40		182.40		2,469.79	2,287.39
Nueva Paz	330.00	10.00	320.00		450.00		6,259.50	5,809.50
Quivican	35.00	35.00					2,095.00	2,095.00
Regla, urban district	270.00	270.00			80.00		9,048.22	8,968.22
Salud	35.80		35.80		35.80		2,515.80	2,480.00
Santiago de las Vegas	447.50	370.00	77.50		367.50		9,054.00	8,686.50
San Antonio de los Banos	450.00	75.00	375.00		435.00		9,044.00	8,609.00
San Antonio de las Vegas	42.00	42.00					2,566.00	2,566.00
San Felipe	30.00	30.00					3,299.00	3,299.00
San Jose de las Lajas	35.00		35.00		73.00		4,435.00	4,362.00
San Nicolas	408.00	128.00	280.00		387.50		7,406.50	7,019.00
Santa Cruz del Norte							2,107.32	2,107.32
Santa Maria del Rosario	121.00	90.00	31.00		243.00		2,301.00	2,058.00
Tapaste[a]	120.00	70.00	50.00		50.00		710.00	660.00
Vereda Nueva	19.50	19.50			60.00		2,065.44	2,005.44
Total	14,383.99	4,346.34	10,121.90	84.25	13,331.40	84.25	270,071.32	256,824.17
PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.								
Agramonte					200.00		2,876.00	2,676.00
Alacranes	39.70	39.70			30.00		6,888.70	6,858.70
Bolondron	4.00	4.00			50.00	10.00	5,672.00	5,632.00
Cabezas					85.00		2,810.50	2,725.50
Canasi[a]					10.00		1,245.92	1,235.92
Cardenas:								
Urban district	41.66	41.66					22,664.48	22,664.48
Municipal district[b]								
Carlos Rojas	40.00	20.00	20.00		20.00		2,362.00	2,342.00
Colon					60.00		10,952.34	10,892.34
Guamacaro	37.00	22.00	15.00		69.50		3,013.25	2,943.75
Jaguey Grande	35.20	35.20					4,747.20	4,747.20
Jovellanos	64.50		64.50		124.50		4,400.50	4,276.00
Macagua					30.50		2,651.64	2,621.14
Macurijes	62.00	62.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	5,645.00	5,645.00
Marti					20.00		4,275.00	4,255.00
Matanzas:								
Urban district	266.00	266.00			120.00		44,412.92	44,292.92
Municipal district[b]								
Maximo Gomez	148.00		148.00		273.50		3,326.00	3,052.50
Palmillas	6.00	6.00			20.00		6,159.20	6,139.20
Perico	16.06	16.06			92.00		2,418.06	2,326.06
Roque[a]	223.90	95.00	128.90		263.90		3,531.90	3,268.00
Sabanilla del Encomendador	24.00	24.00					1,898.00	1,898.00
San Jose de los Ramos	20.00		20.00		230.00		4,230.50	4,000.50
Santa Ana							2,669.50	2,669.50
Union de Reyes	96.60	96.60					5,850.84	5,850.84
Total	1,124.62	728.22	432.40	36.00	1,734.90	46.00	154,701.45	153,012.55

[a] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.
[b] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Proposed school supplies.	Approved school supplies.	Reduction made in school supplies.	Increase made in school supplies.	Total reductions.	Total increase.	Proposed grand total.	Approved grand total.
PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.								
Abreus	$111.50	$111.50			$65.00		$3,706.38	$3,641.38
Caibarien	131.00	27.50	$103.50		183.50		5,721.00	5,537.50
Calabazar	475.00		475.00		575.00		5,565.00	4,990.00
Camajuani	70.00	42.00	28.00		467.50		4,709.50	4,242.00
Cartagena	58.00	16.00	42.00		42.00		3,151.00	3,109.00
Ceja de Pablo	356.25	218.75	137.50		438.50		4,853.55	4,415.05
Cienfuegos:								
Urban district	725.00	175.00	550.00		1,165.00		29,941.28	28,776.28
Municipal district [a]								
Cifuentes							4,118.00	4,118.00
Cruces	228.64	20.00	208.64		436.64		6,620.64	6,184.00
Esperanza	12.00	12.00			150.00		2,747.00	2,597.00
Palmira	58.00	58.00			45.00		5,748.60	5,703.60
Placetas	208.45		208.45		220.95		4,986.95	4,766.00
Quemados de Guines					5.50		4,222.00	4,216.50
Rancho Veloz	10.00	10.00					6,248.50	6,248.50
Ranchuelo	20.00	20.00					5,533.19	5,533.19
Remedios	121.50	121.50			212.50		12,184.38	11,971.88
Rodas	370.00	250.00	120.00		128.00		10,701.20	10,573.20
Sagua la Grande:								
Urban district	385.48	385.48			50.00	$50.00	16,072.45	16,072.45
Municipal district	120.97	120.97					3,365.01	3,365.01
Sancti Spiritus:								
Urban district	2,632.30	163.27	2,469.03		2,469.03	709.05	17,510.25	15,750.27
Municipal district [a]								
San Diego del Valle	57.00	25.00	32.00		425.00		3,484.50	3,059.50
San Fernando de Camarones	18.00	18.00			10.00		2,759.33	2,749.33
San Juan de los Yeras	58.00	58.00			50.00	50.00	3,596.00	3,596.00
Santa Clara:								
Urban district	79.00	79.00			76.67		16,041.13	15,964.46
Municipal district					274.08		1,277.16	1,003.08
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	80.33	14.00	66.33		266.33		4,353.65	4,087.32
Santo Domingo							6,620.15	6,620.15
Trinidad:								
Urban district	58.90	58.90					14,392.56	14,392.56
Municipal district [a]								
Vueltas	280.24	140.24	140.00		140.00	24.00	3,248.80	3,132.80
Yaguajay					30.00		3,108.00	3,078.00
Total	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45		7,926.20	833.05	216,587.16	209,494.01
PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.								
Artemisa	23.06	23.06			100.00		4,607.96	4,507.96
Bahia Honda							718.56	718.56
Cabanas					10.00		1,926.00	1,916.00
Candelaria					20.00		1,816.00	1,796.00
Consolacion del Norte	10.00		10.00		50.00		1,941.00	1,891.00
Consolacion del Sur					90.67		5,342.75	5,252.08
Guanajay	94.00	88.00	6.00		386.00		5,596.00	5,210.00
Guayabal					103.54		1,234.98	1,131.44
Julian Diaz [b]	30.00		30.00		182.50		1,144.00	961.50
Mantua	200.00	50.00	150.00		492.00		846.98	354.98
Mariel					96.64		2,303.03	2,206.39
Palacios	27.50	27.50			20.00		1,103.50	1,083.50
Pinar del Rio:								
Urban district	95.00	95.00			.20		15,458.65	15,458.45
Municipal district	10.00	10.00					6,746.94	6,746.94
San Cristobal					47.50		2,405.00	2,357.50
San Diego de los Banos					82.50		1,077.00	994.50
San Diego de Nunez [b]							712.00	712.00
San Juan y Martinez	225.25	225.25			1,562.00	112.00	4,466.25	3,016.25
San Luis	56.00	56.00			107.00		3,703.00	3,596.00
Vinales							2,222.00	2,222.00
Total	770.81	574.81	196.00		3,350.55	112.00	65,371.60	62,133.05

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

[b] These districts have been suppressed since December 31, 1900.

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TABLE No. 10.—*Consolidated estimate of public-instruction funds of the island of Cuba for September, October, November, and December, 1900*—Continued.

School districts.	Proposed school supplies.	Approved school supplies.	Reduction made in school supplies.	Increase made in school supplies.	Total reductions.	Total increase.	Proposed grand total.	Approved grand total.
PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.								
Ciego de Avila	$18.65	$18.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,108.65	$2,108.65
Moron	22.00	.....	$22.00	.....	$373.00	.....	6,795.50	6,422.50
Nuevitas	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	3,859.00	3,849.00
Puerto Principe:								
Urban district	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$150.00	39,291.82	39,441.82
Municipal district[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	292.00	287.00	5.00	.....	56.00	.....	4,422.00	4,366.00
Total	332.65	305.65	27.00	.....	439.00	150.00	56,476.97	56,187.97
PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Baracoa	60.00	.....	60.00	.....	250.00	.....	8,508.00	8,258.00
Bayamo	47.80	47.80	.....	.....	38.00	.....	5,957.30	5,919.30
Campechuela	260.00	60.00	200.00	.....	210.00	.....	5,438.00	5,228.00
Caney	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	825.50	.....	4,990.50	4,165.00
Cobre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,009.00	4,009.00
Gibara	295.00	.....	295.00	.....	315.00	.....	14,994.00	14,679.00
Guantanamo	495 00	80.00	415.00	.....	922.50	.....	12,718.00	11,795.50
Holguin	510.00	.....	510.00	.....	522.00	.....	35,066.00	34,544.00
Jiguani	200.00	200.00	.....	.....	250.00	.....	2,710.66	2,460.66
Manzanillo:								
Urban district	458.80	406.40	52.40	.....	107.40	.....	17,699.62	17,592.22
Municipal district[a]	190.50	130.50	60.00	.....	90.00	.....	5,543.00	5,453.00
Mayari	37.25	37.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,931.08	1,931.08
Niquero	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	2,028.00	1,988.00
Palma Soriano	155.00	155.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,518.62	3,518.62
Puerto Padre	16.40	16.40	.....	.....	230.00	.....	3,910.40	3,680.40
Sagua de Tanamo	74.45	74.45	.....	.....	958.00	.....	2,122.26	1,164.26
San Luis	36 00	36.00	.....	.....	307.50	.....	5,025.00	4,717.50
Santiago de Cuba, urban district	45.00	20.00	25.00	.....	600.00	.....	33,037.50	32,437.50
Songo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,420.00	3,420.00
Total	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40	.....	5,665.90	.....	172,626.94	166,961.04

SUMMARY.

PROVINCES.								
Habana	14,383.99	4,346.34	10,121.90	84.25	13,331.40	84.25	270,071.32	256,824.17
Matanzas	1,124.62	728.22	432.40	36.00	1,734.90	46.00	154,701.45	153,012.55
Santa Clara	6,725.56	2,145.11	4,580.45	.....	7,926.20	833.05	216,587.16	209,494.01
Pinar del Rio	770.81	574.81	196.00	.....	3,350.55	112.00	65,371.60	62,133.05
Puerto Principe	332.65	305.65	27.00	.....	439.00	150.00	56,476.97	56,187.97
Santiago de Cuba	2,971.20	1,263.80	1,707.40	.....	5,665.90	.....	172,626.94	166,961.04
Grand total	26,308.83	9,363.93	17,065.15	120.25	32,447.95	1,225.30	935,835.44	904,612.79

[a] These districts were organized after December 31, 1900. The last-named place is included in this estimate, for which no figures are given.

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TABLE No. 11.—*Books distributed to the schools in the year 1900.*

	First Reader, Modern Series.	Second Reader, Modern Series.	Third Reader, Modern Series.	Arnold's First Reader.	Arnold's Second Reader.	Cyr's First Reader.	Cyr's Second Reader.	First Steps in Spanish.	Appleton's Second Reader.	Wentworth's Arithmetic.	Rodriguez' Arithmetic.	Frye's Geography.	Maps.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.													
Aguacate	68	50	50	137	50	113	45	68	.....	75	10	75	10
Alquizar	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	75	.....	75	13	75	8
Bainoa	60	40	40	100	40	100	40	60	.....	60	7	60	7
Batabano	225	150	150	375	150	375	150	225	.....	225	22	235	22
Bauta	105	70	70	175	70	174	70	.....	.....	105	24	105	18
Bejucal	135	90	90	225	90	225	.....	135	.....	120	27	135	23
Cano	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	45	.....	75	12	75	12
Catalina	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	75	.....	75	16	67	16
Ceiba del Agua	30	45	45	175	45	50	20	.....	.....	68	8	67	6
Guanabacoa	300	200	200	500	200	500	.....	300	.....	300	50	300	47
Guara	53	35	35	87	35	87	35	53	.....	53	8	52	7
Guines	136	175	175	650	175	226	90	135	.....	262	53	262	53
Guira de Melena	165	110	110	450	110	100	40	60	.....	175	29	165	29
Habana	2,250	1,500	1,500	4,750	1,500	3,750	1,500	2,250	1,800	2,250	500	1,200	201
Isla de Pinos	53	35	35	88	35	88	35	53	.....	53	8	52	8
Jaruco	90	60	60	175	60	125	.....	125	.....	90	9	90	9
Madruga	83	55	55	138	55	138	55	83	.....	83	21	82	21
Managua	45	30	30	75	30	75	30	.....	.....	45	4	45	5
Marianao	180	150	150	495	150	300	120	180	230	220	31	200	22
Melena del Sur	53	35	35	88	35	88	35	53	.....	53	14	52	8
Nueva Paz	166	110	110	276	110	276	110	165	.....	116	.....	165	24
Quivican	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	75	.....	75	8	75	8
Regla	150	200	200	375	200	250	100	150	.....	225	17	225	17
Salud	45	35	35	99	35	75	30	.....	.....	52	9	52	5
Santiago de las Vegas	181	130	130	349	130	301	120	180	.....	195	26	195	26
San Antonio de los Banos	75	115	115	449	115	125	50	75	.....	173	31	172	20
San Antonio de las Vegas	30	50	35	124	35	50	20	.....	.....	53	9	52	9
San Felipe	45	70	70	275	70	75	30	105	.....	105	15	105	9
San Jose de las Lajas	150	100	100	250	100	250	100	150	.....	150	17	150	17
San Nicolas	60	105	105	424	150	100	40	60	.....	158	27	157	11
Santa Cruz del Norte	45	30	30	75	30	75	30	.....	45	45	7	45	6
Santa Maria del Rosario	68	45	45	112	45	112	45	.....	.....	68	6	60	8
Tapaste	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	30	30	2	30	3
Vereda Nueva	.....	35	35	175	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	6	52	.....
Total	5,376	4,075	4,060	12,216	4,105	8,753	3,160	4,935	2,105	6,000	1,046	4,219	695
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.													
Ciego de Avila	53	35	35	88	35	88	35	53	52	53	17	52	6
Moron	105	65	65	175	65	175	.....	105	97	98	19	97	12
Nuevitas	68	70	70	237	70	113	45	.....	105	105	23	105	15
Puerto Principe	900	520	520	1,500	600	1,500	600	900	780	900	170	780	170
Santa Cruz del Sur	135	90	90	225	90	225	90	135	135	135	12	135	15
Total	1,261	780	780	2,225	860	2,101	770	1,193	1,169	1,291	241	1,169	218
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.													
Abreus	90	60	60	150	60	150	.....	90	90	90	13	90	11
Caibarien	90	100	100	337	100	163	65	.....	150	150	25	150	16
Calabazar	150	100	100	275	100	225	90	.....	150	150	.....	150	19
Camajuani	135	190	190	650	90	.....	.....	120	135	235	17	135	12
Cartagena	36	80	80	200	80	284	.....	120	120	120	29	120	13
Ceja de Pablo	76	70	70	224	70	126	50	.....	105	105	15	105	14
Cienfuegos	.....	430	340	1,700	340	.....	.....	.....	510	510	126	510	90
Cifuentes	150	70	70	250	100	250	100	.....	105	150	14	105	14
Cruces	180	120	120	300	120	300	120	.....	180	180	17	180	20
Esperanza	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	.....	75	75	9	75	8
Palmira	150	100	100	250	80	200	80	.....	150	150	24	150	25
Placetas	135	90	90	225	85	213	85	.....	135	135	11	135	18
Quemado de Guines	120	80	80	350	80	50	.....	120	120	120	17	120	9
Rancho Velos	83	100	100	362	100	138	.....	83	150	105	20	150	12
Ranchuelo	165	110	110	400	110	150	60	.....	165	165	20	165	17
Remedios	285	190	190	500	190	475	.....	300	285	285	39	285	40
Rodas	195	130	130	325	130	325	130	195	195	195	51	195	40
Sagua la Grande	525	350	350	875	350	875	350	525	525	525	46	525	62

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TABLE No. 11.—*Books distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	First Reader, Modern Series.	Second Reader, Modern Series.	Third Reader, Modern Series.	Arnold's First Reader.	Arnold's Second Reader.	Cyr's First Reader.	Cyr's Second Reader.	First Steps in Spanish.	Appleton's Second Reader.	Wentworth's Arithmatic.	Rodriguez' Arithmetic.	Frye's Geography.	Maps.
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—cont'd.													
Sancti Spiritus	375	250	250	625	250	625	250	375	375	375	70	375	70
San Diego del Valle	60	40	40	125	40	75	30	.....	60	60	10	60	10
San Fernando de Camarones	90	60	60	162	60	138	55	.....	90	90	13	90	13
San Juan de los Yeras	53	55	55	88	55	88	.....	53	82	83	2	82	9
Santa Clara	450	300	300	750	300	750	300	400	.....	450	67	450	67
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	135	90	90	225	90	225	.....	135	135	135	18	135	16
Santo Domingo	120	80	80	200	80	200	80	.....	120	120	41	120	15
Trinidad	300	200	200	500	200	500	200	300	300	300	57	300	57
Vueltas	75	50	50	150	50	100	40	.....	75	75	15	75	6
Yaguajay	90	60	60	150	60	150	60	90	90	90	11	90	8
Total	4,396	3,605	3,515	10,473	3,420	6,900	2,195	2,956	4,672	5,223	797	5,122	711
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.													
Baracoa	106	200	200	824	200	176	70	.....	300	303	50	300	40
Bayamo	180	120	120	600	120	.....	.....	.....	180	180	21	180	16
Campechuela	120	80	80	200	80	200	.....	.....	120	120	20	120	18
Caney	75	50	50	250	50	.....	.....	.....	75	75	14	75	5
Cobre	60	40	40	200	40	.....	.....	.....	60	60	9	60	4
Gibara	375	230	230	625	230	625	.....	375	345	345	54	345	14
Guantanamo	525	350	350	875	350	875	350	375	375	525	39	375	38
Holguin	180	250	250	950	250	300	120	.....	375	375	100	375	20
Jiguani	98	65	65	163	65	163	65	98	75	98	12	75	12
Manzanillo	450	600	600	1,050	300	750	300	450	450	750	57	450	54
Mayari	53	35	35	175	35	.....	.....	.....	52	53	8	52	6
Niquero	.....	30	30	150	30	.....	.....	.....	45	45	18	45	7
Palma Soriano	.....	55	55	275	55	.....	.....	.....	82	83	21	82	.....
Puerto Padre	83	75	75	375	75	.....	.....	.....	112	113	20	112	5
Sagua de Tanamo	15	10	10	50	10	.....	.....	.....	15	15	6	15	2
San Luis	180	120	120	300	120	300	120	.....	120	180	22	120	15
Santiago de Cuba	788	525	525	1,313	520	1,300	520	750	757	788	.....	757	100
Songo	23	15	15	75	15	.....	.....	.....	22	23	4	22	2
Total	3,311	2,850	2,850	8,450	2,545	4,689	1,545	2,048	3,560	4,131	475	3,560	358
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.													
Artemisa	106	85	85	248	85	176	70	105	.....	127	18	127	15
Bahia Honda	38	25	25	63	25	63	25	.....	30	38	4	30	4
Cabanas	38	30	30	87	30	63	25	.....	45	45	8	45	4
Candelaria	45	30	30	75	30	75	30	.....	.....	45	4	45	5
Consolacion del Norte	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	30	30	20	30	4
Consolacion del Sur	150	100	100	500	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	26	150	4
Guanajay	150	100	100	250	100	150	100	150	.....	150	13	150	13
Guayabal	38	25	25	62	25	62	25	.....	.....	38	4	37	4
Mariel	53	40	40	112	40	88	35	.....	60	60	6	60	6
Palacios	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	.....	30	8	30	2
Pinar del Rio	450	280	280	750	280	750	.....	450	420	420	90	420	110
San Cristobal	75	60	60	175	60	125	50	.....	.....	90	13	90	11
San Diego de los Banos	38	25	25	63	25	63	25	.....	30	38	4	30	3
San Diego de Nunez	.....	20	20	100	20	.....	.....	.....	30	30	3	30	.....
San Juan y Martinez	60	50	50	150	50	100	40	60	.....	75	9	75	9
San Luis	.....	20	20	100	20	.....	.....	.....	30	30	20	30	20
Vinales	76	50	50	126	50	126	50	.....	67	76	18	67	.....
Total	1,377	980	980	2,961	980	1,945	515	765	742	1,472	268	1,446	214
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.													
Agramonte	83	55	55	275	55	.....	.....	75	.....	82	17	82	.....
Alacranes	180	120	120	300	120	300	120	180	.....	180	26	180	26
Bolondron	180	120	120	300	120	300	.....	180	.....	180	20	180	15
Cabezas	75	50	50	125	50	125	50	.....	.....	75	10	75	9
Canasi	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	45	30	4	30	5

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TABLE No. 11.—*Books distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	First Reader, Modern Series.	Second Reader, Modern Series.	Third Reader, Modern Series.	Arnold's First Reader.	Arnold's Second Reader.	Cyr's First Reader.	Cyr's Second Reader.	First Steps in Spanish.	Appleton's Second Reader.	Wentworth's Arithmetic.	Rodriguez' Arithmetic.	Frye's Geography.	Maps.
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS—cont'd.													
Cardenas	375	300	300	875	300	625	.....	375	.....	450	60	450	70
Carlos Rojas	60	45	45	125	45	100	40	.....	.....	47	.....	67	10
Colon	300	200	200	500	200	500	200	270	.....	300	50	300	50
Guamacaro	75	55	55	275	55	.....	.....	75	.....	83	12	82	.....
Jaguey Grande	135	90	90	225	90	225	90	.....	.....	135	19	135	18
Jovellanos	75	70	70	350	70	.....	.....	75	.....	105	16	105	16
Macagua	98	65	65	212	65	113	45	.....	.....	98	12	97	6
Macurijes	210	140	140	350	140	350	140	204	.....	210	23	210	19
Marti	53	90	90	362	90	88	35	.....	.....	135	29	135	4
Matanzas	1,200	620	620	2,000	800	2,000	7[illegible]	1,200	.....	1,088	153	930	153
Maximo Gomez	76	50	50	126	50	126	5[illegible]	.....	.....	76	11	75	8
Palmillas	150	100	100	500	100	.....	.....	150	.....	150	29	150	24
Perico	60	40	40	100	40	100	40	.....	.....	60	11	60	6
Roque	76	50	50	126	50	126	50	.....	.....	76	8	75	8
Sabanilla del Encomendador	68	45	45	113	45	113	45	.....	.....	68	8	60	8
San Jose de los Ramos	105	75	.....	188	75	175	70	.....	.....	113	19	112	12
Santa Ana	30	20	20	50	20	50	20	.....	.....	30	19	30	5
Union de Reyes	105	70	70	175	70	175	.....	105	.....	105	19	105	8
Total	3,799	2,490	2,490	7,702	2,670	5,641	1,755	2,889	45	3,876	575	3,725	480

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.													
Habana	5,376	4,075	4,060	12,216	4,105	8,753	3,160	4,935	2,105	6,000	1,046	429	695
Puerto Principe	1,261	780	780	2,225	860	2,101	770	1,193	1,169	1,291	241	1,169	218
Santa Clara	4,396	3,605	3,515	10,473	3,420	6,900	2,195	2,956	4,672	5,223	797	5,122	711
Santiago de Cuba	3,311	2,850	2,850	8,450	2,545	4,689	1,545	2,048	3,560	4,131	475	3,560	358
Pinar del Rio	1,377	980	980	2,961	980	1,945	515	765	742	1,472	268	1,146	214
Matanzas	3,799	2,490	2,490	7,702	2,670	5,641	1,755	2,889	45	3,876	575	3,725	480
Grand total	19,520	14,780	14,675	44,027	14,508	30,029	9,940	14,786	12,293	21,993	3,402	19,251	2,676

TABLE No. 12.—*Furniture distributed to the schools in the year 1900.*

	Desks.			Back seats.			Teachers' desks.	Bookcases.	Clocks.	Chairs.	
	Large.	Medium.	Small.	Large.	Medium.	Small.				Wooden.	Cane seat.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.											
Aguacate	60	130	130	10	20	20	.....	10	10	10	.....
Alquizar	80	160	160	15	25	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Bainoa	60	100	100	10	20	15	.....	7	7	7	.....
Batabano	200	400	400	30	70	70	22	22	22	22	.....
Bauta	125	250	245	20	40	40	18	18	18	18	.....
Bejucal	185	370	365	30	60	60	23	23	23	23	.....
Cano	80	160	160	15	25	30	.....	12	12	12	.....
Catalina	70	145	145	10	25	25	.....	16	16	16	.....
Ceiba del Agua	80	160	160	15	25	30	.....	6	6	6	.....
Guanabacoa	380	760	760	60	120	120	47	47	47	.....	47
Guara	50	95	95	10	15	15	.....	7	7	7	.....
Guines	300	600	600	50	100	100	40	53	53	53	.....
Guira de Melena	240	480	480	40	80	80	29	29	29	29	.....
Habana	1,960	3,575	3,625	361	602	607	199	201	201	.....	201
Isla de Pinos	45	95	90	10	15	15	.....	8	8	8	.....
Jaruco	70	150	140	10	25	25	.....	9	9	9	.....
Madruga	150	300	300	25	50	50	21	21	21	21	.....

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TABLE No. 12.—*Furniture distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	Desks.			Back seats.			Teachers' desks.	Bookcases.	Clocks.	Chairs.	
	Large.	Medium.	Small.	Large.	Medium.	Small.				Wooden.	Cane seat.
PROVINCE OF HABANA—c't'd.											
Managua	30	85	85	5	15	15	.....	5	5	5	.....
Marianao	240	480	480	40	80	80	22	22	22	.....	22
Melena del Sur	55	100	125	10	20	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Nueva Paz	170	340	340	25	55	60	24	24	24	24	.....
Quivican	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Regla	180	360	360	30	60	60	17	17	17	.....	17
Salud	30	75	75	5	15	10	.....	5	5	5	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	200	400	400	30	65	65	26	26	26	26	.....
San Antonio de los Banos	160	320	320	25	50	55	20	20	20	20	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	55	115	110	10	20	20	.....	9	9	9	.....
San Felipe	70	135	135	10	20	25	.....	9	9	9	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	160	300	300	25	50	50	.....	17	17	17	.....
San Nicolas	80	160	160	10	30	25	.....	11	11	11	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	30	95	95	5	15	15	.....	6	6	6	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	70	140	140	10	25	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Tapaste	.....	60	60	.....	10	10	.....	3	3	3	.....
Vereda Nueva	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,725	11,215	11,260	971	1,867	1,882	508	695	695	408	287
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.											
Ciego de Avila	50	100	100	10	15	15	.....	6	6	.....	6
Moron	75	160	155	15	25	25	.....	12	12	.....	12
Nuevitas	110	220	220	20	35	35	15	15	15	.....	15
Puerto Principe	970	1,940	1,940	160	325	325	120	170	170	.....	170
Santa Cruz del Sur	135	270	275	25	45	45	.....	15	15	.....	15
Total	1,340	2,690	2,690	230	445	445	135	218	218	.....	218
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.											
Abreus	70	190	190	10	25	25	.....	11	11	.....	11
Caibarien	110	220	220	20	35	35	16	16	16	.....	16
Calabazar	140	290	300	25	45	50	19	19	19	19	.....
Camajuani	80	160	160	15	30	25	12	12	12	.....	12
Cartegena	100	195	195	15	35	30	.....	13	13	13	.....
Ceja de Pablo	120	250	250	20	40	40	.....	14	14	14	.....
Cienfuegos	720	1,440	1,440	120	242	242	90	90	90	.....	90
Cifuentes	140	280	280	25	50	45	14	14	14	14	.....
Cruces	160	320	320	25	55	50	20	20	20	.....	20
Esperanza	70	140	140	10	25	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Palmira	130	265	265	20	45	45	25	25	25	.....	25
Placetas	110	210	210	15	35	40	18	18	18	.....	18
Quemados de Guines	80	160	160	15	30	25	.....	9	9	9	.....
Rancho Veloz	80	160	160	15	25	25	.....	12	12	12	.....
Ranchuelo	140	280	280	25	45	50	17	17	17	.....	17
Remedios	320	590	590	45	105	100	40	40	40	.....	40
Rodas	200	365	375	35	70	65	40	40	40	.....	40
Sagua la Grande	500	1,050	1,050	85	170	175	62	62	62	62	.....
Sancti Spiritus	400	800	800	60	135	135	70	70	70	.....	70
San Diego del Valle	40	90	90	5	15	15	.....	10	10	10	.....
San Fernando de Camarones	90	175	175	15	30	30	.....	13	13	.....	13
San Juan de los Yeras	70	140	140	10	25	25	.....	9	9	.....	9
Santa Clara	420	830	850	70	140	145	60	67	67	67	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	150	300	300	25	50	50	16	16	16	16	.....
Santo Domingo	130	260	250	20	40	40	15	15	15	15	.....
Trinidad	290	560	550	50	90	95	57	57	57	.....	57
Vueltas	50	100	100	10	15	15	.....	6	6	.....	6
Yaguajay	80	160	160	15	25	30	.....	8	8	.....	8
Total	4,990	9,980	10,000	820	1,672	1,672	591	711	711	259	452
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.											
Baracoa	120	230	230	20	40	40	40	40	40	.....	40
Bayamo	120	240	240	20	35	35	16	16	16	16	.....
Campechuela	140	270	270	25	50	45	18	18	18	18	.....
Caney	35	75	70	5	15	10	.....	5	5	.....	5
Cobre	25	50	55	5	10	10	.....	4	4	.....	4
Gibara	110	225	225	20	35	35	14	14	14	.....	14
Guantanamo	520	1,040	1,040	85	175	175	38	38	38	38	.....
Holguin	300	600	600	50	100	100	20	20	20	.....	20
Jiguani	100	200	200	15	30	35	12	12	12	12	.....

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TABLE No. 12.—*Furniture distributed to the schools in the year 1900*—Continued.

	Desks.			Back seats.			Teachers' desks.	Bookcases.	Clocks.	Chairs.	
	Large.	Medium.	Small.	Large.	Medium.	Small.				Wooden.	Cane seat.
PROVNICE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA—continued.											
Manzanillo	520	1,040	1,040	90	175	175	54	54	54	54	.....
Mayari	50	75	75	5	15	15	.....	6	6	.....	6
Niquero	50	95	95	10	15	15	7	7	7	7	.....
Puerto Padre	30	60	60	5	10	10	.....	5	5	.....	5
Sagua de Tanamo	.....	50	30	.....	10	5	.....	2	2	2	.....
San Luis	120	240	240	20	40	40	15	15	15	.....	15
Santiago de Cuba	690	1,330	1,330	120	215	220	100	104	104	.....	104
Songo	.....	50	50	.....	10	10	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total	2,930	5,870	5,850	495	980	975	334	362	362	147	215
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.											
Artemisa	110	21	210	20	35	35	15	15	15	15	.....
Bahia Honda	35	60	65	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Cabanas	35	60	65	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Candelaria	40	90	90	5	15	15	.....	5	5	5	.....
Consolacion del Norte	30	55	55	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Consolacion del Sur	30	60	60	5	10	10	.....	4	4	4	.....
Guanajay	130	270	270	20	45	45	13	13	13	.....	13
Guayabal	30	60	70	5	10	15	.....	4	4	4	.....
Mariel	40	110	100	5	20	15	.....	6	6	6	.....
Palacios	.....	60	50	.....	10	10	.....	2	2	2	.....
Pinar del Rio	400	800	800	65	135	130	30	110	110	.....	110
San Cristobal	60	135	135	10	20	25	.....	11	11	11	.....
San Diego de los Banos	.....	60	40	.....	10	5	.....	3	3	3	.....
San Juan y Martinez	50	100	100	10	15	15	.....	9	9	9	.....
San Luis	120	240	240	20	40	40	20	20	20	20	.....
Vinales	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,170	2,490	2,470	190	415	410	78	214	214	91	123
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.											
Alacranes	195	395	390	30	65	65	22	26	26	.....	26
Bolondron	100	200	200	20	30	30	15	15	15	15	.....
Cabezas	70	130	130	10	25	20	.....	9	9	9	.....
Canasi	30	60	60	5	10	10	.....	5	5	5	.....
Cardenas	600	1,230	1,200	105	200	200	60	71	71	71	.....
Carlos Rojas	55	110	105	10	20	15	.....	10	10	10	.....
Colon	370	740	740	60	120	120	40	50	50	50	.....
Jaguey Grande	130	295	295	25	50	45	18	18	18	18	.....
Jovellanos	140	280	280	20	50	50	16	16	16	16	.....
Macagua	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	6	6	6	.....
Macurijes	180	360	360	30	60	60	19	19	19	19	.....
Marti	55	110	105	10	20	15	.....	4	4	4	.....
Matanzas	1,250	2,475	2,475	205	405	420	140	153	153	153	.....
Maximo Gomez	70	130	130	10	25	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Palmillas	160	310	330	25	55	55	24	24	24	24	.....
Perico	60	120	120	10	20	20	.....	6	6	6	.....
Roque	70	140	140	10	20	25	.....	8	8	8	.....
Sabanilla del Encomendador	70	130	130	10	25	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	100	200	200	15	30	35	.....	12	12	12	.....
Santa Ana	40	80	80	5	15	15	.....	5	5	5	.....
Union de Reyes	60	130	130	10	20	20	.....	8	8	8	.....
Total	3,865	7,745	7,720	635	1,285	1,280	354	481	481	455	26

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.											
Habana	5,725	11,215	11,260	971	1,867	1,882	508	695	695	408	287
Puerto Principe	2,340	2,690	2,690	230	445	445	135	218	218	.....	218
Santa Clara	4,990	9,980	10,000	820	1,672	1,672	591	711	711	259	452
Santiago de Cuba	2,930	5,870	5,850	495	980	975	334	362	362	147	215
Pinar del Rio	1,170	2,490	2,470	190	415	410	78	214	214	91	123
Matanzas	3,865	7,745	7,720	635	1,285	1,280	354	481	481	455	26
Grand total	20,020	39,990	39,990	3,341	6,664	6,664	2,000	2,681	2,681	1,360	1,321
	100,000			16,669						2,681	

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TABLE No. 13.—*Supplies distributed to the schools during the year 1900.*

	Copy-books.	Pads (100 sheets each).	Pads (200 sheets each).	Lead pencils.	Slates.	Slate pencils.	Crayons.	Ink (small bottles).	Ink (quart bottles).	Pens.	Pen-holders.	Black-boards.	Black-board erasers.	Bells.
PROVINCE OF HABANA.														
Aguacate	540	1,500	500	1,992	550	1,800	6,480	864	.....	2,160	600	10	10	.....
Alquizar	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	13	8	.....
Bainoa	480	900	400	1,440	440	1,200	5,760	864	.....	1,728	480	7	7	.....
Batabano	1,800	4,500	1,500	4,584	1,650	5,400	21,600	1,152	72	6,480	1,800	22	22	.....
Bauta	840	2,100	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	3,204	840	24	18	.....
Bejucal	.....	2,700	900	2,880	990	3,000	12,960	1,296	48	3,888	1,080	27	23	.....
Cano	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	12	12	.....
Catalina	600	1,350	500	1,800	495	1,620	7,200	1,080	.....	2,160	600	16	16	.....
Ceiba del Agua	240	1,350	450	1,632	495	1,620	6,480	720	.....	2,016	540	8	6	.....
Guanabacoa	.....	6,000	12,000	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,800	1,296	108	8,640	2,400	50	47	.....
Guara	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	576	.....	1,584	420	8	7	.....
Guines	1,080	2,700	1,750	6,288	1,925	6,300	25,200	1,584	48	7,632	2,100	53	53	.....
Guira de Melena	480	971	1,100	3,960	1,210	3,960	15,840	2,016	.....	4,752	1,320	29	29	.....
Habana	18,000	46,088	16,000	24,000	13,200	62,640	144,000	.....	768	108,000	20,000	350	201	80
Isla de Pinos	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	684	.....	1,440	420	8	8	.....
Jaruco	.....	1,800	600	1,632	650	1,800	8,640	576	12	2,592	720	9	9	.....
Madruga	660	1,650	775	1,992	605	1,980	7,920	576	36	2,592	660	21	21	.....
Managua	360	900	300	1,088	330	1,080	4,320	864	.....	1,296	360	.....	5	.....
Marianao	1,440	3,600	1,800	4,320	1,320	4,860	17,280	864	60	10,944	1,620	36	22	12
Melena del Sur	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	720	.....	1,584	420	14	8	.....
Nueva Paz	1,320	3,300	1,650	3,984	1,210	3,960	15,840	1,296	.....	4,752	1,320	24	24	.....
Quivican	600	1,050	500	1,800	385	1,440	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	8	8	.....
Regla	1,200	4,500	1,500	5,400	1,650	5,400	21,600	1,152	60	7,344	1,800	17	17	.....
Salud	360	900	350	1,260	385	1,260	5,040	720	.....	1,584	420	9	5	.....
Santiago de las Vegas	1,440	3,600	1,800	4,680	1,430	4,680	18,720	1,080	60	5,616	1,560	26	26	.....
San Antonio de los Baños	600	3,450	1,150	4,152	1,265	4,800	16,560	1,728	.....	5,040	1,380	31	20	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas	240	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	864	.....	1,584	420	9	9	.....
San Felipe	360	2,100	700	1,800	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	5,184	940	15	9	.....
San Jose de las Lajas	1,200	3,000	1,500	3,600	880	3,120	14,400	720	48	3,456	1,200	17	17	.....
San Nicolas	480	3,150	1,050	3,792	1,155	3,780	15,120	1,728	.....	4,608	1,260	27	11	.....
Santa Cruz del Norte	360	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	1,080	.....	1,296	360	7	6	.....
Santa Maria del Rosario	540	1,200	400	1,632	440	1,440	6,480	864	.....	1,728	480	6	8	.....
Tapaste	240	600	200	720	220	770	2,880	720	.....	864	240	.....	3	.....
Vereda Nueva	.....	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,400	864	.....	1,584	420	6	.....	.....
Total	37,920	114,109	53,125	111,188	39,975	151,130	500,760	33,444	1,320	223,812	49,980	919	595	92
PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.														
Ciego de Avila	420	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	576	.....	3,168	420	17	6	.....
Moron	.....	2,100	700	2,352	715	2,340	10 080	1,152	.....	7,344	840	19	12	.....
Nuevitas	540	2,100	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	6,048	840	23	.....	.....

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Puerto Principe	7,200	18,000	6,000	21,600	5,720	18,720	74,880	2,952	336	47,520	6,240	170	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,080	2,700	900	3,240	990	5,240	12,960	1,008	.....	6,912	1,080	16	15	.....
Total	9,240	25,950	8,650	30,984	8,580	28,080	113,040	6,840	336	70,992	9,420	245	33	.....
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.														
Abreus	.....	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,160	8,640	864	.....	2,592	720	13	11	.....
Caibarien	780	3,002	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	24	4,320	1,200	25	16	.....
Calabazar	1,080	3,000	1,100	3,600	1,100	3,600	12,960	1,440	.....	4,320	1,200	41	19	.....
Camajuani	.....	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	12,960	1,152	.....	3,888	1,080	17	12	.....
Cartagena	.....	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,280	11,520	1,152	.....	3,456	960	29	13	.....
Ceja de Pablo	600	2,100	750	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	3,024	840	15	14	.....
Cienfuegos	.....	10,200	3,400	12,240	3,740	12,240	48,960	2,160	180	14,688	4,080	126	90	.....
Cifuentes	1,200	2,100	700	3,600	770	2,520	14,400	1,152	.....	3,024	840	14	14	.....
Cruces	1,440	3,600	1,200	4,320	1,320	4,320	17,280	1,008	.....	5,184	1,440	17	20	.....
Esperanza	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	9	8	.....
Palmira	960	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,008	.....	4,320	1,200	24	25	.....
Placetas	1,020	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	12,960	1,152	.....	3,888	1,080	11	18	.....
Quemado de Guines	.....	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,880	11,520	1,296	.....	3,456	960	17	9	.....
Rancho Veloz	.....	2,100	1,000	2,520	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	.....	7,344	1,200	20	12	.....
Ranchuelo	720	3,300	1,100	3,960	1,210	3,960	15,840	1,440	.....	4,752	1,320	20	17	.....
Remedios	.....	5,700	1,900	6,840	2,090	6,348	28,800	1,296	96	3,208	2,240	39	40	.....
Rodas	1,500	3,900	1,300	4,680	1,430	4,680	18,740	1,296	72	5,616	1,560	51	40	.....
Sagua la Grande	4,200	10,500	3,500	12,600	3,850	12,600	50,400	1,872	180	15,120	1,176	46	62	.....
Sancti Spiritus	3,000	7,500	2,500	9,000	2,750	9,000	36,000	1,296	144	10,800	3,000	70	70	.....
San Diego del Valle	360	1,200	140	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	864	.....	1,728	480	10	10	.....
San Fernando de Camarones	660	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,160	8,640	1,152	.....	2,592	720	13	13	.....
San Juan de los Yeras	300	1,650	550	1,992	605	1,980	5,040	1,152	.....	2 448	660	11	9	.....
Santa Clara	3,600	9,000	3,000	10,800	3,300	10,800	43,200	1,584	84	12,960	3,600	66	67	.....
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	.....	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	12,960	1,008	24	3,888	1,080	18	16	.....
Santo Domingo	960	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,880	11,520	1,440	.....	3,456	960	41	15	.....
Trinidad	2,400	6,000	2,000	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,800	1,296	120	8,640	2,400	57	57	.....
Vueltas	480	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	15	6	.....
Yaguajay	720	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,160	8,640	874	.....	2,592	720	11	8	.....
Total	26,580	101,552	33,940	122,952	37,565	121,848	493,220	34,704	924	145,624	37,916	846	711	.....
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.														
Baracoa	840	.....	1,300	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,840	1,440	.....	8,640	2,400	50	40	.....
Bayamo	.....	5,600	1,200	4,320	1,320	4,320	17,280	1,440	.....	10,800	1,440	.....	16	.....
Campechuela	.....	2,400	800	2,880	880	2,880	10,520	1,152	.....	6,912	960	20	18	.....
Caney	.....	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	14	5	.....
Cobre	.....	1,200	400	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	864	.....	4,320	480	9	4	.....
Gibara	.....	7,500	2,500	8,280	2,530	8,280	30,240	1,440	60	22,896	3,000	54	14	.....
Guantanamo	4,200	7,500	2,500	12,600	2,750	9,000	50,400	1,872	46	19,872	3,000	39	38	.....
Holguin	1,440	.....	2,500	9,000	2,750	9,000	36,040	1,440	.....	10,820	3,000	50	20	.....
Jiguani	780	1,950	528	2,352	720	2,340	9,360	864	.....	4,608	780	12	12	.....
Manzanillo	3,600	9,000	10,000	10,800	3,300	10,800	43,200	1,728	156	24,912	3,600	84	58	.....
Mayari	.....	1,050	350	1,272	385	1,260	5,040	864	.....	3,600	420	8	6	.....
Niquero	.....	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	432	.....	2,592	360	18	7	.....

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TABLE No. 13.—*Supplies distributed to the schools during the year 1900*—Continued.

	Copy-books.	Pads (100 sheets each).	Pads (200 sheets each).	Lead pencils.	Slates.	Slate pencils.	Crayons.	Ink (small bottles).	Ink (quart bottles).	Pens.	Pen-holders.	Black-boards.	Black-board erasers.	Bells.
PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA—continued.														
Palma Soriano	.....	1,650	550	1,992	605	1,980	7,920	864	.....	5,040	660	21	.....	.....
Puerto Padre	.....	1,650	550	1,992	825	2,700	10,800	1,296	.....	6,336	900	20	5	.....
Sagua de Tanamo	.....	300	550	370	110	360	1,440	288	.....	2,160	120	6	2	.....
San Luis	1,440	2,400	300	4,320	880	1,640	17,280	1,440	.....	8,784	960	22	15	.....
Santiago de Cuba	6,240	15,150	5,050	18,912	5,555	18,180	75,600	3,456	240	42,192	6,060	95	100	.....
Songo	.....	450	150	552	165	540	2,160	576	.....	3,724	180	4	2	.....
Total	18,540	58,200	30,028	91,134	26,295	84,800	38,480	22,320	502	190,368	28,920	526	362	.....
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.														
Artemisa	840	2,100	850	2,544	935	3,060	12,240	864	36	3,600	1,020	18	15	.....
Bahia Honda	300	600	200	912	220	720	3,600	720	.....	864	240	4	4	.....
Cabañas	300	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	720	.....	1,296	360	8	4	.....
Candelaria	360	900	300	1,080	330	1,080	4,320	720	.....	1,296	360	4	5	.....
Consolacion del Norte	240	600	200	720	220	720	2,880	720	.....	864	240	20	4	.....
Consolacion del Sur	.....	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	.....	4,320	1,200	26	4	.....
Guanajay	1,200	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,080	48	4,320	1,200	22	13	.....
Guayabal	300	600	200	912	220	780	3,600	720	.....	864	240	.....	4	.....
Mariel	420	1,200	400	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	1,080	.....	1,728	480	6	6	.....
Palacios	240	600	200	720	220	720	2,880	720	.....	864	240	8	2	.....
Pinar del Rio	.....	9,000	3,000	10,080	3,080	10,080	43,200	2,880	48	12,960	3,600	90	110	.....
San Cristobal	600	1,800	600	2,160	660	2,304	8,640	1,080	12	2,592	720	13	11	.....
San Diego de los Baños	3,600	600	200	912	220	720	3,600	576	.....	864	240	4	3	.....
San Diego de Nuñez	.....	600	200	720	220	720	2,890	720	.....	864	240	3	.....	.....
San Juan y Martinez	480	1,200	500	1,440	550	1,800	7,200	1,080	.....	2,160	600	9	9	.....
San Luis	.....	600	200	720	220	720	2,800	720	.....	864	240	20	20	.....
Viñales	600	1,350	450	1,824	495	1,620	7,200	864	.....	1,584	540	18	.....	.....
Total	6,100	28,650	9,800	34,464	10,560	34,764	143,930	16,704	144	41,904	11,760	273	214	.....
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.														
Agramonte	.....	1,650	550	1,968	605	1,692	7,920	864	.....	2,448	660	17	.....	.....
Alacranes	1,440	3,600	1,200	4,320	1,320	4,320	14,000	1,152	.....	4,320	1,440	26	26	.....
Bolondron	.....	3,600	1,200	3,600	1,320	3,840	17,280	864	60	4,320	1,440	20	15	.....
Cabezas	600	1,500	500	1,800	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	10	9	.....
Canasi	240	.....	200	720	220	720	2,880	432	.....	864	240	4	5	.....
Cardenas	.....	7,500	3,000	10,800	3,300	12,000	43,200	2,304	48	12,960	3,600	60	70	.....
Carlos Rojas	480	1,350	450	1,632	495	1,620	5,760	864	.....	2,016	540	12	10	.....
Colon	2,400	6,000	2,021	7,200	2,200	7,200	28,800	1,152	60	8,640	2,400	50	50	.....

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Guamacaro	.....	1,500	550	1,992	605	1,980	7,920	864	.....	2,448	660	12	.....	.....
Jaguey Grande	1,080	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,240	11,520	1,440	.....	3,888	1,080	19	18	.....
Jovellanos	.....	1,500	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	864	.....	3,024	840	16	16	.....
Macagua	540	1,950	650	2,184	715	2,240	9,360	1,296	.....	2,880	780	12	6	.....
Macurijes	1,680	4,208	1,400	5,040	1,540	6,240	2,160	1,080	36	6,048	1,680	23	19	.....
Marti	420	2,700	900	3,240	990	3,420	12,960	1,584	.....	3,888	1,080	29	4	.....
Matanzas	9,260	24,000	8,000	22,320	6,820	22,320	89,280	1,880	432	26,784	7,440	153	153	.....
Maximo Gomez	600	1,500	500	1,824	550	1,800	7,200	864	.....	2,160	600	.....	8	.....
Palmillas	.....	3,000	1,000	3,600	1,100	3,600	14,400	1,440	.....	4,320	1,200	.....	24	.....
Perico	480	1,200	400	1,440	440	1,440	5,760	864	.....	1,728	480	11	6	.....
Roque	600	900	500	1,824	550	1,920	7,200	864	.....	1,296	360	.....	8	.....
Sabanilla de Encomendador	540	1,200	400	1,632	440	1,440	6,480	864	.....	1,728	480	8	8	.....
San Jose de los Ramos	840	2,100	750	2,712	825	2,700	10,800	1,440	.....	3,312	900	.....	12	.....
Santa Ana	240	.....	200	720	220	720	2,880	576	.....	864	240	.....	5	.....
Union de Reyes	.....	2,100	700	2,520	770	2,520	10,080	1,152	.....	3,024	840	17	8	.....
Total	21,440	75,758	26,671	88,848	27,335	91,492	335,120	25,568	636	105,120	29,580	499	480	.....

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.														
Habana	37,920	114,109	53,125	111,188	39,975	151,130	500,760	33,444	1,320	223,812	49,980	919	595	92
Puerto Principe	9,240	25,950	8,650	30,984	8,580	28,080	113,040	6,840	336	70,992	9,420	245	33	.....
Santa Clara	26,580	101,552	33,940	122,952	37,565	121,848	493,220	34,704	924	145,624	37,916	846	711	.....
Santiago de Cuba	18,540	58,200	30,028	91,132	26,295	84,800	363,400	22,320	502	190,368	28,920	526	362	.....
Pinar del Rio	6,180	28,650	9,800	34,464	10,560	34,764	143,930	16,704	144	41,904	11,760	273	214	.....
Matanzas	21,440	75,758	26,671	88,848	27,365	91,492	335,120	25,568	336	105,120	29,580	499	480	.....
Total	119,900	404,219	162,214	479,568	230,310	512,114	1,949,470	139,580	3,862	777,820	167,576	3,208	2,395	92

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THE SCHOOL LAW.

No. 368.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 1, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of public instruction, directs the publication of the following regulations for the public schools of the island of Cuba.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1. Commissioner the chief executive officer.—There shall be a chief executive officer for the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor and to be known as the commissioner of public schools, and in the performance of his duties as such he shall be guided by this order and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated hereafter by the military governor or the secretary of public instruction.

2. Duties of commissioner.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools to see that all orders and instructions from the proper authority pertaining to the public schools of the island are rigidly and impartially enforced. He shall make annually, to the secretary of public instruction, a report of the public schools of the island, which shall contain an abstract of the reports herein required to be made to him and such other information as he may deem valuable; and he shall make such special reports as may be required by the military governor or secretary of public instruction. It shall be his further duty to superintend the building of schoolhouses throughout the island and direct the purchase and disposition of such supplies as the military governor may authorize.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

3. Composition of the board.—There shall be a superintendent of the public schools of the island, to be appointed by the military governor upon the recommendation of the secretary of public instruction and to be known as the island superintendent of public schools, who shall be assisted in each province in the performance of his duties by an assistant, to be appointed in the same manner as the island superintendent, and to be known as the provincial superintendent of public schools; the island superintendent as president, with the provincial superintendents as members, shall constitute a board of superintendents for the public schools of the island.

4. Duties of board and individual superintendents.—Each provincial superintendent is the assistant and agent of the commissioner of public schools in the general government and management of the public schools of the island. The board of superintendents shall fix upon and introduce proper methods of teaching in the public schools of Cuba and shall select text-books and arrange the courses of studies for the different grades of public schools throughout the island, and in all schools of the island which are of the same grade the same text-books and the same courses of studies shall be used.

4a. Sessions of the board of superintendents.—The board of superintendents shall hold regular sessions on the first Monday of October and March at such places within the island as it may deem desirable, and may adjourn from time to time or hold special meetings at any other time or place within the island as it deems desirable for the transaction of business, which special meetings may be called by the president of the board of superintendents.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS.

5. Classes of school districts.—The island is hereby divided into school districts, to be styled, respectively, city districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, and municipal districts.

6. City districts of first class.—Each city of the island having a population of 30,000 or more by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute a city district of the first class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the first class: Habana, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe.

7. City districts of the second class.—Each city having a population of more than 10,000 and less than 30,000 by the last preceding census of the island shall constitute

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a city district of the second class. Under this paragraph the following cities are announced as forming city districts of the second class: Cardenas, Manzanillo, Guanabacoa, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Regla, Trinidad, Sagua la Grande, and Pinar del Rio.

8. Municipal districts.—Each organized municipality, exclusive of any of its territory included in a city district, shall constitute a school district, to be styled a municipal district.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

9. Board of education.—The board of education in city districts of the first class shall consist of a school council and a school director.

10.—School council.—The legislative power and authority shall be vested in the school council, which shall consist of seven members to be elected by the qualified electors residing in such district, and no two members of the council shall be residents of the same ward.

11. School council election and term.—The first election for such council shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal elections in 1901, at which election three members of the council shall be elected for a term of two years, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter, and four members of the council shall, at such election in 1901, be elected for a term of one year, and their successors shall be elected at the annual municipal election of 1902 for a term of two years, and biennially thereafter; and all members of the council shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

President and clerk.—The council shall organize annually by choosing one of their members president, also a clerk, who shall not be a member thereof, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the council which shall not exceed $1,500 per year.

11a. Appointment of first board of education.—The school director and the school council provided for in paragraph 9 shall be appointed by the military governor from candidates recommended to him by the secretary of public instruction immediately after the publication of this order in the official gazette, to serve until their successors have been elected and duly qualified, as provided for in paragraphs 11 and 16.

12. Resolutions of the council.—Every legislative act of the council shall be by resolution. Every resolution involving an expenditure of money or approval of a contract for the payment of money shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly signed by the clerk, to the school district for approval.

Director's approval.—The director, if he approves such resolution, shall sign it, but if he does not approve it he shall return the same to the council at its next meeting, with his objections, which objections the council shall cause to be entered upon its journal, and if he does not return the same within the time above limited, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had signed it; provided, that the director may approve or disapprove the whole, or any items or part of any resolution appropriating money; and further provided, that any item disapproved shall have no bearing or connection with any other part of such resolution.

Passage over director's veto.—When the director refuses to sign any such resolution or part thereof and returns it to the council with his objections, the council shall forthwith proceed to reconsider it; and, if the same is approved by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the council, it shall then take effect as if it had received the signature of the director; and in all such cases votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the record of the council.

13. Teachers and employees.—The council shall provide for the appointment of all necessary teachers and employees, and prescribe their duties and fix their compensation.

14. School director; election and powers.—The executive power and authority shall be vested in the school director, and in the performance of his duties as chief executive officer he shall be guided by this order, and by such rules and orders as may be promulgated by proper authority, and by the resolutions of the council. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district.

15. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed $2,400, payable monthly; and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office shall give bond, to be approved by the board, for the faithful performance thereof, in the sum of $5,000, which bond shall be deposited with the clerk within ten days from date of election, and preserved by him. The director shall report to the council annually, or oftener if required, as to all matters under his supervision; he shall attend all meetings of the council and may take part in its deliberations, subject to its rules, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

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16. First election and term.—The first election for such director shall be held on the same day as the annual municipal election of 1901, and his successor shall be elected at the time of the annual municipal election for 1903, and biennially thereafter. Any director shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

17. Vacancies.—In case of any vacancy in the office of school director or member of the council, the council may, by the votes of the majority of all the members elected, fill such vacancy until the next annual municipal election, when the same shall be filled by election for unexpired term.

18. Superintendent of instruction.—The council shall appoint and fix the salary of a superintendent of instruction, who shall be a person of well-known ability, and shall remain in office during good behavior, and the council may, at any time, with the approval of the secretary of public instruction, for sufficient cause, remove him; but the order for such removal shall be in writing, specifying the cause therefor, and shall be entered upon the records of the council.

Powers and duties.—The superintendent of instruction shall have the sole power to appoint and discharge, with the approval of the council, all assistants and teachers authorized by the council to be employed, and shall report to the council in writing, quarterly, and oftener if necessary, as to all matters under his supervision, and may be required by the council to attend any or all of its meetings; and except as otherwise provided in this order, all employees of the board of education shall be appointed or employed by the school director.

19. Warrants for money.—The clerk of the board shall issue all warrants for the payment of money from the school funds, but no warrant shall be issued for the payment of any claim until such claim is approved by the school director, except the pay roll for assistants in school work and teachers, which shall be approved by the superintendent of instruction only.

20. Liability of clerk and sureties.—If the clerk shall draw a warrant for any claim contrary to law, he and his sureties hereinafter provided for shall be individually liable for the amount of the same.

21. Clerk's reports.—The clerk shall submit to the council quarterly, and oftener if required by it, a report of the account of the board, verified by his oath, exhibiting the revenues, receipts, disbursements, assets, and liabilities of the board and the manner in which the funds have been disbursed.

22. Contracts.—All contracts involving more than $250 in amount shall be in writing, executed in the name of the board of edueation by the school director and approved by the council.

23. Conduct of elections.—The elections provided for in paragraphs 11 and 14 shall be conducted by the judges and clerks of the municipal elections and in compliance with the same law or laws covering such elections.

24. Meetings of the board of education, regular and special.—The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order.

CITY DISTRICTS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

25. Board of education.—In city districts of the second class, the board of education shall consist of six members, who shall be judicious and competent persons with the qualifications of an elector therein, and shall be elected by ballot at the annual municipal election in 1901 by the qualified electors of the city.

Elections.—Those elected shall be divided, upon the fifteenth day thereafter, by lot, into three equal classes; the members of the first class shall serve for one year, the members of the second class for two years, and the members of the third class for three years. All elections of members for the board of education thereafter shall be held at the regular municipal election annually, and all members shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

26. Judges of election.—The election for members of the board of education in city districts of the second class shall be held by the same judges and clerks provided for the municipal election, and returns of such election, duly certified as in other cases, shall be made within five days to the clerk of the board of education of any such city.

27. First board of education.—Upon receipt of this order mayors of cities that constitute city districts of the second class shall appoint the six members of the board of education, who shall elect one of their members president of the board. The board so constituted shall be the board of education for such city district of the second class until the election and qualification of the board of education as provided for in the preceding paragraph.

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28. Upon the appointment and qualification of the board of education provided for in the preceding paragraph for such city district of the second class, and upon the election and qualification of the board of education provided for in paragraph 31, the board of education of the municipality in the territory of which is situated the newly formed city district of the second class, shall be dissolved and cease to exist.

29. Notice of election.—The clerk of the board of education of each city district of the second class shall publish a notice of the election provided for in the preceding paragraphs, in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or post written notices of such election in five of the most public places in the district, at least ten days before the holding of the same, which notice shall specify the time and place of the election and the number of persons to be elected. At the first election for members of the board of education of any city district of the second class, the notice of election herein required shall be made by the then existing board of education.

30. The board of education shall hold regular meetings once every two weeks, and may hold such special meetings as it may deem necessary. It may fill all vacancies that occur in the board until the next annual election, and may make such rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem necessary, but such rules and regulations must be consistent with this order. It shall organize annually by choosing one of its members president.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

31. Municipal board of education.—The board of education of each municipal district shall consist of one director elected for a term of three years from each subdistrict; provided, that if the number of subdistricts in any municipal districts exceeds 15, the board of education shall consist of those directors who have one and two years still to serve, and that if the number of subdistricts exceeds 24, the board of education shall consist of those directors who have but one year to serve. The director of each subdistrict is the representative of the inhabitants of that subdistrict in educational matters, and if not a member of the board of education, shall represent to to the board, in writing, the wants of his subdistrict.

32. Election and qualification of directors.—There shall be elected by ballot as soon as possible after paragraph 37 of this order has been complied with in each subdistrict, by the qualified electors thereof, one competent person, to be styled director, who shall be a resident therein. These directors shall meet at a schoolhouse in the principal town of the municipal district, and shall be divided upon the third Saturday after such election, by lot, into three classes, as nearly equal as posssble. The directors of the first class shall serve for the term of one year; the directors of the second class for two years, and the directors of the third class for three years. All election of directors thereafter shall be held on the last Saturday of April, annually, and all directors shalf serve until their successors are elected and qualify.

33. Notice of election.—The director of each subdistrict where election may occur shall post written or printed notices in three or more conspicuous places of his subdistrict at least six days prior to the date of election, indicating the day and hour of opening and the hour of closing the election, and the place where such election is to be held. The election shall, when practicable, be held at the schoolhouse in the subdistrict.

Judges of election.—The meeting shall be organized by appointing a chairman and secretary, who shall act as judges of the election, under oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the director of the subdistrict, or any other person competent to administer such an oath or affirmation, and the secretary shall keep a poll book and tally sheet, which shall be signed by the judges and delivered within five days to the president of the board of education of the district.

Notice at first election.—At the first election for directors of subdistricts provided for in paragraph 32, the notices of election herein required shall be posted in the different subdistricts by the now existing board of education, and the oath or affirmation herein required to be administered may be administered by any elector present.

34. Regular and special meetings.—The board of education shall hold regular sessions on the second Saturday of May, July, September, November, and January, at a schoolhouse in the principal town of the municipal district. for the transaction of business, and may adjourn from time to time or hold special meetings at any other time or place within the township, as it deems desirable for the transaction of business; each special meeting may be called by the clerk of the board, by the president of the board, or by two or more members of the board, but each member of the board must be duly notified thereof personally, or by written notice left at his residence or usual place of business.

35. Maps of township district.—A map of each township district shall be prepared by the board, as it may be necessary, in which shall be designated the numbers and

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boundaries of the subdistricts thereof. The board may at any regular session increase or diminish the number, or change the boundaries of subdistricts, but any increase in the number of subdistricts in any municipality will be subject to the approval of the provincial superintendent.

36. Election in new subdistricts.—When the board consolidates two or more subdistricts into a new subdistrict, or establishes a new subdistrict in any other way, it shall call a special meeting of the qualified electors resident in the new subdistrict for the purpose of electing one director for the same. Notice shall be given of such election, and the election shall be conducted as provided in this order, and a director shall be elected to serve the term which shall render the classes of directors most equal from the annual meeting on the second Saturday of May next preceding the organization of the new subdistrict, and the terms of office of the directors of subdistricts so consolidated shall expire at the time such new subdistrict is created.

REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS.

37. Division into subdistricts.—The board of education of each municipal district provided for in order No. 226, December 6, 1899, shall at once divide its municipal district, exclusive of whatever territory may be comprised in a city district of the first or second class, into subdistricts. No subdistrict shall contain less than 60 resident scholars by enumeration, except in cases where, in the opinion of the board, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number. The division shall be so made that the number of teachers shall not be increased over that employed at the time this order is received except with the approval of the military governor.

38. Number of schools in a subdistrict.—No subdistrict shall be without at least one school, open to children of both sexes, or if not such a mixed school, then at least two schools, one for boys and one for girls. In rural subdistricts it is preferable to have but one mixed school to a subdistrict. In cities of either the first or second class, subdistricts may have one or more schools for girls, and one or more for boys. Schools of any subdistrict shall be in the same building, unless this is absolutely impossible, in which case they shall be as near together as possible.

39. Designation of subdistrict.—Subdistricts of any school district, city or municipal, shall be designated by the numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., consecutively, and hereafter when officially referring to any school district it shall be as follows: Subdistrict No. ——, municipality or city of ——— ———, province of ———.

40. Map of municipal district.—As soon as possible after the completion of the reorganization herein directed, each board of education will have prepared a map of its municipality, showing the approximate boundaries of school districts and the approximate location of schoolhouses therein. A copy of this map shall be posted at all times in each schoolhouse of the district, together with a list of unmarried youth of school age in the subdistrict. One copy of this map shall be sent to the commissioner of public schools and one to the provincial superintendent as soon as completed.

THE CLERK.

41. Bond of clerk.—The clerk of each board of education shall execute a bond in an amount and with surety to be approved by the board, payable to the treasurer of the island of Cuba, conditioned that he shall perform faithfully all the official duties required of him; which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board, and a copy thereof, certified by the president of the board, shall be filed with the provincial superintendent and commissioner of public schools.

42. When orders of clerk for teacher's pay illegal.—It shall be unlawful for the clerk of the board to draw an order on the proper disbursing officer for the payment of a teacher for services until the teacher files with him such reports as may be required by the commissioner of public schools or the superintendent of the island. And after the provincial superintendent has notified the board of education that paragraphs 101 and 102 have been complied with, the teacher shall furnish a legal certificate of qualification, or a true copy thereof, covering the entire time of the service, and a statement of the branches taught. All of these documents must be carefully filed by the clerk and handed over to his successor in office.

43. Annual statistical report of board of education.—The clerk of each board shall prepare the annual report of the expenditures of school money in his district, and a statistical statement in reference to the schools required of the board by paragraph 47, and transmit the same to the provincial superintendent on or before the last day of August.

44. Publication of expenditures for school purposes.—The board of education of each district shall require the clerk of the board annually, ten days prior to the election

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for members of the board and directors of subdistricts, to prepare and post at the place or places of holding such elections, or publish in some newspaper of general circulation in the district, an itemized statement of all money expended for school purposes in the district within the school year last preceding.

The clerk shall also prepare monthly, on forms to be furnished by the commissioner of public schools, an estimate of the probable expense necessary to continue the schools of his district for the following month.

45. Clerk to deliver books, etc., to successor.—Each clerk shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver to his successor all books and papers in his hands relating to the affairs of his district, including certified copies thereof, and reports of school statistics filed by teachers.

46. How clerks shall keep accounts.—The provincial superintendent of each province shall furnish to the clerk of each school board in his province a suitable blank book, made according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, in which shall be kept a record of the school funds of his district, giving amounts expended and for what purposes.

REPORTS.

47. Annual report of board of education.—The board of education of each district shall make a report to the provincial superintendent, on or before the last day of August of each year, containing a statement of the expenditures of the board, the number of schools sustained, the length of time such schools were sustained, the enrollment of pupils, the average monthly enrollment and average daily attendance, the number of teachers employed and their salaries, the number of schoolhouses and schoolrooms, and such other items as the commissioner of public schools may require, and within five days after any meeting of any board of education the clerk of the board shall forward to the proper provincial superintendent an exact copy of the minutes of said meeting.

48. In what form to be made.—The report shall be made on blanks which shall be furnished by the commissioner of public schools to the provincial superintendent, and by the provincial superintendent to each clerk of school boards in his province; and each board of education, or officer or employee thereof, or other school officer in any district or province, shall, whenever the island superintendent so requires, report to him direct, upon such blanks as he shall furnish, any statements or items of information that he may deem important or necessary.

49. Reports by principals and teachers.—Boards of education shall require all teachers and principals to keep the school records in such manner that they may be able to report annually to the provincial superintendent, as required by the provisions of this order, and may withhold the pay of such teachers as fail to file with the clerk reports required of them. The board of education of each city district shall prepare and publish annually a report of the condition and administration of the schools under its charge, and include therein a complete exhibit of the statistical affairs of the district.

50. Duty of provincial superintendent as to school report.—The provincial superintendent of each province shall, on or before the 20th day of September, annually, prepare and transmit to the island superintendent an abstract of all the returns of school statistics made to him from the several districts in his province, according to the forms prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, and such other facts as the commissioner of public schools may require. He shall also cause to be distributed all such orders, circulars, blanks, and other papers in the several school districts of the province as the island superintendent may lawfully require.

51. When provincial superintendent should appoint person to make reports.—Upon the neglect or failure of a clerk of a board of education of any district to make the reports required herein, and by the time specified, the provincial superintendent shall appoint some suitable person, resident of the district, to make such reports, who shall receive the same compensation therefor, and in the same manner as is allowed the clerk for like service, and before an order for the pay of clerk shall be made he shall present to the board a statement, officially signed and certified by the provincial superintendent, that he has rendered all the reports of statistics for the year or month required by this order.

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL SCHOOL BOARDS.

52. Status, powers, and duties.—Boards of education of all school districts organized under the provisions of this order shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, bodies politic and corporate, and as such capable of suing and being sued, contracting

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and being contracted with, acquiring, holding, possessing, and disposing of property, both real and personal, and of exercising such other powers and having such other privileges as are conferred by this order.

53. How property may be disposed of.—When a board of education authorized so to do decides to dispose of any property, real or personal, held by it in its corporate capacity, exceeding in value $300, it shall sell the same at public auction, after giving at least thirty days' notice thereof by publication in some newspaper of general circulation, or by posting notices in at least five of the most public places in the district to which such property belongs.

54. What property the boards have title to.—All property, real or personal, which has heretofore vested in and is now held by any board of education for the use of public or common schools in any district, is hereby vested in the board of education provided for in this order, and having under this order jurisdiction and control of the schools in such district.

55. School property exempt from taxation.—All property, real or personal, vested in any board of education shall be exempt from tax and from sale on execution, or other writ or order in the nature of an execution.

56. Conveyances and contracts.—All conveyances made by the board of education shall be executed by the president and clerk thereof. No member of a board shall have any pecuniary interest, either direct or indirect, in any contracts of the board, or be employed in any manner for compensation by the board of which he is a member, and no contract shall be binding upon any board unless made or authorized to be made at a regular or special meeting of the board.

57. Process against boards and how served.—Process in all suits against a board of education shall be by summons, and shall be served by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk or president of the board.

58. Tie vote to be decided by lot.—In all cases of tie votes at an election for members of a board of education, the judges of election shall decide the election by lot, and in other cases of failure to elect members of the board, or in case of a refusal to serve, the board shall appoint.

59. Oath of members and other officers.—Each person elected or appointed a member of a board of education, or elected or appointed to any other office under this title, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation to support the military government of the island of Cuba and that he will perform faithfully the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation may be administered by the clerk or any member of the board, and no person shall be elected or appointed a member of a board of education who has not the qualification of an elector and is not able to read and write.

60. Organization and selection of officers.—Each board of education shall choose annually from among its members a president, and a clerk who shall not be a member of the board and who shall hold no other salaried public office; his salary shall be fixed by the board of education and paid from the island funds on regular approved estimates, but such salary shall not exceed $1,000 per year in city districts of the second class and $750 in municipal districts. Each board of education provided for in order No. 226, series of 1900, Headquarters Division of Cuba, shall at once choose a clerk to serve until the election and qualification of the board of education provided for in paragraph 31.

61. Vacancies in board; how filled.—Vacancies in any board of education arising from death, nonresidence, resignation, expulsion for gross neglect of duty, or other cause, which occur more than fifteen days before the next annual election, the board shall fill within ten days from the occurrence of the vacancy, until the next annual election, when a successor shall be elected to fill the unexpired term.

62. Quorum; yeas and nays to be taken in certain cases.—A majority of the board of education shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Upon a motion to adopt a resolution authorizing the purchase or sale of property, either real or personal, or to employ a superintendent, teacher, janitor, or other employee, or to elect or appoint an officer, or to pay any debt or claim, the clerk of the board shall call publicly the roll of all the members composing the board, and enter on the records required to be kept, names of those voting "aye" and the names of those voting "no." If the majority of all the members of the board vote "aye," the president shall declare the motion carried; and upon any motion or resolution any member of the board may demand the yeas and nays, and thereupon the clerk shall call the roll and record the names of those voting "aye" and those voting "no." In all cases except those which are declared to require a majority of all the members composing the board, a majority of the quorum is sufficient to pass a measure and the roll need not be called unless demanded by a member of the board, and in the case of a tie the president shall cast an additional vote.

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63. Absence of the president or clerk.—If, at any meeting of the board, either the president or clerk is absent, the members present shall choose one of their number to serve in his place pro tempore; and if both are absent, both places shall be so filled; but upon the appearance of either at the meeting, after his place has been so filled, he shall immediately assume the duties of his office.

64. Record of proceedings and attestation thereof.—The clerk of the board shall record the proceedings of each meeting in a book to be provided by the board for that purpose, which shall be a public record. The record of the proceedings at each meeting of the board shall be read at its next meeting, recorrected if necessary, and approved, and the approval shall be noted in the proceedings; and after such approval the president shall sign the record, and the clerk shall attest the same.

65. Illegal meetings.—The board of each district shall make such rules and regulations not in conflict with the orders of higher authority as it may deem expedient and necessary for its government and the government of its appointees and the pupils; and any meeting of a board of education not provided for by its rules or by this order shall be illegal, unless all the members thereof have been notified in a similar way to that provided for boards of education of municipal districts in paragraph 34. In like manner, whenever deemed necessary for consultation therewith, a provincial superintendent may convene any board of education in his province.

66. Yearly estimate of expenses.—Each board of education shall make annually, before the last day of August, on forms to be furnished for that purpose, a detailed estimate of the probable expenses of the corresponding district for the school year next following, such estimate to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent.

67. Rental and use of schoolhouses.—The board of education of any district is empowered to rent suitable schoolrooms, but no lease of schoolroom or building shall be made for a period exceeding two years, the board of education reserving the right to terminate the lease at any time on thirty days' notice. When in the judgment of any board of education it would be for the advantage of the children residing in any school district to hold literary societies, school exhibitions, normal school, or teachers' institutes, the board of education shall authorize the opening of such schoolhouses for the purposes aforesaid, provided such action shall in no wise interfere with the public schools in such district.

68. Illegal use of schoolhouses.—Schoolrooms shall be secured in healthful localities, and shall be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted; and all rooms, buildings, or parts of buildings rented or assigned for school use shall be used exclusively for school purposes, and no teacher, janitor, or other person shall dwell therein.

69. Sufficient schools must be provided.—With the approval of the military governor, each board of education shall establish a sufficient number of schools to provide for the free education of the youth of school age in the district under its control, at such places as will be most convenient for the attendance of the largest number of such youth, and shall continue each and every day school so established thirty-six weeks in each school year, and each municipal board of education shall establish at least one primary school in each subdistrict under its control.[1]

70. School at children's homes and orphan asylums.—The board of any district in which a children's home or orphans' asylum is or may be established by law shall, when requested by the directors of such children's home or orphans' asylum, establish in such home or asylum a separate school, so as to afford to the children therein, as far as practicable, the advantages and privileges of the common-school education. All schools so established in any such home or asylum shall be under the control and management of the directors of such institution, which directors shall, in the control and management of such schools, as far as practicable, be subject to the same laws that boards of education and other school officers are who have charge of the common schools of such district, and the teacher of any such school so established shall make all reports required by this order the same as any other teacher of the district and to the same officers.

71. Evening schools.—In any district or part thereof parents or guardians of children of school age may petition the board of education to organize any evening school. The petition shall contain the names of not less than 25 youths of school age who will attend such school, and who, for reasons satisfactory to the board, are prevented from attending day school. Upon receiving such petition the board of education may provide a suitable room for the evening school and employ a competent person,

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[1] Boards of education may, in their discretion, permit boys and girls of school age to attend the same school; and it is hoped that, at least with young children, this plan will prevail, as it will tend to develop that high respect between the sexes which is the basis of true womanhood and manhood. In small towns and in the country it may often be the only means of establishing sufficient schools.

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who holds a regularly issued teacher's certificate, to conduct it. Such board may discontinue any such evening school when the average evening attendance for any month falls below 12.

72. Who may be admitted to public schools.—Schools of each district shall be free to all unmarried youth between 6 and 18 years of age, who are children, wards, or apprentices of actual residents of the district, including children of proper age who are or may be inmates of a children's home or orphans' asylum located in any such school district, provided that all unmarried youth of school age, living apart from their parents or guardians, and who work to support themselves by their own labor, shall be entitled to attend school free in the district in which they are employed. The several boards shall make such assignment of the unmarried youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their district.

73. Suspension and expulsion of pupils.—No pupil shall be suspended from school by a superintendent or teacher except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education, and no pupil shall be expelled except by a vote of two-thirds of such board, and not until the parent or guardian of the offending pupil has been notified of the proposed expulsion and permitted to be heard against the same; and no pupil shall be suspended or expelled from any school beyond the current term thereof.

74. Holidays.—Teachers employed in the common schools may dismiss their schools without forfeiture of pay on such legal holidays as the military governor may from time to time appoint.

75. School year, week, and day.—The school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year and close on the 31st day of August of the succeeding year. Schools shall open regularly on the second Monday of September of each year, and the first term shall end on December 24 next following. The second term shall begin January 2 of each year and end on the Friday next preceding Holy Week. The third term shall begin on the first Monday after said Holy Week and end when paragraph 69 has been complied with. The school month shall consist of four school weeks, and the school week shall consist of the five days from Monday to Friday, inclusive. The daily school session shall be for five hours, not including recesses, and the board of education shall designate the hours for opening and closing the schools of its district. In city districts of the first and second class the military governor may authorize the boards of education of such city districts to change the hours of duration of the daily school session upon receiving good and sufficient reason for such change.

76. Boards to control schools and appoint officers.—Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for boards of education in city districts, with full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors, and other employees, and fix their salaries or pay, provided such salaries for teachers do not exceed per month the following: In Habana, $75; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, $60; in all other municipalities, $50; except for all teachers in schools with an average attendance of less than 30 pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed $30; and any person serving as a regular teacher of a school, and also having the supervision of not less than two other schools, shall be rated as a principal on the rolls and receive the additional sum of $10 per month. Such salaries or pay may be increased, but shall not be diminished during the term for which the appointment is made; but no person shall be appointed for a longer time than one year, and the board of education may dismiss any appointee for neglect of duty, immorality, or improper conduct, and shall state to such appointee, in writing, the reason therefor. Women only shall be employed in schools for girls; either women or men may be employed in schools for boys. For similar services women and men shall at all times receive equal pay.

77. Date of teacher's appointment.—The teacher's appointment shall date from and the teacher's salary shall begin on the day when he first takes charge of a school during any school term, and at the end of the first calendar month thereafter he shall be paid such part of a month's salary as corresponds to the length of time he has been in actual charge of a school. Thereafter his salary shall be due and payable for each calendar month, and all contracts for the service of teachers shall be for a term or period of time ending on the last day of August of the school year for which the teacher was hired.

78. Salary during vacations.—The teacher's salary will continue during vacations as well as the actual school periods.

When salary may not be drawn.—In order to be entitled to draw the salary during vacations teachers must employ such periods in normal schools, teachers' meetings for instruction, or in following other courses of instruction approved by the board of

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superintendents, provided that such school meetings or courses of study are previously prescribed by said board, otherwise the salary will be regularly due the teachers without vacation work.

79. When unlawful to employ teachers.—It shall be unlawful for any board of education, prior to the annual election and the qualification of the director or directors elected thereat, to employ or contract to employ any teacher for a term to commence after the expiration of the current school year; and the school director in each subdistrict of municipal districts, the president of the school board in each city district of the second class, and the superintendents of instruction in city districts of the first class shall give to the teacher or teachers under their control certificates of such employment and of services rendered, addressed to the clerk of the board of education, who, upon presentation thereof and compliance of such teachers with the provisions of paragraph 49, shall draw orders on the proper disbursing officer for the amount certified to be due, in favor of the parties entitled thereto, and the said disbursing officer shall pay the same. If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date of application for the same by the teacher, boards of education shall, and teachers may, report the fact to the commissioner of public schools, who will give the matter personal attention.

80. Teachers may sue board for pay.—If the board of education of any district dismiss any teacher for any frivolous or insufficient reason, such teacher may bring suit against such board of education, and if on the trial of the case a judgment be obtained against the board of education, the board shall direct the clerk to issue an order upon the proper disbursing officer for the sum so found due to the person entitled thereto, and in such suits process may be served on the clerk of the board of the district, and service upon him shall be sufficient.

ENUMERATION.

81. Yearly enumeration of school youth.—The board of education shall cause to be taken annually in each district during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March an enumeration of all unmarried youth, denoting sex, between 6 and 18 years of age, resident within the district and not temporarily there, designating also the number between 6 and 8 years of age, the number between 8 and 14 years of age, the number between 14 and 16 years of age, and the number between 16 and 18 years of age.

82. How enumeration of youth is taken.—Each person required or employed under this order to take such enumeration shall take an oath or affirmation to take the same accurately and truly, to the best of his skill and ability. When making return thereof to the clerk of the board of education, he shall accompany the same with a list of the names of all the youths so enumerated, noting the age of each, and with his affidavit duly certified that he has taken and returned the enumeration accurately and truly to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that such list contains the names of all youths so enumerated and none others.

Compensation for same.—The officer to whom such return is required to be made may administer such oath or affirmation and take and certify such affidavits, and shall keep in his office for the period of five years such reports and lists of names, and each person taking and returning the enumeration shall be allowed by the proper board of education reasonable compensation for his services, which, in municipal subdistricts, shall not exceed $2 for each person authorized, required, or appointed to perform the service.

83. Director to take enumeration in subdistricts.—The director of each municipal subdistrict shall take the enumeration of his subdistrict, and return same to the clerk of the board of education in the manner prescribed herein.

84. Clerks to transmit abstract of enumeration to provincial superintendent.—The clerk of each board shall, annually, on or before the first Saturday of April, make and transmit to the provincial superintendent of the province in which is situated the corresponding district an abstract of the enumeration required by this order, to be returned to him according to the form prescribed by the commissioner of public schools, with an oath or affirmation indorsed thereon that it is a correct abstract of the returns made to him under oath or affirmation, and the oath or affirmation of the clerk may be administered and certified to by any member of the board of education or by the provincial superintendent.

85. Provincial superintendents to furnish abstract to commissioner of public schools.—Each provincial superintendent shall make and transmit to the commissioner of public schools, on or before the last Saturday of April in each year, on blanks to be furnished by the latter, an abstract of the enumeration returns made to him, duly certified.

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86. Penalty for making fraudulent returns.—An officer through whose hands the enumeration required herein to be returned passes, who, by percentage or otherwise, adds to or takes from the number actually enumerated, or any enumerator who makes a fraudulent return of statistics, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of such offense, shall be dismissed, and, in addition to dismissal, may be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $100.

87. False returns from teachers.—Any teacher, principal, or superintendent who makes a fraudulent return of statistics shall be summarily dismissed and disqualified from again teaching in the public schools of the island.

ATTENDANCE.

88. Time of attendance—When excused from such attendance.—Every parent, guardian, or other person having charge of any child between the ages of 6 and 14 years shall send such child to a public or private school not less than twenty weeks, at least ten weeks of which, commencing with the first four weeks of the school year, shall be consecutive, occasional daily absence for reasonable excuse excepted; unless the child is excused from such attendance by the president of the board of education in municipal districts or city districts of the second class, and the superintendent of instruction in city districts of the first class, upon a satisfactory showing either that the bodily or mental condition of the child does not permit of its attending school or that the child is being instructed at home or in a private school by a person qualified, in the opinion of the clerk of the board of education, in the subjects of writing, spelling, reading, geography, and arithmetic.

89. Employment of children under 14 years of age.—No child under the age of 14 years shall be employed by any person, company, or corporation during the school term, and while the public schools are in session, unless the parent, guardian, or person in charge of such child shall have fully complied with the requirements of the preceding paragraph. Every person, company, or corporation shall require proof of such compliance before employing any such minor, and shall make and keep a written record of the proof given, and shall, upon the request of the truant officer, hereinafter provided for, permit him to examine such record. Any person, company, or corporation employing any child contrary to the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $50.

90. Truant officers.—To aid in the enforcement of the last two paragraphs, truant officers shall be appointed and employed as follows: In city districts the board of education shall appoint, employ and fix the salary of one or more truant officers; in municipal districts the board of education shall appoint one truant officer. The compensation of the truant officer, except in city districts, shall be $2 per day for each day actually employed in carrying out the orders of the clerk of the board of education.

Powers and duties.—The truant officer shall be vested with police powers, and shall have authority to enter workshops, factories, stores, and all other places where children may be employed, and do whatever may be necessary, in the way of investigation or otherwise, to enforce the last two paragraphs. The clerk of the board of education, upon the representation of the truant officer, shall institute proceedings against any officer, parent, guardian, person, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the last two paragraphs. The truant officer shall keep a record of his transactions for the inspection and information of the board of education, and he shall make such reports to the clerk of the board of education as are required by him.

91. Reports of principals and teachers.—It shall be the duty of all principals and teachers of schools, public and private, to report to the clerk of the board of education of the district in which the schools are situated the names, ages, and residences of all pupils in attendance at their schools, together with such other facts as said clerk may require, in order to facilitate the carrying out of the last three paragraphs, and such report shall be made the last week of each month. It shall be the further duty of such principals and teachers to report to the clerk of the board of education all cases of truancy in their respective schools as soon after the offenses have been committed as practicable.

92. Proceedings in case of truancy.—On the request of the clerk of the board of education the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice; and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause its attendance at some recognized school.

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Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs, for such failure, and upon conviction the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at such during the term prescribed by law, and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days nor more than ten days.

93. When child is exempt.—When any truant officer is satisfied that any child, compelled to attend school by the provisions preceding, is unable to attend school because absolutely required to work at home or elsewhere in order to support itself or help support or care for others legally entitled to its support who are unable to support or care for themselves, the truant officer shall report the case to the board of education, who may exempt such child from the provisions preceding.

94. Penalties.—Any officer or other person mentioned in the foregoing four paragraphs neglecting to perform any duty imposed upon him by these paragraphs shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each offense. Any officer or agent of any corporation violating any of the aforementioned paragraphs, who participates or acquiesces in or is cognizant of such violation, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20. Any person who violates any of the aforesaid paragraphs for which a penalty is not elsewhere provided shall be fined not more than $50.

Jurisdiction.—The correctional judge, or, if the district has not a correctional judge, then the municipal judge, shall have jurisdiction to try the offenses described in the aforesaid paragraphs, and his judgment shall be final.

95. Where law does not operate.—This enforced attendance shall not be operative in any school district where there are not sufficient accommodations in the public schools to seat children compelled to attend the public schools under the provisions of the five preceding paragraphs.

96. Duty of commissioner of public schools.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public schools from time to time, whenever deemed advisable, to formulate and forward to boards of education throughout the island, regulations and suggestions for the instruction and guidance of all persons, officers, superintendents, principals, teachers, and persons charged with the enforcement of the preceding six paragraphs, or any of their provisions.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

97. Organization by board of superintendents.—It shall be the duty of the board of superintendents to organize in each province at least one teachers' institute, and more than one if in the opinion of the board of superintendents one will not accommodate all the teachers of the province.

98. Number and salaries of instructors aad lecturers.—The board of superintendents shall determine upon the number and salaries of instructors and lecturers of any institute and the length of each session of the institute, provided that no summer session shall continue less than four school weeks.

Attendance of teachers necessary to collect vacation salaries.—Each teacher shall attend at least one complete session of the institute in order to obtain his salary during the vacation period.

99. Institute fund.—As a condition of attending the institute, each teacher receiving less than $50 per month shall deposit once annually with an individual, to be designated by the board of superintendents, the amount of $3, and each teacher receiving more than $50 per month shall deposit $6, which shall help to form the institute fund. This fund shall be used to cover the necessary expenses of the institute and shall be expended and accounted for as directed in order from time to time. If the expenses of the institute exceed in amount the institute fund, the unpaid balance shall be paid from the island revenues. If the institute fund for any year exceeds the expenses of the institute for that year, such excess shall go to form a sinking fund for the support of the institute.

100. Organization of institutes.—The board of superintendents shall, at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the organization of the teachers' institutes of the island for the school year of 1900–1901 and submit the same to the secretary of public instruction and the military governor for approval as soon thereafter as possible.

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BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

101. Plans for examination of teachers.—The board of superintendents shall, at their regular meeting in October, 1900, decide upon a plan for the examination of the teachers of the island as to their qualification to teach, and shall present the same in writing to the military governor through the secretary of public instruction as soon thereafter as possible for his approval.

102. Certificate a requisite to employment of teacher.—After the approval and publication of the plan mentioned in the preceding paragraph, no person shall be employed as teacher in a common school who has not obtained from a board of examiners having competent jurisdiction a certificate of good moral character and that he or she is qualified to teach such branches of study as the board of superintendents may decide upon, and possesses adequate knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching.

103. All salaries and fines mentioned in this order shall be payable in United States currency or its equivalent.

104. This decree shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of Habana; and all provisions of law or orders in force when this decree takes effect, which are inconsistent with any provision of this decree, shall be held to be superseded by the latter.

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Form 1.—For all school districts.]

ENUMERATION RETURN TO THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Enumeration of unmarried youth between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and also between 6 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16, and 16 and 18 years, in subdistrict No. ——, district —— ——, of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, taken under oath, and returned to the clerk of said board by the enumerator, during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, 190—.

I, —— ——, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will enumerate the unmarried school youth of subdistrict No. ——, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, accurately and truly to the best of my skill and ability.

—— ——.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 190—.

—— ——,
Clerk of Board of Education.

Name of parent.	Name of youth.	Age.	Male.		Female.		Between 6 and 8 years of age.	Between 8 and 14 years of age.	Between 14 and 16 years of age.	Between 16 and 18 years of age.
			White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.				

I, —— ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing enumeration has been taken and returned accurately and truly to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that such list contains the names of all the youth so enumerated and no others.

—— ——.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this —— day of ——.

—— ——,
Clerk of Board of Education.

See paragraphs 81 to 87.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 1.]

To the clerk of the board of education. Enumeration return of youth of school age of subdistrict No. ——, district —— ——, of —— ——, province of —— —— Cuba, for the school year 19——.

Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education, —— ——, 19——.

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[Form 2.—For all school districts.]

ANNUAL ENUMERATION RETURN TO PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT.

An abstract of the enumeration of unmarried youth between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and also between 6 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16, and 16 and 18 years, in district ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, taken under oath and returned to the undersigned, clerk of said school district, during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, 19——.

Number of each subdistrict.	Number of youth.				Youth between 6 and 8 years of age.	Youth between 8 and 14 years of age.	Youth between 14 and 16 years of age.	Youth between 16 and 18 years of age.	Total
	Males.		Females.						
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.					
Total									

I, ——— ———, solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing enumeration return is a correct abstract of the returns made to me under oath.

——— ———,
Clerk of the Board of Education.

——— ———, Cuba, ——— ———, 19——.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 19——.

——— ———.

NOTE.—The clerk should return one copy of this report to the commissioner of public schools, one to the provincial superintendent, and file one in his office.
See paragraph 84.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 2.]

To the provincial superintendent. Enumeration return of youth of school age of district of ————, province of ————, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the provincial superintendent's office, ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 3.]

Abstract of the enumeration taken during the two weeks ending on the fourth Saturday of March, 190—, of the unmarried youth between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and also between the ages of 6 and 8, 8 and 14, 14 and 16, and 16 and 18 years, residing within the province of ——— ———, island of Cuba.

Names of districts. (Insert the municipal districts first, with total; then leave one blank line; then insert the city districts and their total; and then, under all, insert grand total.)	Number of youth.				Youth between 6 and 8 years of age.	Youth between 8 and 14 years of age.	Youth between 14 and 16 years of age.	Youth between 16 and 18 years of age.	Total.
	Males.		Females.						
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.					
Grand total.....									

I certify the foregoing statement to be correct.
——— ———, 19——.

——— ———,
Provincial Superintendent.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools, the other to be filed by the provincial superintendent.
See paragraphs 84 and 85.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 3.]

Enumeration return of province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the office of the commissioner of public schools ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

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[Form 4.—For all school districts.]

TEACHERS' MONTHLY (OR YEARLY) REPORT TO THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[See directions for making this report.]

Report of the public school in subdistrict No. ——, district[a] —— of ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, for the[b] —— ——, commencing —— ——, 19——, and ending —— ——, 19——.

1. Whole number of pupils enrolled during the period covered by this report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
2. Number of pupils included in (1) and previously reported and enrolled in the same or another school in the same district within the school year:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
3. Number of pupils included in (1) and previously enrolled and reported in other districts of the island within the school year:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
4. Number of new pupils enrolled, not previously included in a report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
5. Average monthly enrollment for period covered by this report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys. —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
6. Average daily attendance for period covered by this report:
   Boys, white, —— ——. Boys, colored, —— ——. Total, boys, —— ——.
   Girls, white, —— ——. Girls, colored, —— ——. Total, girls, —— ——.
   Total, white, —— ——. Total, colored, —— ——. Grand total, —— ——.
7. Per cent of daily attendance on total enrollment, —— ——.
8. Per cent of daily attendance on monthly enrollment, —— ——.
9. Number of days the school was in session, —— ——.
10. Number of weeks the school was in session, —— ——.
11. Number of cases of truancy reported to clerk of board of education, —— ——.
12. Number of desks and chairs in the school, —— ——.
13. Square meters of blackboard in the school, —— ——.
14. Supplies needed in the school, —— ——.
15. Teacher's salary per month, —— ——.
16. Has salary been received without abatement or commission? —— ——.
17. Grade of certificate of teacher, one or two years —— ——.
18. Floor space of schoolroom in square meters —— ——.
19. Does any one dwell or cook in school building? —— ——.

20. *The number of pupils in each branch of study.*

Branches.	Number.	Branches.	Number.
Orthography		Astronomy	
Reading		Bookkeeping	
Writing		Natural history	
Arithmetic		Mental philosophy	
Geography		Moral philosophy	
Grammar		Logic	
Language lessons		Physics	
United States history		Science of government	
Cuban history		Botany	
Drawing		Latin	
Vocal music		Algebra	
Map drawing		Greek	
Trigonometry		Geometry	
Surveying		French	
Literature		Rhetoric	
Chemistry		Physical geography	
Geology		Physiology	
English		Hygiene	

I certify the above report to be correct.

—— ——,
Teacher.

[a] Insert "municipal" when a municipal district, and "city" when a city district of the first or second class.

[b] Insert "month" when the report is for a month, and "year" when the report is for a year.

NOTE.—It is unlawful to issue an order for the payment of a teacher for services rendered during the period covered by a report until after such report is filed with the clerk of the board of education. The law also requires the filing of the original or a copy of the teacher's certificate with the clerk of the board. These requirements must be strictly complied with.

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DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. Give entire enrollment of the school for the period covered by this report.
2. Give the number of pupils included in this report who have been previously reported to the clerk since September 1 to date of making this report. When the same teacher is employed for the entire year he will know what pupils had attended a preceding term, but a new teacher must ascertain from the record or, if there be no record, from the pupils themselves.
3. Give the number of pupils who have been enrolled in some other school in the island outside the municipal or city district.
4. Subtract the sum of 2 and 3 from 1 and place the difference in 4. This difference will be the number of new pupils enrolled. It is important that the reenrollment in 2 and 3 be correctly reported, otherwise such pupils will be reported two or more times, while no pupil should be reported in 4 more than once for the school year. The sum of the new pupils enrolled as given in the several monthly or yearly reports should be the total number of new pupils enrolled during the school year.
5. To find the average monthly enrollment of boys (see 1 of the monthly reports, this form) find the number of boys enrolled each month; add these numbers together and divide their sum by the number of months in the term. Give the quotient to the nearest integer. The average monthly enrollment of girls may be obtained in the same manner. A pupil who is absent the whole of any school month is not to be counted in the enrollment of that month. This column will be filled in in the yearly report only.
6. To find the average daily attendance of the boys, divide the sum of all the days attended by the boys (taken from the school-teacher's register) by the number of days taught; give the quotient to the nearest integer. The average attendance of the girls can be found in the same way.
7. To find the average per cent of attendance on total enrollment, multiply the average daily attendance by 100 and divide by total enrollment. Give the quotient to the nearest integer.
8. To find the average per cent of attendance on monthly enrollment, multiply the average daily attendance by 100 and divide by the average monthly enrollment. Give the quotient to the nearest integer.
20. Under orthography report all pupils studying spelling, as well as those using a text-book on this subject; under writing, only those receiving systematic instruction; under language lessons, those receiving systematic instruction in language apart from technical grammar, including those who have exercises in composition, essays, or letter writing. While each report made by the teacher will designate the branches studied, care must be taken in making the report for the year to report no pupil more than once in the year in any given study.

This report will be made to cover complete weeks, and each succeeding monthly report will begin with the week following the last week included in the preceding report. Four copies of this report will be made; one to be retained by the teacher, three to be forwarded to the clerk of the board of education, who will keep one, will forward one to the provincial superintendent, and one to the commissioner of public schools.

See paragraphs 42 and 49.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 4.]

Teacher's monthly or yearly report of public school in subdistrict No, ——, district —— —— of —— ——, province of —— —— Cuba, for —— the —— of —— ——, commencing —— —— 19——, and ending —— ——, 19——. —— ——, teacher. Filed —— ——, 19——.

[Form 5.—For all districts.]

Report of board of education to be prepared by the clerk of the board of [a] —— ——, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, for the [b] —— —— ending —— ——, 19——.

(Read directions on page 5.)

1. Number of subdistricts (or subdivisions) in the district —— ——.
2. Number of members of board of education —— ——.
3. Number of schoolhouses in course of erection or erected during the period of this report —— ——.
4. Rent of schoolhouses and grounds during the period of this report —— ——.
5. Number of houses used for school purposes in district —— ——.
6. Number of schoolrooms in district at time this report is made; occupied —— ——; unoccupied —— ——.
7. Total value of school property, including furniture, apparatus, etc. —— ——.
8. Number of different teachers employed, including superintendents (see directions):

White, men —— ——.	Colored, men —— ——.	Total, men —— ——.
White, women —— ——.	Colored, women —— ——.	Total, women —— ——.
White, total —— ——.	Colored, total —— ——.	Grand total —— ——.

9. Number of teachers who taught the entire school year:

White, men —— ——.	Colored, men —— ——.	Total, men —— ——.
White, women —— ——.	Colored, women —— ——.	Total, women —— ——.
White, total —— ——.	Colored, total —— ——.	Grand total —— ——.

10. Number of teachers necessary to supply the schools —— ——.
11. Average monthly wages of teachers in dollars, including superintendents:
Men, $—— ——. Women, $—— ——.
12. Number of weeks taught within the period covered by this report —— ——.
13. Number of different pupils enrolled within the school year (see directions):

White, boys —— ——.	Colored, boys —— ——.	Total, boys —— ——.
White, girls —— ——.	Colored, girls —— ——.	Total, girls —— ——.
White, total —— ——.	Colored, total —— ——.	Grand total —— ——.

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[a] Insert "municipal" when a municipal district; "city" when a city district of the first or second class.

[b] Insert "month" when the report is for a month, and "year" when the report is for a year.

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14. Number of pupils who have been previously enrolled in other districts in the island within the year (see 3, form 4):
White, boys ——— ———. Colored, boys ——— ———. Total, boys ——— ———.
White, girls ——— ———. Colored, girls ——— ———. Total, girls ——— ———.
White, total ——— ———. Colored, total ——— ———. Grand total ——— ———.
15. Average monthly enrollment (see directions):
White, boys ——— ———. Colored, boys ——— ———. Total, boys ——— ———.
White, girls ——— ———. Colored, girls ——— ———. Total, girls ——— ———.
White, total ——— ———. Colored, total ——— ———. Grand total ——— ———.
16. Average daily attendance (see directions):
White, boys ——— ———. Colored, boys ——— ———. Total, boys ——— ———.
White, girls ——— ———. Colored, girls ——— ———. Total, girls ——— ———.
White, total ——— ———. Colored, total ——— ———. Grand total ——— ———.
(*a*) Enumeration of youth between 6 and 18 years, taken in March preceding ——— ———.
17. Per cent of total enrollment on enumeration of March preceding ——— ———.
18. Per cent of daily attendance on total enrollment ——— ———.
19. Per cent of daily attendance on monthly enrollment ——— ———.
20. Number of principals in the district ——— ———.
21. Total amount paid and due teachers for period of report ——— ———.
22. Average cost of tuition per pupil on total enrollment ——— ———.
23. Average cost of tuition per pupil on daily attendance ——— ———.
24. Total amount paid and due janitors for period of report $——— ———.
25. Number of certificates of each grade held by teachers:
For one year ——— ———. For two years ——— ———.
26. Total floor space, in square meters, in schoolhouses of district ——— ———,
27. Total number of new schools organized during the month ——— ———.
28. Number of cases of truancy reported to truant officer in the period ——— ———.
29. Number of complaints against parent, guardian, etc., in the period (see paragraph 90).
30. Number of convictions of parents, guardians, etc. (see paragraph 90).
31. Amount of fines imposed on parents, guardians, etc. (see paragraph 90).
32. Number of bonds given by parents, guardians, etc. (see paragraph 90).
33. Number of desks and chairs in the schools of the district ——— ———.
34. Square meters of blackboard in the schools of the district ——— ———.
35. Floor space of occupied schoolrooms in square meters ——— ———.
36. Number of volumes in school library ——— ———.

37. *The number of pupils in each branch of study.*

Branch.	Number.	Branch.	Number.
Orthography		Geometry	
Reading		Geology	
Geography		Bookkeeping	
United States history		Moral philosophy	
Vocal music		Science of government	
Physics		Greek	
Algebra		Surveying	
Chemistry		Arithmetic	
Astronomy		Language lessons	
Mental philosophy		Drawing	
Rhetoric		Physical geography	
Latin		Botany	
Trigonometry		Literature	
Writing		German	
Grammar		Natural history	
General history		Logic	
Map drawing		Political economy	
Physiology		French	

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

——— ———.
Clerk of the Board of Education.

——— ———, Cuba,
——— ———, 19——.

DIRECTIONS.

Numbers 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19 will be filled in on the yearly report only.

Number of teachers (8).

By the "number of different teachers employed" is meant the number of "different persons" employed in the schools as teachers within the year. This number, owing to changes, will frequently be greater than the number of schools or schoolrooms under the care of teachers.

Average wages of teachers (11).

Add together the monthly salaries of the several men employed as teachers and divide the sum by the whole number of such teachers. The quotient to the nearest integer will be their average monthly wages. In like manner the average monthly wages of women employed as teachers may be found.

Number of different pupils enrolled (13).

Observe that items 1, 2, and 3 in teacher's monthly or yearly report (Form No. 4) are given for the convenience of teachers in the two kinds of reenrollments. Begin with item 4, being careful to

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observe that the sum of 2 and 3 has been taken from 1 and that no pupil has been reported more than once in the school year. The sum of the different pupils enrolled as given in the yearly reports of the several teachers, if this report is for the year, or as given in the monthly reports of the several teachers, if this report is for the month, should be the total number of different pupils enrolled during the school year.

Number of pupils reenrolled (14).

This should include all pupils, who have been enrolled in other school districts in the island previous to their enrollment in your district, including the same pupil but once within each school year.

Average monthly enrollment (15).

Add together the average monthly enrollments of boys of the several schools of the district, as taken from the teacher's yearly report (5, Form No. 4); the sum will be the average monthly enrollment of boys of the district. The average monthly enrollment of girls may be found in the same way.

Average daily attendance (16).

Add together the average daily attendance of boys of the several schools of the districts, as obtained from the several teacher's reports for the year (6, Form No. 4); the sum will be the average daily attendance of boys of the districts for the year. The average daily attendance of girls may be obtained in a similar way. The average daily attendance of boys or girls for a month may be obtained in the same way from the teacher's monthly reports.

Per cent of attendance (19).

To obtain the per cent of daily attendance on the monthly enrollment, multiply the average daily attendance by 100 and divide the product of the average monthly enrollment. Give the quotient to nearest integer. Proceed in a similar manner in 17 and 18.

This report shall be made monthly and yearly, and when made monthly will be made to cover complete weeks, and each succeeding monthly report will begin with the week following the last week included in the preceding report. Three copies of this report will be made—one to be retained by the clerk, one to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent, and one to the commissioner of public schools. Those forwarded will be accompanied by the teacher's monthly or yearly reports (Form 4).

[Indorsement.]

[Form 5.—Municipal districts.]

Report of the board of education, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba. For the school ——— ending ———, 19——. Received at the office of ——— ———, ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 6.—For all districts.]

Finance report of board of education (prepared by the clerk of the board) of ——— ———, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year ending August 31, 19——.

NOTE.—To be returned as soon after the 1st day of September as possible, and to include all orders drawn for the school year from September 1, 19——, to August 31, 19——, inclusive.

Expenditures.

1. Wages of teacher	$.....	
2. Wages of principals	.....	
3. Wages of superintendent	.....	
4. Total amount paid for instruction		$.....
5. Rent of buildings and grounds		.....
6. Wages of janitors		.....
7. Enumeration of district		.....
8. Truant officers		.....
9. Amount paid for all other purposes		.....
Total expenditures		$.....

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

——— ———,
Clerk of the Board of Education.

——— ———, Cuba,
——— ———, 19——.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained, one to be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 6.—For all districts.]

Financial statement of the board of education, district[1] ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the school year ending August 31, 19——, ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

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[Form 7.—For all districts.]

Disbursing officer's statement of the school funds of ——— ———, district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year ending August 31, 19——.

NOTE.—To be returned as soon after the 1st day of October as possible, and to include the moneys actually received and disbursed during the school year for school purposes. All orders drawn during the year should be paid before the close of the year if possible; if not, place the total amount of such unpaid orders in the last item of this statement.

Receipts.

1. Balance on hand September 1, preceding year		$.....
2. Received from treasurer of the island	$.....	
3. Received from all other sources	.....	
4. Total receipts		.....
5. Total receipts, including balance		.....

Expenditures.

1. Wages of teachers	$.....	
2. Rent of buildings and grounds	.....	
3. Wages of janitors	.....	
4. Enumeration of district	.....	
5. Truant officers	.....	
6. Amounts paid for all other purposes	.....	
Total expenditures		$.....
7. Amount of outstanding orders unpaid	.....	

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

——— ———,
Disbursing officer.

——— ———, Cuba,
——— ———, 19——.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained, one to be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 7.]

Disbursing officer's financial statement, district ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the year ending August 31, 19——. Received at the commissioner's office ——— ——— ——— ———, 19——. Examined and filed ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 8.]

Names and addresses of the teachers employed in district ——— (municipal or city) ——— of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, during the school year ending August 31, 19——.

Names of teachers.	Subdistrict or ward.	Post-office address.

NOTE.—To be prepared in triplicate by the clerk of the board of education immediately upon the close of the schools; one copy to be retained, two copies to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent, who shall file one in his office and forward the other to the commissioner of public schools. Give the post-office address of the teachers' residence, regardless of where they teach.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 8.]

List of teachers of the district (municipal or city) of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, 190—. Examined and filed, ——— ———, 19——.

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[Form 9.]

Names and addresses of the members and clerk of the board of education of district —— (municipal or city) —— of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, for the year 19——.

Names.	Post-office address.
President.....	.....
Clerk.....	.....
Member.....	.....

NOTE.—To be prepared in duplicate by the clerk of the board of education immediately after the organization of the board, both copies to be forwarded to the provincial superintendent, who shall file one in his c fice and forward the other to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 9.]

Members and clerk of the board of education of —— ——, district (municipal or city) of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, 190—. Received and filed —— ——, 19——.

[Form 10.]

Provincial superintendent's report of the names and post-office addresses of clerks of boards of education in the province of —— ——, Cuba, for 19——.

Name of district. (Give city districts first; then municipal district.)	Clerk.	Post-office address.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the provincial superintendent, one to be sent to the commissioner of public schools.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 10.]

Clerk list of the province of —— ——, Cuba, 190—. Received and filed —— ——, 19——.

[Form 11.—For boards of education.]

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF YOUTH.

—— ——, 19——.

To[1] —— ——, district[2] —— —— of —— ——, province of —— —— Cuba:

Your attention is respectfully called to paragraphs 88 to 96, inclusive, civil decree, No. ——, Headquarters Division of Cuba, to compel the elementary education of children. In compliance with the provisions of this order you are requested to return to me on this blank the names, ages, and residences of all minors under 14 years of age employed by you, and to state whether you have a certificate from the superintendent of instruction or the president of the board of education that authorizes you to employ such minors.

—— ——,
President of the Board of Education.[3]

Names of minors.	Age.	Residence.	Certificate; yes or no.

[1] Here insert name of person, company, or corporation.
[2] Insert "municipal" if a municipal district; "city" if a city district of the first or second class.
[3] In city districts of the first class notice will be signed by superintendents of instruction.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form 11.]

Notice to employers of youth, and names, ages, residences, etc., of minors under 14 years of age employed by such employer, with authority for such employment, in the district ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba. Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education, ——— ———, 19——.

[Form 12.—For truant officers.]

NOTICE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF NONATTENDANCE.

——— ———, 19——.

To ——— ———, district ——— ——— of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba:

You are herby notified that ——— ———, a child between the ages of ——— and ——— years, ——— under your ——— authority, is not attending school, without lawful excuse and in violation of law.

You are requested to cause the said child to attend some recognized school within five days of the date of this notice.

You are warned that if the truancy of said ——— ——— is persisted in, the final consequence will be as is provided by law, the subject of which law is indorsed hereon.

——— ———,

Truant Officer of district ——— ——— *of* ——— ———, *Province of* ——— ———, *Cuba.*

To be made in duplicate, truant officer to retain one copy.

See paragraph 92.

92. *Proceedings in case of truancy.*—On the request of the clerk of the board of education, the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child, of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge, to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice, and it shall be the duty of the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child, so to cause his attendance at some recognized achool.

Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs, for such failure, and upon conviction, the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5, nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta; or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties, to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter, and to remain at such school during the term prescribed by law; and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days nor more than ten days.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 12.]

Notice to parent or guardian of nonattendance of youth in violation of law, district ——— ———, of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba.

[Form 13.—For truant officers.]

NOTICE TO TRUANT OF NONATTENDANCE.

Province of ——— ———, Cuba.

To ——— ———, child, between the ages of ——— and ——— years, in subdistrict No. ——— ——— (or ward of) ——— ———, district ——— ——— of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba:

You are hereby notified that, as you are not attending school, without lawful excuse and in violation of law, you are required to attend some recognized school within five days from the date of this notice, and you are warned that if your truancy is persisted in the final consequence will be as provided by law, the substance of which law is indorsed hereon.

——— ———,

Truant Officer of District ——— ——— *of* ——— ———, *Province of* ——— ———, *Cuba.*

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate, truant officer to retain one copy.

See paragraph 92.

92. *Proceedings in case of truancy.*—On the request of the board of education the truant officer shall examine into any case of truancy within his district, and warn the truant and his parents, guardian, or other person in charge, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in. When any child between the ages of 8 and 14 years is not attending school, without lawful excuse, or in violation of the preceding paragraph, the truant officer shall notify that parent, guardian, or other person in charge of said child of the fact, and require such parent, guardian, or other person in charge to cause the child to attend some recognized school within five days of the day of notice, and it shall be the duty of the parent guardian, or other person in charge of the child so to cause his attendance at some recognized school.

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Penalties imposed on parents, guardians, etc.—Upon failure to do so, the truant officer shall report the case to the clerk of the board of education, who shall make complaint against the parent, guardian, or other person in charge of the child in any court of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense occurs for such failure, and upon conviction, the parent, guardian, or other person in charge shall be fined not less than $5, nor more than $25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta; or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of $100, with sureties, to the approval of the court, conditioned that he or she will cause the child under his or her charge to attend some recognized school within five days thereafter and to remain at such school during the term prescribed by law; and upon a failure or refusal of any such parent, guardian, or other person to pay said fine or furnish said bond, according to the order of the court, then said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned in the proper jail not less than five days or more than ten days.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 13.]

[Notice to truant of nonattendance at school in violation of law and warning as to final consequences, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba.]

[Form 14.—For school directors.]

Tally sheet of the election held in subdistrict No. ——, municipal district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, on the —— day of —— ——, 19——, to elect a director for said subdistrict.

Names of candidates.	Tallies showing number of votes given for each candidate.	Total.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

We certify that —— —— had —— votes; that —— —— had —— votes; that —— —— had —— votes; that —— —— had —— votes; that —— —— had —— votes; and that —— —— had —— votes for director of said subdistrict at the election above mentioned.

—— ——, *Chairman,*
—— ——, *Secretary,*
Judges.

See paragraph 33.

[Indorsement.]

[Form 14.]

To the clerk of the board of education. Tally sheet of election for school director for subdistrict —— ——, No. —— district, municipal of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education —— ——, 19——.

[Form 15.—For school directors.]

Poll book of the election held in subdistrict No. ——, municipal district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, on the —— day of —— ——, 19——. —— ——, chairman, and —— ——, clerk, judges of said election, were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Number and names of electors.	Number and names of electors.
1.....	12.....
2.....	13.....
3.....	14.....
4.....	15.....
5.....	16.....
6.....	17.....
7.....	18.....
8.....	19.....
9.....	20.....
10.....	21.....
11.....	22.....

It is hereby certified that the number of electors who voted at this election is —— ——.

—— ——, *Chairman,*
—— ——, *Secretary,*
Judges.

See paragraph 33.

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[Indorsement.]

[Form 15.]

To the clerk of the board of education. Poll book of election of school director, subdistrict No. ——, municipal district of —— —— province of —— ——, Cuba, for the school year 19——. Received at the office of the clerk of the board of education —— ——, 19——.

[Form 16.]

Estimates of funds for public instruction for the month of —— —— for the district (municipal or city) of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba.

No.	Name of instructor.	Grade of instruction.	Name of janitor.	Location of school.	Enrollment preceding month.	Average daily attendance preceding month.	Other schools in same building.	Other schools under same janitor.	Date to which last paid.	Salaries of instructors.		Salaries of janitors for the buildings.		Rent for buildings.		Material.		Total.	
										Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Total																		

—— truant officers —— days, at $—— per day ——
—— enumerators —— days, at $—— per day ——
Clerk of the board of education .....
All other purposes .....
Grand total .....

Remarks .....

I certify on honor that the above estimate is correct and just to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that no school building for which rent is paid is owned by the state or a member of the board of education.

—— ——,
President of Board.

—— ——,
Secretary of Board.

DIRECTIONS.

This form shall be made in triplicate, and on or before the 15th day of the month preceding the month for which it was made. One copy will be retained by the clerk of the board of education for file in his office. Two copies will be forwarded to the commissioner of public schools, who will forward one copy to the military governor, stating thereon his approval or disapproval by items, and will file the other copy in his office.

In the column headed "Enrollment preceding month" give the enrollment as reported by the teacher on Form 4 for the month preceding that in which the estimate was made.

In the column headed "Grade of instructor" insert "principal" or "teacher," as the case may be.

In the column headed "Average daily attendance preceding month" insert average daily attendance taken from the teacher's report for the month preceding that in which the estimate is made, taken from Form 4

In the column headed "Other schools in the same building" designate such schools by the number given them in the first column of the blank form.

In the column headed "Other schools under the same janitor" designate such schools by the number given them in the first column of the blank. Give the salary of the same janitor but once; also the rent for the same building.

The column headed "Date when last paid" is intended for both teachers and janitors. If this date is not the same for each insert both dates, that of the teacher first.

After "Remarks" give the kind of and necessity for the material needed and the necessity for the estimate for "All other purposes."

In case the blank does not afford sufficient space a written report may be attached to each, setting forth in full a statement of the materials needed and such other matters as may be of importance. Two blanks may be used.

(See paragraph 45.)

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[Indorsement.]

Estimate of funds for public instruction for the district (municipal or city) of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, for the month of ——— ———, 190——.

[Model A.—For school directors.]

NOTICE OF SUBDISTRICT SCHOOL MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, that the next annual school meeting for the election of a school director in said subdistrict will be held at the schoolhouse or ——— ——— in said subdistrict on the —— day of ———, 19——, beginning at —— o'clock p. m. (a. m.).

——— ———, *Director.*

NOTE.—The above notice to be posted at three or more conspicuous places at least six days prior to the election. (See paragraph 33.)

[Model B.—For school directors.]

Minutes of subdistrict school meeting, subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, ——— ———, 19——.

At a meeting of the qualified voters of said subdistrict, held on the ——— day of ———, 19——, ——— ——— was appointed chairman and ——— ———, secretary.

Whereupon said voters proceeded to elect by ballot one director of said subdistrict for the term of three years (or one director for ——— years) to fill the unexpired term of ——— ———; and upon inspection of the several ballots deposited at said election it was found and publicly declared that ——— ——— was duly elected for the full term (——— ——— for the unexpired term).

——— ———, *Chairman.*
——— ———, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—The clauses in parentheses will be omitted when the director is to be elected for the full term of three years, and used when the director is to be elected to fill an unexpired term. The minutes of the school meeting will be delivered to the mayor of the municipality at the same time as the poll book and tally sheet.

[Model C.—For school directors.]

Certificate of election of school directors, ——— ———, 19——.

To the clerk of the municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba:

This is to certify that at a meeting of the qualified voters of subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, held on the ——— day of ———, 19——, ——— ——— was elected school director for the term of three years (or for unexpired term of ——— years).

——— ———, *Chairman.*
——— ———, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—The clause in parentheses should be omitted when the director is elected for the full term of three years. When he is elected for an unexpired term, the words "for the term of three years" shall be omitted. This certificate to be made in triplicate, one copy retained, one copy to be given to the newly elected director, one to be forwarded to the mayor of the municipality at the same time as the tally sheet and poll book.

[Model D.—For municipal boards of education.]

OATH OF SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

You, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will support the military government of the island of Cuba, and that you will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of director in and for subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, according to law and the best of your ability.

——— ———.

NOTE.—This oath may be administered by the clerk or any other member of the board of education, and should be taken by each director before entering upon the discharge of his duties. (See paragraph 59.)

[Model E.—For municipal boards of education.]

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL DIRECTOR TO FILL VACANCY.

This is to certify that ——— ——— has been appointed director of subdistrict No. ———, municipal district of ——— ———, province of ——— ———, Cuba, to fill the vacancy caused by ——— ——— of ——— ———, said appointment to extend until the next annual election, as provided for in paragraph 61.

——— ———, *President of Board.*
——— ———, *Clerk of the Board.*

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[Model F.—For directors of subdistricts of municipal districts, or presidents of school boards in city districts of the second class, or superintendents of instruction in city districts of the first class.]

CERTIFICATE FOR TEACHER'S PAY.

To the clerk of the school board of —— ——, district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba (municipal or city).

This is to certify that —— ——, under a contract duly made and entered into, taught a public school in subdistrict No. —— (or —— ward) of said district from the —— day of ——, 19——, to the —— day of ——, 19——, in all —— months, at $—— per month, and that there is due him for said service the sum of $——.

(See paragraph 79.)

—— ——.

[Model G.]

DISMISSAL OF TEACHER.

Whereas it has been represented to us, and on due investigation we have found, according to our best judgment and belief, that —— ——, who has been employed and is now engaged in teaching school in subdistrict No. ——, ——,[1] district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, is negligent (or here insert any other sufficient cause) as such teacher.

Therefore —— —— is hereby dismissed as a teacher of said school.

Done at a legally convened meeting of said board this —— day of ——, 19——.

(See paragraph 76.)

—— ——.
—— ——.

[1] Municipal or city.

[Model H.]

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the board of education of —— —— [municipal or city], district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, on the —— day of ——, at —— o'clock, at —— ——, to consider the question —— —— and other business which may be necessary to transact.

—— ——, *Clerk.*

—— ——, 19——.

NOTE.—The purpose for which the meeting is called should be stated in the notice. (See paragraph 34.)

[Model I.—For municipal board of education.]

NOTICE OF ELECTION IN A NEW SUBDISTRICT.

Whereas the board of education of the municipal district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, did at their last meeting on the —— day of ——, 19——, abolish subdistrict No. —— (or subdistricts Nos. ——) and form from the territory of said subdistrict (or subdistricts) and so much of subdistrict No. —— as is bounded as follows: (Describe the boundary) a new subdistrict, to be known as subdistrict No. ——.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of said subdistrict thus organized and designated that a meeting for the election of a director will be held at —— —— on the —— day of ——, from —— o'clock to —— o'clock, said election to be conducted as prescribed in paragraph 33.

—— ——, *Clerk.*

—— ——, 19——.

(See paragraph 36.)

[Model J.]

FINAL RECEIPT OF CLERKS OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Received this —— day of ——, 19——, of —— ——, late clerk of the board of education of —— —— [municipal or city], district of —— ——, province of —— ——, Cuba, the account books, blank forms, etc., pertaining to his office, blank copies of the school laws, the certificates and reports of teachers required by law to be filed in his office, and the other official books and papers relating to schools in his hands.

—— ——,
Clerk of said Board.

(See paragraph 45.)

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CHARTER OF THE SCHOOL CITY.

CHAPTER I.—Object, name, boundary, wards, powers, rights, and obligations.

Article I.—*Object.*

The object of the school city is to teach citizenship by practical means and to raise its quality to the highest standard; to increase the happiness of student life; to add effectiveness to the teacher's work; to set forth in clear relief, before the teachers and students, that there is another object of education greater than merely sharpening the wits and storing the mind with general information, which is that the individual while young shall be led to form the habit of acting toward others honestly and generously, to govern himself fearlessly and wisely always, and to use to the best educational and economic advantage time, energy, tools, and materials, for this is essential to best morals and best citizenship.

First. By engrafting into the character and habits of all its citizens that principle which is the necessary foundation of all successful popular government, that one should love his neighbor as himself, and do to others as he would have them do to him.

Second. By leading its citizens to more fully appreciate and utilize the benefits of education and other privileges of citizenship.

Third. By leading its citizens to use carefully and economically the books, supplies, and other property intrusted to them, both for the public thrift and that by means of a wholesome public spirit their characters shall be guarded from that injury to which they are made liable by their being made recipients of such free bounties.

Fourth. By training its citizens in the ordinary duties of citizenship.

Fifth. By affording instructors and students the opportunity and means to check every tendency toward wrong thinking, such as results in profane and indecent language, hazing, bullying, and other unmanly and cowardly conduct and forms of anarchy.

Sixth. By getting such good for the community as may be gained by enlisting the active cooperation of the students with the public authorities for various purposes, such as preventing the littering of the streets, the defacing of private and public property, and improving the general health and the æsthetic conditions of homes and public places.

Seventh. By relieving instructors of the police duty of school government, that their undivided attention may be given to the work of instruction and inspiration, and thereby to give them fuller opportunity to lead their students to the attainment of a higher scholarship and more noble character.

Article II.—*Name and territory.*

Sec. 1. The name of this school city shall be determined by vote of a majority of its citizens at the time they accept and ratify this charter.

Sec. 2. The territory comprising the school city shall be the buildings and grounds of the school, and the authority of the school city shall extend wherever its citizens may happen to be.

Article III.—*Wards.*

Sec. 1. The city shall be divided into as many wards and with such boundaries as shall be designated by the city council.

Article IV.—*Powers of the city.*

Sec. 1. The city shall be a body politic, with legislative, executive, and judicial powers within the bounds and in harmony with the laws of the higher political powers, subject to the approval of the principal or superintendent, who is responsible to the State for the condition of the school.

Sec. 2. The city shall have the right to nominate its citizens to office and to elect them to be officers of its government.

Article V.—*Duty of the city.*

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the city to maintain such order as is necessary for the best interests of the school and to secure justice to every citizen.

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ARTICLE VI.—*Citizens, rights, etc.*[1]

SEC. 1. Every person who is or shall hereafter become a student of this school shall be a citizen of this school city.

SEC. 2. It is the right of all citizens to attend to their duties peaceably and unmolested, and to pursue their work without interruption in any manner.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of citizens.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of every citizen to vote on every public question where there is opportunity, to use his judgment for the good of all when voting, to put forth his best endeavors in a legal way to secure for every citizen just treatment under all circumstances, to observe the laws and assist others to observe the same, and by every reasonable means promote the well-being of every citizen and the general good of the school and of the community in which it is located.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every citizen to observe the following

PRINCIPLES OF CITIZENSHIP:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," for this is the necessary foundation of all successful popular government.

All men are created with equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Good character, truthfulness, cleanliness, industry, helpful kindness to all creatures, and civic intelligence are the basis of true citizenship.

The public, in assuming the education of children, becomes responsible to them not only for physical, industrial, mental, and moral culture but also for special training to the end that they may be most happy, useful, patriotic, intelligent, and faithful citizens while still children.

It is the duty of citizens to consecrate themselves to the service of their country, to study the history and principles of their government, to discharge faithfully all obligations of citizenship, to improve the laws and their administration, and to do all which may fulfill the ideal of the founders of their republic—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, of equal rights for all and special privileges for none—and to the maintenance of such a government they should mutually pledge to one another their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

They should endeavor to lead others to understand, accept, and extend these principles, and to uphold and defend the institutions of their country.

CHAPTER II.—OFFICERS, NOMINATIONS, AND ELECTIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Officers and terms.*

SEC. 1. The officers of the city shall be a mayor, city clerk, president of the city council, attorney, treasurer, 11 members of the city council, and 5 judges.

SEC. 2. As the experience of the past hundred years in private and public business has demonstrated that the more authority is divided the less effective are the officers and the more unsatisfactory is the business performed, therefore, the members of the city council shall be elected by the people, who will hold them responsible for the honest, economical, and efficient conduct of the public business. All other officers named in this article shall be elected by the city council, and shall be removable at its pleasure, provided two-thirds of the members vote in favor of such removal.

SEC. 3. The terms of all officers named in this article shall begin on the day following their election and continue for 10 weeks, or until their successors shall have been chosen, but no person shall hold two offices at the same time.

ARTICLE II.—*Proportional representation.*

SEC. 1. Members of the city council shall be elected on one ticket for the entire city and not by wards or districts.

SEC. 2. Nominations shall be by petition submitted to the city clerk. A petition shall have at least ten signatures. Each petition shall present the names of as many candidates as the petitioners choose, less than the total number to be elected. The petition shall also add the name of an election judge.

---

[1] Since the object of the school city is to teach the principles of adult government as well as to preserve order in the school, a bill of rights from the constitution of the State of Ohio is given in the appendix to this charter as a study in civics.

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SEC. 3. The city clerk shall publish the lists of candidates.

SEC. 4. Each voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. He can cumulate his votes as he pleases. He can give all his votes to one candidate or he can scatter his votes in any way he pleases.

SEC. 5. All the election judges of the different parties shall meet with the city clerk as an election board. They shall count the votes and publish the results of the election as follows:

(1) They shall prepare a list of candidates and find the total number of votes cast for each candidate.

(2) They shall add together the votes of all the candidates on the same party ticket, in order to find the number of votes cast for each party.

(3) They shall add together the votes of all parties in order to find the total number of votes cast.

(4) They shall divide the total number of votes cast by the number of candidates to be elected. The result shall be known as the "electoral quotient."

(5) They shall then divide the vote of each party, as ascertained above, by the electoral quotient. The result shall indicate the number of candidates elected by each party. In case this division does not come out even, the remaining candidate goes to the party having the highest remainder.

(6) The number of candidates to which a party is entitled, being determined as above, the successful candidates on a party ticket are the ones who have the largest number of votes on that ticket.

SEC. 6. Official ballots shall be supplied at all polling places, in this form if the school has printing facilities and it is convenient to do so. Othewise, plain paper may be used.

Name of Party or Cause.

.....

Names of Candidates for Members of City Council.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The voter must WRITE in the preceding blank space the names of his choice.
He is free to vote for any citizen of the school.
He may cumulate his votes as he may wish.
If he fails to write a name, his vote will count for his party or cause only.

ARTICLE III.—*Election.*

SEC. 1. A general election shall be held each tenth Tuesday, at which time the members of the city council shall be voted for. The first election each school year shall be on the second Tuesday after the beginning of the first term.

CHAPTER III.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Power, members, etc.*

SEC. 1. There shall be a city council of eleven members, who shall make the laws of the city.

SEC. 2. The city council shall elect one of their own members to serve as president of the city council.

SEC. 3. A majority of all the members elected to the council shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. The city council shall meet the first Thursday after the general election, at which time they shall elect all those officers provided for in Chapter II, section 1, and they shall elect a vice-chairman, whose duty it shall be to act as president of the city council when that officer is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of his office. Special meetings of the city council may be called by the president of the council or at the written request of a majority of the members elected.

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ARTICLE II.—*Mayor and ex-mayors in council.*

SEC. 1. The mayor and every ex-mayor of the city, as long as they remain citizens of the city, shall be entitled to a seat in the council and to participate in discussions, but they shall not be entitled to a vote. Should this provision become burdensome, the city council may put such restrictions upon the privilege as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE III.—*Power of council, etc.*

SEC. 1. The city council shall have the power to enact such ordinances and resolutions for the good of the citizens as shall not conflict with the higher authorities.

SEC. 2. Every legislative act of the city council shall be by ordinance or resolution. No ordinance shall be passed except by a majority of all the members elected.

SEC. 3. Every ordinance or resolution shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified, to the mayor for his approval. If he approves it, he shall sign it. If he disapproves it, he shall specify his objections thereto in writing and return it to the city council within three days. If he does not return it with such disapproval within the time specified, it shall take effect as if he had approved it. In case of disapproval, the objections of the mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the city council; after two days and within ten days after its return, the council shall proceed to reconsider and vote upon the same. If it shall be passed by at least two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall take effect.

SEC. 4. The city council may at any time establish other departments not named in this instrument.

ARTICLE IV.—*The referendum.*

SEC. 1. Every bill adopted by the city council shall become a law and go into effect six school days after receiving the mayor's signature. As soon as it is signed by the mayor it shall be posted in a public place. If within four school days a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters shall be presented to the city clerk, asking that such law be submitted to a vote of the citizens, the city clerk shall issue a notice of a special election to be held two school days later. The said petition shall name three citizens, who shall act as a committee to see that the ballots are correctly counted. At this election voters who favor the law shall vote "yes;" voters who oppose it shall vote "no." The city clerk, in the presence of a committee of three citizens, as provided for above, shall count the votes and shall announce the result. If a majority votes "yes" the law shall go into effect. If a majority votes "no" the law shall have no effect.

ARTICLE V.—*The initiative.*

SEC. 1. Any citizen may draft a proposed law or "bill" in the exact words in which he wishes it adopted. If 10 per cent of the citizens sign a petition asking that this bill be submitted to a vote of the citizens, the city clerk shall post a copy of the bill and shall give notice of an election to be held six school days later. The said petition shall name three citizens, who shall act as a committee to see that the ballots are correctly counted. At this election voters who favor the bill shall vote "yes;" voters who oppose it shall vote "no." The city clerk shall count the votes in the presence of a committee of three citizens, as provided for above, and declare the result, as in other elections. If a majority is found in opposition it shall be rejected and no similar bill shall be again presented for three months.

CHAPTER IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Mayor, etc.*

SEC. 1. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city. He may be reelected, but not at three successive elections, each time being for a full term.

SEC. 2. Whenever for any reason the mayor shall be unable to perform the duties of his office, the president of the city council shall act as mayor.

ARTICLE II.—*Duties of mayor.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the mayor to communicate to the city council at its regular meeting a general statement of the government and improvement of the city.

SEC. 2. To recommend to the city council all such measures as he may deem expedient.

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SEC. 3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments.

SEC. 4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose he may call together for consultation and cooperation any or all of the heads of departments.

SEC. 5. To appoint commissioners and heads of departments except as is otherwise provided for in this charter.

SEC. 6. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by this act and the city ordinances.

ARTICLE III.—*Duties of city clerk.*

SEC. 1. The city clerk shall take the minutes of the city council, deliver ordinances passed by the council to the mayor, return them to the council, certify to all ordinances passed, and keep the papers and records of the city not kept by heads of departments.

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

ARTICLE I.—*Names and heads of departments.*[1]

SEC. 1. There shall be the following administrative departments: (1) Department of order or police; (2) military department.

SEC. 2. The head of each of these departments shall be one commissioner appointed by the mayor, as hereinbefore provided. These commissioners shall hold office until their successors are chosen, unless removed by the mayor for cause.

ARTICLE II.—*Duties of heads of departments.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the police commissioner to appoint one chief of police and as many more police officers and policemen as the city council shall direct.

SEC. 2. The commissioner of military affairs shall organize and direct the management of a military body, consistent with the size and character of the school, for physical and mental discipline and exercise. He shall not act as an officer of the military body.

SEC. 3. The city council may provide for the appointment by each commissioner of assistants and for their term of office, and for such additional duties for each commissioner as may seem consistent with the objects of his department.

SEC. 4. All heads of departments shall, at the expiration of their term of office, render a written report to the city, which report shall be delivered by the heads of the departments to the city clerk.

CHAPTER VI.—JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Courts.*

SEC. 1. The judiciary department of the city shall consist of two courts, viz, the city court and the court of appeals.

SEC. 2. The city court shall consist of five judges, elected as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. The court of appeals shall be the principal or superintendent of the school.

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[1] The following-named departments are suggested for adoption by the city council as soon as practicable: Department of public works: The commissioner of public works shall have charge of all public works and any duties provided by the city council. Department of health: The health commissioner shall have general charge of the sanitary conditions of the city, and may devise and suggest plans to improve the same, including the dissemination of information pertaining to health. Department of finance: The finance department shall have control of such financial concerns as may be assigned to it by the city council. The head of this department shall be the treasurer of the city. Fire department: The fire commissioner shall be the chief of the fire department, and may organize the same as provided by the city council. Department of parks: The park commissioner shall have charge of the grounds and of the planting and care of vines, decorative plants, and trees. Department of games and recreations: The commissioner of games and recreations shall furnish, for the benefit of the citizens, rules and directions for the best games within his reach, avoiding all gambling games.

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ARTICLE II.—*Duties of city judges.*

SEC. 1. The judges of the city court shall hold court singly.

SEC. 2. The day following their election the judges of the city court shall meet and determine the times and places of holding court, and which judge shall preside over each session. One session of court shall be held at least as often as once each week, and each judge shall hold court at least once.

ARTICLE III.—*Jurisdiction, power to summon, etc.*

SEC. 1. The courts shall have jurisdiction over all cases of violation of the laws and ordinances made in accordance with this instrument.

SEC. 2. The courts shall have power to summon any accused person before them.

SEC. 3. If any accused person so demand in the city court, the judge presiding shall grant him a trial by jury. The jury lists and methods of drawing the same shall be determined by the city council.

SEC. 4. No person shall be denied the right to have his interests defended by an attorney.

SEC. 5. Any person found guilty by the city court may appeal his case to the court of appeals.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every judge to pass sentence upon the accused as soon as he is found guilty and to discharge any accused person found innocent.

CHAPTER VII.—DUTIES OF CHIEF OF POLICE AND ATTORNEY.

ARTICLE I.—*Chief of police.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the chief of police to notify all persons whose duty it is to appear before a court, in a manner prescribed by the city council, and to enforce the laws. He is the head of the police force, under the direction of the police commissioner.

ARTICLE II.—*Attorney.*

SEC. 1. The attorney shall defend the interest of the city in all cases of law and equity, and shall also act as public prosecutor.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL.

SEC. 1. The principal of the school has the right to attend all meetings of every nature and take such part as he may think desirable. Every action of every part of the government is subject to his approval.

CHAPTER IX.—AMENDMENT AND RATIFICATION.

SEC. 1. This instrument may be amended at any time by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to the city council, provided the amendment be ratified by a majority vote of those voting when referred to the city for that purpose, and approved by the principal of the school and the general director of moral, civic, and industrial training.

SEC. 2. This charter shall take effect when ratified by a majority of the votes cast, when referred to the city for the purpose of ratification, and approved by the principal of the school and signed by the mayor.

——— ———, *Principal.*
——— ———, *Mayor.*

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APPENDIX TO THE SCHOOL-CITY CHARTER.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SCHOOL-CITY TEACHERS AND CITIZENS.

NOTES FOR ORGANIZERS.

The success of the school-city method of moral and civic training is dependent directly upon the character, skill, and interest of the principal of the school, who will invite and require such cooperation as the teachers can give. He can begin and complete the organization in one day. After that the meetings of the city council, courts, and committees may be held after school hours, but if time is allotted for the study of government, such meetings may be held with propriety in that time. Two or three hours each month is all that is positively necessary for this work for all the citizens, though lessons in reading, arithmetic, geography—in fact, anything—afford wide-awake teachers opportunity for teaching citizenship.

Because success in the organizing and management of the school city, or of anything else, from inanimate machinery to human beings, is dependent first upon the character of the head master, and secondly of his assistants, some of the requisites, as well as the most common stumbling-blocks against which every prospective organizer and manager should be warned, are cited, as follows:

A perfect organizer and general manager, if such a person exist, is described in part as follows:

He is strictly truthful, honest, sincere, clean, healthy, and strong, morally and physically.

He has full command of his passions.

The mainspring of his life and actions is love for his fellow-creatures, consideration for whose welfare and both present and future happiness never escapes him.

He is patient, forbearing, persevering, and when he has reached a wise conclusion by the best process, he is firm and not vacillating. Nevertheless, he is always open to conviction and revision, even if such action is a frank acknowledgment of a serious mistake.

"To-morrow" is a word of disaster, "now" is a word of success; but sometimes one must wait with patience and self-sacrifice.

He invites suggestions for improvements from every source, even the most humble, and provides means by which they receive full consideration and adoption if worthy.

Because of the danger from fire, the loss of time and energy, and dulling of the best spirit, he prohibits the use of tobacco, liquors, and profanity in his establishment.

For all mechanical work he provides drawings and specifications.

He holds frequent and regular meetings of the heads of departments or most important assistants, for consultation, to facilitate harmonious and effective cooperation; and for these and all meetings he has well prepared and written programmes.

Wherever there is to be joint action, he provides written programmes, marking out the specific duties, rights, and powers of all persons engaged in the organization, that all overlapping and friction may be avoided.

He helps subordinates to understand the best way to perform their duties.

He gives his orders to the heads of the departments and not to their subordinates; in other words, he encourages the current of business to flow through the established channels rather than habitually to break over the banks.

He avoids that kind of familiarity with his subordinates which breeds disgust or puts him in the power of unworthy persons.

He does not tolerate laziness, drunkenness, or any other kind of unnecessary waste.

He makes proper provisions for rest, comfort, and recreation, not only for himself but for all within his jurisdiction.

He does not tolerate quarreling and bickering among his subordinates, but requires good-natured and hearty cooperation by every person in the organization.

He gives such consideration to a matter before issuing an order as will give reasonable assurance that he will not have to reverse his action, but as the very best men have to do this at times, fear of criticism will not block his way to do the same. The highest honor and strength of character may be shown by such action.

He does not hesitate to use his arbitrary power when the good to be accomplished is sufficiently evident and important.

No successful organizer relies on himself alone, and while he welcomes the careful thought and suggestions of young people, his main reliance is upon those of large experience. A young man may be a good organizer, but the main secret of his success is in the fact that he is able to secure and assimilate the advice of wise old men.

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Old men are for counsel, young men for action, and young school teachers and principals must look for guidance to the experienced superintendent, the well-chosen instructors in the teacher institutes and normal schools, and to those members of the school boards who are chosen because of their good judgment and experience.

If in the school city or any organization the interest begins to lag and there is danger of failure, it is because the general manager does not sustain his own enthusiasm. No plan will work itself, and young people almost invariably will let any work lag, without regard to their original enthusiasm, unless the head master is deeply interested in the work and has the skill and perseverance necessary to hold up their interest.

If the best physical, moral, and civic development is to be obtained for any child or body of children, it must be through wise provisions for the development of all its faculties and cultivation of the heart, head, and hand, and all of the twenty-four hours must be completely provided for. Every day must have its proper amount of rest, recreation, and physical and mental work, so that no unprovided-for time shall remain for mischief. As far as practicable, children should be enabled to earn, pay for, and own the books and other personal property which they have to use, and also to earn the money with which they may pay for their board, washing, clothing, and education, toys, tools, and materials which they use. In all matters there should be a watchful eye, helping hand, sympathizing heart, helping the child to be happy and to develop his own individuality.

No person is perfect, but it is the duty of every person charged with shaping the character of young people patiently to endeavor to possess the best character and to set a good example.

PART 1.

THE YOUNG CITIZEN'S PLEDGE.

I am a citizen of Cuba and joint heir to all her nobility, fame, and wealth. As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place, so the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place. I shall not fill any post or pursue any business where I shall live upon my fellow-citizens without doing them useful service in return; for I plainly see that this must bring suffering and want to some one. As it is cowardly for a soldier to run away from battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of his country. Cuba is my own dear land; she has given me my freedom and my citizenship; she nourishes me and I shall love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant, and civil soldier I am. I shall do nothing to desecrate her soil, or pollute her air, or to degrade her children, who are my brothers and sisters. I shall try to make her cities beautiful, her fields productive, and her citizens healthy and glad, so that Cuba may be a most desirable home for her children in days to come. I accept the principles of citizenship stated in the school-city charter as my own, and I shall endeavor to live and act by them every day.

RESOLUTIONS FOR YOUNG CITIZENS.

1. I shall endeavor to cultivate the habit of doing to others as I would have them do to me.
2. I shall be truthful and honest.
3. I shall try never to say in fun that which, if said in earnest, would hurt another's feelings.
4. I shall try not to speak evil of anyone.
5. I shall try not to criticise any person against whom I am prejudiced.
6. I shall try to restrain my tongue when I am angry.
7. I shall be silent when I know there is danger of being misunderstood.
8. I shall endeavor to withhold my words when I have a doubt as to my motive in speaking.
9. I shall not be a "tale-bearer." I shall endeavor not to tell or repeat anything that will make unkind feelings between people, or that will create prejudice. But I shall endeavor to bring wrongdoers to justice.
10. I shall not countenance unkind or wrong sentiments, and will do all in my power to discourage the use of unkind words by others.
11. I shall endeavor to cultivate a habit of placing a charitable construction upon the words and conduct of my fellows.
12. I shall do all in my power to help the weak, the erring, and the distressed.
13. I shall cultivate kindliness of thought and expression, in all my relations in life.
14. I shall be clean in my words.

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15. Believing that every one has some good quality or qualities, I shall look for the good and emulate it, and when I find evil I shall pray that its possessor may be delivered from its power.

16. As liberty and justice can not be maintained except by laws, and as human devices in general are imperfect, I shall aid, both to uphold the laws and to bring about such improvements in them as shall result in a nearer approach to perfect liberty and justice for every creature.

17. Recognizing that it is not only selfish but dishonest to shirk one's duties to one's country (by taking the benefits of citizenship without giving the equivalent due for them) I shall diligently and systematically seek to understand what mine are, and then earnestly endeavor to discharge them practically.

SOME SCHOOL CITY HELPS.

The following pages, it is hoped, will be helpful to teachers and pupils. They are taken by consent of the patriotic league from its book entitled The Gill System of Moral and Civic Training, as exemplified in the school cities and school state at the State normal school at New Paltz, N. Y.

MAYOR'S MESSAGES AND CITY ORDINANCES.

The following messages and ordinances are from the school cities in the New York State normal school at New Paltz. They are given as a suggestion of how this kind of business may be done. Messages and ordinances from the school city in the normal department are quite as interesting, but are longer, and so are omitted to keep down the size of this publication. These schools are of boys and girls, and probably as many boys are elected to office as girls, though the signatures to these documents would not suggest such a fact.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL CITY TO THE CITY COUNCIL.[1]

COUNCILMEN: By our new charter you are to be our lawmakers. To do my duty as mayor, I present to you this message.

We are just beginning a new form of government. The citizens have elected you to make their laws; this is a great honor. They expect you to make just and wise ones. It is your duty to do so. To help you do so, I make these suggestions:

1. That you make the Golden Rule the first law of our city.
2. That you make such laws as will secure good order, good habits, and good care of property.
3. That you make all laws simple and easy to understand.
4. That you make only as many laws as are really needed.
5. That you state only a general penalty for offenses, letting the judges fix the special ones.
6. That you promptly decide on the length of all terms of office not fixed by the charter.

HILDA RUST, *Mayor.*

MARCH 2, 1900.

PRIMARY SCHOOL CITY ORDINANCES.

THE GENERAL CITY LAW.

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This is the general law of this school city, and all other laws and regulations must conform to it.

SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

CHAPTER I.—*Things prohibited.*

Order.

SEC. 1. Anything which disturbs the order in chapel, halls, class rooms, or toilet rooms is prohibited.

SEC. 2. Anything which is immodest, profane, rude, or intentionally unkind is prohibited.

[1] Of course, Hilda Rust, like every wise chief magistrate, seeks and gets the best advice she knows how to find.

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Cleanliness.

SEC. 3. Anything which unnecessarily detracts from the orderly appearance of our school city is prohibited.

Health.

SEC. 4. Anything which unnecessarily detracts from the healthful condition of our school city is prohibited.

Public and private property.

SEC. 5. Anything which unnecessarily mars or destroys property in our school city is prohibited.

CHAPTER II.—*Duties and punishments.*

SEC. 1. Every citizen is obliged to call the attention of the authorities to any violation of the laws of this city.

SEC. 2. Any citizen violating any law of this city shall be subject to punishment not less than a reprimand and not greater than a withdrawal of the rights of citizenship.

CHAPTER III.—*Terms of office.*

SEC. 1. The term of office of all officers, unless otherwise provided, shall be two months, and until their successors are appointed or elected.

LEWIS MILLER, *President of the City Council.*
ROBERT YEAPLE, *Clerk.*

MARCH 9, 1900.

Approved:

HILDA RUST, *Mayor.*

Approved:

ELLA A. FALLON, *Principal.*

MESSAGE OF THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CITY MAYOR TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

To the first council of the intermediate school city
of the new Paltz State Normal School:

To you, who have been chosen to make the laws for this school city and as representatives of the citizens of the same, I submit the following suggestions, which seem to me necessary and expedient for the best management of the city:

I recommend that you institute some secret method of voting, and thereby provide for the booths, the kind of ballot and ballot boxes, and whatever else is necessary for the successful carrying on of the elections; that each ward constitute an election district, and that the requisite number of inspectors of election be chosen from the same; also that the polls be kept open from 10 to 11 a. m. Your authority for this action will be found in section 2 of Article III of Chapter II of the charter.

In accordance with section 1 of Article II of Chapter V, I recommend that you determine the number of policemen and their term, which I suggest shall be two weeks in length

I also recommend that an ordinance be passed determining the term of office of the commissioners, and that you pass some ordinance concerning those officials who neglect their duties. (See section 3 of Article II of Chapter V.)

In accordance with section 1 of Article I of Chapter VII, it is your duty to designate the method of notifying all those who should appear before the court.

Section 4 of Article I of Chapter III also requires that you elect a vice-chairman.

Besides the foregoing recommendations, I bring to your notice the following:

1. That to each law or ordinance which is passed, some penalty be attached for its violation.

2. That all laws shall be so specific as to leave no doubt as to their meaning. This is very essential and requires, in my estimation. your most careful thought and consideration.

In closing, let me impress upon your minds the responsibility which rests upon you as the first council of this school city.

ETHEL CASTLE, *Mayor.*

MARCH 22, 1900.

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ORDINANCES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CITY. ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.

ART. 1. Anything which disturbs the order in chapel, class rooms, or halls is prohibited.

ART. 2. Any citizen who is tardy or absent from school must present a satisfactory excuse within two days.

ART. 3. Any mutilation of school property is prohibited.

ART. 4. Anything which causes unnecessary work for the janitors or mars the appearance of rooms, building, or grounds of the school is prohibited.

ART. 5. No citizens are to be in the school building on Saturday, Sunday, holidays, or after 1.30 p. m. on school days unless by permission of teacher, and those having such permission are to come and go in a QUIET, ORDERLY manner.

ART. 6. Every citizen shall at all times respect the rights of property and the rights of other citizens.

ART. 7. It is the duty of *every* citizen of the school city to report any violation of these laws to the police.

ART. 8. The punishment for the violation of laws shall be at the discretion of the court, but shall not be less than a reprimand nor greater than the deprivation of rights of citizenship.

ART. 9. Any citizen who leaves class room during recitation by permission of class teacher is to record name and time in chapel, and arrange to see class teacher at 1 p. m. or other convenient time in regard to work missed during the time he was absent from the room.

ART. 10. There shall be no walking across lawns until further notice.

ART. 11. The method of voting and manner of elections shall be left to the mayor, with full power to arrange and appoint as she sees fit.

ART. 12. The mayor shall appoint two policemen in each ward, and their term of office shall be two weeks.

ART. 13. Willful neglect of duty on the part of any citizen shall be considered a misdemeanor.

ART. 14. It is the duty of every policeman who makes an arrest to notify all persons concerned as to when they are to appear at court.

ART. 15. All teachers or citizens who order the arrest of any citizen must write out in full the charge and the names of witnesses. This is to be given to the policeman who makes the arrest, by him given to the chief of police, who will hand it to the city attorney.

ART. 16. Any pupil tardy or absent without written excuse from his parents may be sent home for such excuse at the discretion of the principal of the intermediate department.

ART. 17. Citizens are not to be in the building before 8.30 a. m. except by special permission of the principal of the intermediate department.

ART. 18. All citizens are to enter recitations provided with necessary books and materials. Willful neglect of this duty shall be considered a misdemeanor.

HELEN TOWNSEND,
President of the City Council.
GRACE MCCORD, *Clerk.*
ETHEL CASTLE, *Mayor.*

February 9, 1900.
Approved:
ELEANOR A. PERSONS,
Principal Intermediate Department.

COURT PROCEDURE.

When a citizen transgresses some regulation of the city, a policeman says to him by way of arrest: "You may appear at the next meeting of the court." At the appointed time the court is opened by the judge, who taps a bell or raps on the desk and says: "The court will come to order." He then turns to the clerk and says: "The clerk will please call the first case." The clerk reads the name of the accused and then reads the charge. The judge instructs the accused that he is entitled to counsel, and if he desires it, time is given to secure same, and an officer generally acts as messenger to secure the attorney. If he says he does not want counsel, the judge addresses the accused, "You have heard the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?" It the answer is "guilty" he then directs the city attorney to read a detailed statement of the misdemeanor. The judge then turns and asks: "Have you

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anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" This is sometimes answered by an attorney rising and asking for leniency on account of extenuating circumstances which he explains. Then the presiding judge requests the other judges to ask any questions they may wish. After this the judges retire and consult concerning the punishment. Upon their return the presiding judge pronounces the sentence, the offender standing to receive it.

If the plea is "not guilty," the city attorney outlines his case and calls witnesses. These witnesses take the following pledge, answering "yes" to the question asked by the clerk: "Do you on your honor as a citizen promise that the evidence that you shall give in the matter of difference between the people of the school city [or State] and ——— ———, the defendant, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" They are then examined and cross-examined. The defendant's attorney follows the same line of action and presents his case to the court. After him the city attorney sums up the case, the judges retire and deliberate as before. The verdict is brought in and the punishment designated. After all cases are disposed of the judge declares the court adjourned.

It is the sheriff's duty to attend to the enforcement of the sentences.

The defendant may demand a trial by jury, in which case the trial is adjourned for a sufficient length of time to allow the jury to be drawn. The jury is selected by the clerk drawing 12 names from the jury box in which have been deposited on separate slips the names of all the qualified jurors in that court. A list of this 12 names is given to an officer of the court, who notifies each person named to appear at the time to which the cause is adjourned. On the day of trial 6 of the 12 persons selected act as a trial jury. The attorneys for the prosecution and for the defense have a right to examine each juror as to his qualifications and may object to any juror for cause, the objection to be ruled upon by the judge. After 6 jurors have been selected they answer "yes" to the following question: "Do you solemnly promise to try the matter of difference between the people of this school city and ——— ———, the defendant herein, and a true verdict render in accord with the evidence?" They are then put in charge of the sheriff or constable, who is required to make the following affirmation, the clerk saying: "You shall well and truly keep every person sworn on this jury in some private and convenient place, without meat or drink, water excepted; you shall not suffer any person to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, without leave of the court, except it be to ask them whether they have agreed on the verdict, until they have agreed on their verdict."

The sheriff or constable answers "I will."

COURT CRIES.

Following is the proclamation used on opening the court: "Hear, ye! Hear, ye! Hear, ye! All manner of persons that have any business to do at this court held in and for the school city [or State], let them draw near and give their attention and they shall be heard."

Then follows this cry to the sheriff: "Sheriff of this school city [county or State], return the writs and precepts to you directed and delivered, and returnable here this day, that the court may proceed thereon!"

At the adjournment of court the crier proclaims: "Hear, ye! Hear, ye! Hear, ye! All manner of persons who have any further business to do at this court, may depart hence and appear here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock [give right time], to which time this court is adjourned."

These cries are not generally used in the lowest courts, but if desired, may be in all courts of the school city and State.

POLICEMEN AND THEIR DUTIES.

One of the most important factors in an organization whose success depends primarily upon its existing condition of law an order is the competent officer who, at all times, may be considered faithful in the execution of his duties.

The policemen, considered as such, are then valuable adjuncts of our institution. Upon them rests a great responsibility and the end which they are aiming to accomplish is the maintenance of law and order throughout the school.

The policeman is very often thought of by many as an officer who, in a greater or less degree, assumes the role of a spy, or of that nature, at least; but these people are in error, for the relation that he bears to society is not in the nature of a hindrance, but rather of an aid, and indeed a very valuable one.

When he enters upon his duties, he should comprehend the significance and importance of his position. He has, as it were, taken a pledge to help bring about

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a peaceful state of affairs, and with that idea prevailing it is his chief business to see to it that this aim is accomplished.

How, then, can he be faithful to his trust without the hearty cooperation of his fellow students? Between the policemen and the citizen there should exist a strong bond of sympathy and fellow feeling, the latter resolving to direct his best energies in bringing about as nearly an ideal standard of discipline as possible, to realize that this is the only way of obtaining the desired result, in so far as our success as a school city depends.

So then, banded together, policeman and citizen as one, we shall surely be successful in our efforts to make the New Paltz normal school cities the best and most helpful of their kind.

PART II.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENSHIP.

[Briefly stated for use in school cities, not to take the place of a complete text-book, but to furnish some important though fragmentary information with which to begin the study of citizenship.]

Necessary elements of successful government and citizenship.

A republic, to be successful, needs that its citizens shall understand (1) the object of government; (2) the principles of citizenship; (3) the forms of government under which they must live. And they must be accustomed (1) to perform the duties of citizens; and (2) to exercise their rights.

Object and divisions of government.

The first object of government is to prevent any one from being unjust and interfering with the welfare of other persons, and to compel all persons to do their duty to themselves and others. The second object of government is to enable every one to cooperate for the general welfare.

Another way to state these ideas is: The great object of government is to protect all men in the exercise of their inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

If all the people in the world knew what is right to do and what is wrong, and would do the right and not the wrong, there would be no need of government except for cooperative purposes.

Only a very few, if any, know always what is exactly right or wrong, and many try to do what they want to do, even if the rights of other persons at times are interfered with.

For this reason it is necessary to have laws which state explicitly what the lawmakers think is right or wrong, and what persons may do and what they may not do. Then there must be persons to see that the laws are obeyed, and others to entertain complaints of those who say that a law has been broken and who shall decide what should be done about it.

To attend to these three kinds of business for the people there are separate departments of government, as follows: (1) The legislative, that makes the laws; (2) the executive, that sees to the execution of the laws; (3) the judicial, that explains the laws, decides disputes, and passes sentence upon lawbreakers.

When one person controls all these departments the government is a monarchy; he is a monarch and is called by a variety of names, such as king, queen, dictator, emperor, czar, or boss.

When no one person controls the government, but a number of persons together do, the government is called an oligarchy.

When all the people together control the government it is called a democracy or republic.

The natural tendency of human nature, if not all nature, is toward monarchy, toward allowing the physically and mentally strongest individual to domineer or "boss" the other individuals. Generally he is not chosen by the individuals but he makes himself the "boss," or tyrant, by the force of his own wits, and at once sets to work to make himself rich at the expense of the people. There is a constant tendency in this direction in every republic, and that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is being proved day by day wherever popular government exists. This is illustrated by the constant influence of bosses in North American cities, and of chronic revolutionists in Central and South America, where the people are impulsive and easily led

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by hot-headed orators who do not like to have other hot-headed orators for their public officers, to collect exorbitant taxes and blackmail from the people so they can live in ease and luxury without doing much work.

But the orators that are out of power would be glad to have the same opportunity to collect taxes and blackmail, such as the Cubans have been accustomed to pay to the officers of the Crown, and live in luxury without much work. So they make fiery speeches and incite a lot of men to get out their machetes and guns and kill or drive away the other orators. In Colombia that sometimes happens as often as four times a year, and is utterly destructive of every interest of the people. Cuba hardly wants to be governed by that kind of orators, with machetes and guns.

She can not have too many clear-sighted, unselfish, peaceful statesmen, who encourage honesty, purity, cleanliness, industry, thrift, and prosperity, and lead the people to abide peaceably by the decisions of the majority.

Cubans are citizens, not subjects.

The people of Cuba have been the subjects of a monarch who governed them. Now they are citizens and must govern themselves. They can not know how to do this unless they have had experience in governing themselves, which they have not, and it takes decades and centuries for this, or else they must learn from the experience of other citizens. It is well to look at the unsuccessful republics to see the cause of their misfortunes, and at successful republics to see the cause of their success, for good government helps the people to be prosperous, clean, healthy, and happy, and bad government tends toward failure, filth, disease, and misery.

General government and local government.

People who govern themselves find it convenient to have several governments, one to attend to the outside business of all the people, another to attend to the public business of all the people who live in one municipality or neighborhood. Another is to keep order in school, and still another to keep order and peace at home among the children of the family. How this can be and one of these governments not interfere with another, but each one be helpful to all the others, can be explained easiest by means of some such illustrations as the following of an orange and the United States.

General and local government of an orange.

The forms of popular government may in some respects be likened to the organization of an orange. An orange is made up of a large number of little cells and tissues. It is the business of some of those cells to collect material with which to start new orange trees, other cells to collect orange juice, and still other cells to collect bitter juice with which to defend the orange. Then it is the business of some tissues to keep the juice cells and seed cells in order so they can live and work most conveniently.

Here are some large delicious oranges. I will pare off the outside bitter part of the rind of one and then cut it in two so we can see how it is arranged. Now I see hundreds of prosperous little citizens. They are not helter skelter every which way. The One who organized them into a little republic thought best to divide them up into thirteen different groups or sections. The tissue that surrounds each one of these groups of little citizens is strong enough to govern and keep them in order so that each cell or citizen attends to his own business. The juice cells attend to their business and the seed cells attend to theirs, and most of them seem to have been prosperous. Two little seeds seem to have been unfortunate some way, but evidently they have been protected as well as the orange community knew how to do it.

If these thirteen little orange republics or states had not been further organized so as to provide for protection from bugs, worms, and other foreign enemies, the orange republic would have been destroyed in its infancy. The Wise One who organized their government provided that they should have a thick, tough, white skin all around them to hold the thirteen little states together and support an army and navy of thousands of little cells, dressed in brown or in orange color and ready to fire their little bombshells of bitter juice on any worm or bug or other enemy that might attack it. The Creator of the orange government evidently considered that it was good economy to give one good, strong, general government to these thirteen little republics or states for protection from outside foes rather than have each one trying to protect itself.

Thus you see the orange has two kinds of government: One general government to hold the little republics or states together and protect them from foreign enemies, and

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then each one of the little states has a government to keep order among its citizens and to manage its affairs as it thinks best, to take care of its unfortunate little seeds and juice gatherers as well as its large and prosperous ones.

The two governments do not interfere with each other. They work in harmony with each other, and neither one, as they are arranged, could have existed very long without the other.

General and local government in America.

The United States is the most successful of all human governments. Many small and many large and prosperous republics in North America have said to each other: "You have your schools, factories, stores, courts, jails, and all that sort of thing, and so have we ours. We want to manage our own affairs to suit ourselves and we don't want to bother with yours. But your people can raise some things on their farms easier and make some things in their shops cheaper and better than our people can, and there are things our people can produce cheaper and better than your people can. Let us arrange so that they can trade their products with least expense. Then, if we get into some dispute we don't want to have a war with each other; it costs too much money and makes too much misery, so let us have a court to attend to all our disputes and the disputes that may arise between your merchants and our merchants. Then, you know a big monarchy is very apt to impose upon a little republic and the little republic is not strong enough to defend itself, so let us all agree to stand by each other in case of any foreign difficulty." So the North American republics, which they call "States," have that sort of an arrangement between themselves.

They have a written agreement which they call "the Constitution," and men to attend to this business for all the republics, and that is what is called the Government of the United States of America.

Since the great object of government is to protect all men in the exercise of "certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety," it is important that every person that is to take part in establishing or maintaining government, should study a map of the world and some statistics of population, wealth, and strength of the various nations that are hostile and those which are friendly to popular government and compare the size, wealth and strength of his own country, and consider some of the main facts in the history of republics, before concluding in his own mind what kind of a general government is most expedient.

Principles of citizenship.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them;" for this is the necessary foundation of all successful popular government.

All men are created with equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Good character, truthfulness, cleanliness, industry, helpful kindness to all creatures, and civic intelligence are the basis of true citizenship.

The public, in assuming the education of children, becomes responsible to them not only to them for physical, industrial, mental, and moral culture, but also for special training, to the end that they may be most happy, useful, patriotic, intelligent, and faithful citizens while still children.

It is the duty of citizens to consecrate themselves to the service of their country, to study the history and principles of their government, to discharge faithfully all obligations of citizenship, to improve the laws and their administration, and to do all which may fulfill the ideal of the founders of the republic—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, of equal rights for all and special privileges for none—and to the maintenance of such a government citizens should mutually pledge to one another their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Patriots should endeavor to lead others to understand, accept, and extend these principles, and to uphold and defend the institutions of their country.

Bill of rights.

[From the constitution of the State of Ohio.]

SEC. 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

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SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the general assembly.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the general assembly for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

SEC. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 7. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and every reasonable means of [practical] instruction [in morality, industry, citizenship, and general knowledge].

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety require it.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the Army and Navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and in cases of petit larceny and other inferior offenses, no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

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SEC. 18.[a] No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised except by the general assembly.

SEC. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money, and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people

Who shall vote?

The right to vote is the right to help make the laws and to choose the officers of the government. It is the chief means for defending the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If all men are created with equal right to these, it would seem that all ought also to have this most powerful means for protecting it. It is evident that babies and weak-minded persons who can not understand such things should not be required to vote. It is evident also that criminals should be excluded from the franchise. When this matter is pushed much further we reach some questions concerning which judgment differs. The most important of these are—

1. Shall persons who do not pay any taxes be allowed to help determine how much others shall pay or how the public money shall be expended?
2. Shall persons who can not read about public affairs and do not understand the principles of popular government be allowed to vote?
3. Shall women be allowed to vote?

Most republics answer "yes" to the first of these questions. To the second and third questions the tendency is to say that ignorant persons shall not be permitted to vote, but every person may have the opportunity to learn to read and be educated for citizenship at the public expense—that is the purpose of the public schools—and women shall be permitted to vote.

In the school city girls and boys have the same duties and rights of citizenship. When those who are now girls and boys in the schools are grown into womanhood and manhood and the girls have demonstrated in the school city that they understand citizenship and are accustomed to perform its duties faithfully and wisely, the men of Cuba will be sufficiently chivalrous and wise to give them the franchise equal with themselves.

Direct legislation by the people.

The following explanation by Dr. John R. Commons, of the referendum, initiative and proportional representation, is given here to help the teachers and children who will use them in the school city to more easily understand the provisions in the charter. This is taken by consent of the patriotic league from its book, "The Gill System of Moral and Civic Training."

The referendum.—Sometimes a city council enacts an ordinance which does not suit the voters. The mayor has a veto on the council, but his veto can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the council, and besides the mayor himself may perhaps sign an ordinance which does not suit the voters. In such a case what are the voters to do? Their only safety is to have the veto themselves instead of leaving it to the mayor. This people's veto is called the referendum. It works as follows: Every ordinance as soon as it is passed by the council is published, but it does not go into force until the end of six days. Meanwhile if 5 per cent of the citizens sign a petition asking that said ordinance be submitted to a vote of all the citizens, the city clerk is required to submit it at a special election to be held a few days after he gives notice. If at this special election a majority of the citizens vote against the ordinance it is vetoed and can not go into effect. If a majority vote for it, or if no petition is presented, then the ordinance goes into effect. In this way the citizens have a check on their aldermen.

[a] To make this section applicable to Cuba as conditions exist at the beginning of 1901, some such clause as the following should be added: and except by the President of the United States, by his duly appointed representative in Cuba, this power to be withdrawn as soon as the Cuban people has given satisfactory evidence that it will maintain order and an honest, economical, effective, and permanent popular government.

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The initiative.—Sometimes the council refuses to adopt an ordinance which the citizens want. The initiative is a means whereby any citizen or group of citizens can themselves draw up a bill or ordinance, and if they can get the signature of 5 per cent of the voters the city clerk is required to publish the proposed ordinance and to set a time for voting a few days later. If at this election a majority of the citizens vote for the ordinance it becomes law just as though it had been enacted by the council and signed by the mayor. If a majority votes against it, of course it has no effect. This enables the citizens to get such ordinances as they want and not to be controlled by "rings" and "bosses," who might get power in the council.

The next measure, proportional representation, is intended to elect a council which will be so truly representative of the citizens that they will not need to resort to the referendum and initiative.

Proportional representation.

The object of proportional representation is to have all parties represented in the board of aldermen in proportion to their numbers among the citizens. If one party has 20 voters, another 36, and another 44, then in a board of aldermen composed of 10 members the first party should have 2 aldermen, the second party should have 4, and the third party should have 4. This is as nearly proportional as such a board could be made, unless we could elect 2 half aldermen. To be exactly proportional the board should contain 2 aldermen for the first party, $3\frac{3}{5}$ aldermen for the second, and $4\frac{2}{5}$ aldermen for the third. But as long as we can not deal in fractions of aldermen we must be content with the nearest that we can come to proportional representation by using whole aldermen.

The usual method of election is by majority or plurality vote. In the example given above the party which cast 44 votes was a plurality party. That is, by the usual method of election it would have elected all its candidates, and the other parties, which together were a majority, would have elected none. This is the case in New York City, where in 1897 the mayor who was elected had only 44 per cent of the votes. The three or four other parties had no voice in government. Proportional representation does away with majority and plurality elections, in order to give all parties their real weight in enacting the laws. It does this in the following way:

1. Nominations.—Each party presents a petition to the election officer (city clerk) with the names of its candidates. The party should nominate one or two candidates more than it expects to elect, in order to provide for good luck and vacancies. It also adds the name of an election judge.

2. The tickets.—The city clerk then publishes the lists of candidates nominated on the different petitions. For example, the first party, having about 20 voters, nominates 3 candidates; the second party nominates 5, and the third party nominates 6. The published tickets are as follows—letters are used for the names of candidates:

Party I.	*Party II.*	*Party III.*
A	D	I
B	E	K
C	F	L
	G	M
	H	N
		O

3. How to vote.—Each voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected—in this example he has 10 votes. He can cumulate his votes as he pleases. That is, he can give his 10 votes to one candidate, or he can give 3 votes to one, 3 to another, and 4 to a third; or he can give 1 vote to each of 10 candidates, or he can scatter his votes in any way he pleases. If he wants his party to win, he had better cumulate all his votes on the candidates of his own party. For example, a voter in Party I might vote as follows:

Party I.
2 A
5 B
3 C

By voting in this way he gives 2 votes to A, 5 votes to B, and 3 votes to C, and gives 10 votes to his party as a whole.

4. Counting the votes.—Each party, when its petition is handed in, should at the same time hand in the name of an election judge. All the election judges of the different parties meet with the city clerk as an election board. They count the votes and publish the results of the election. This work is a very simple problem in division. But I will give an example showing each step in the calculation.

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(1) They prepare a list of candidates and find the total number of votes cast for each candidate.

(2) They add together the votes of all the candidates on the same party ticket.

For example, supposing there are 100 voters having 10 votes apiece, we may have the following:

Party I.		*Party II.*		*Party III.*	
A	100	D	40	I	60
B	75	E	200	K	50
C	25	F	50	L	250
	200	G	60	M	40
		H	10	N	10
			360	O	30
					440

This shows that Party I received 200 votes, Party II 360 votes, and Party III 440 votes.

(3) They add the votes of each party as follows:

Party I	200
Party II	360
Party III	440
	1,000

This shows that 1,000 votes were cast for 14 candidates. But there are only 10 candidates to be elected. Therefore, dividing by 10, there is found to be 100 votes necessary to elect 1 candidate. This is called the quotient.

(4) The next step is to find how many candidates are elected by each party. This is done by dividing the party vote by the quotient. For example:

Party.	*Vote.*	*Quotient.*		*Full quotients.*		*Remainder.*		*Candidates elected.*
I	200 ÷	100	=	2	+	0	=	2
II	360 ÷	100	=	3	+	60	=	4
III	440 ÷	100	=	4	+	40	=	4
				9				10

The division gives 9 full quotients. But there are 10 to be elected. Hence the remaining candidate goes to the party which has the largest remainder. This is Party II. Hence Party I elects 2 candidates, Party II elects 4, and Party III elects 4.

(5) Lastly, the successful candidates are to be discovered. These are the ones who have the highest votes on each party ticket. For example, Party I is entitled to 2 candidates, these are A and B. In the same way Party II gets its 4 highest candidates, namely, E, G, F, and D, and Party III gets its 4 highest candidates, namely, L, I, K, and M. The unsuccessful candidates are C, H, N, and O.

By this method of election each party gets its fair representation, and no one party can capture the government and run it to suit itself. The candidates elected are the most popular candidates of each party.

Taxes.

As the object of the school city is to raise the quality of citizenship to the highest standard, and the tendency of the ordinary methods of levying and collecting taxes in use by the nations at the present time, and that may be traced into remote antiquity, is to degrade the morals of the people and their officers and prevent the development of a sense of responsibility to the government, it is incumbent upon the teachers of personal and civic morals to point out for the future lawmakers some of the most common and obvious violations of natural law and human nature. If it is desirable that the people who must decide such questions should understand them, then it is desirable that they shall be taught while children to make observations for themselves and to draw logical conclusions. At the same time it does not seem practicable to bring to the attention of young people at present, if at all, all the complicated questions of import duties, licenses, and fines to restrict the traffic in liquors and other things whose influence is to fill the prisons, and many other questions of the kind which statesmen must consider.

The subject of taxes is perhaps the most important and difficult of all with which government has to deal. According to the method of levying and collecting taxes, the government is able to encourage cleanliness, honesty, industry, thrift, prosperity,

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public spirit, and the development of all the moral attributes or discourage the same. This fact seems generally to be beyond the vision of persons who have to deal with the subject practically.

The following facts and principles should be observed in determining the method of levying taxes:

In levying taxes exact personal justice may not always be possible, but in such measures the moral effect on the individual and the community as a whole should never be lost sight of, as is done almost invariably throughout the world.

The amount of money needed for the ordinary expenses of government and the cost of collecting taxes will decrease in proportion as a community grows in cleanliness, honesty, industry, thrift, prosperity, public spirit, and all other moral attributes; therefore it is desirable in levying taxes to avoid discouraging these virtues, and as far as practicable to encourage their development.

It is desirable to encourage families to own and till land for their maintenance and for the thrift of the community. Therefore taxes should be so levied as to discourage the holding of land unused, or for a use inappropriate to its location, or for its enhancement in value, and small homesteads should be exempt from taxation altogether, or else very lightly taxed.

The attempt has always been made in all countries to tax things which may be hidden, such as money, jewels, and valuable papers, and the values of rentals and other sources of revenue, for a knowledge of which the assessors must depend on the confessions of the owner, with the general result of tempting both officers and people to do wrong and to incite bitter feelings against the government. Therefore it is desirable to find a way by which the owners of such property may be taxed for approximately the same amount without encountering the difficulties attending the taxation of such things.

Several moral, industrial, and civic deductions.

Good morals and the spirit of helpful cooperation,

Productive industry,

Proper rest, recreation, cleanliness, clothing, housing, and nourishment are necessary to

Best citizenship, and any scheme of education which does not take all of these into consideration, besides necessary drills and instruction from text-books, has not yet reached the limit of its usefulness to the nation or to its children, who are apt to become in some measure its victims instead of altogether its beneficiaries.

In the schools.—This idea, if properly applied in the schools, will reduce immensely the cost of maintaining them and will purify and strengthen the nation in every respect.

In the army.—This idea, if properly introduced and supervised in the army, will reduce the cost of maintaining it and will render an army career a blessing to both the enlisted men and the community.

Taxes.—In a given community of adults there can not be best morality, best industry, and best citizenship unless the system of taxation is constructed to encourage industry, building, improvements, cleanliness, health, happiness, honesty, truth. The ancient system, still in use all over the world, is constructed as if the first intention was to restrain all these and make them impossible for a large part of the people, and the producing of a permanent revenue only a remote consideration. This remark is not intended to apply to customs and indirect taxes.

Historical note.

In the summer of 1900 Gen. Leonard Wood wrote to Mr. Wilson L. Gill, requesting him to go to Cambridge, Mass., and arrange with Mr. Frye, the superintendent of the public schools of Cuba, to introduce his system of moral and civic training, known as the "school city" and "school state," into the schools of Cuba. Mr. Frye called together the presidents of the six provincial associations of Cuban teachers at Harvard University, and a number of the other representative teachers, for a conference on this subject. The meeting was held in the rooms of Dr. Eduardo Diaz, late civil governor of the province of Matanzas, which place he left, after repeated endeavors to resign, to take upon himself what he regarded to be a higher patriotic duty (though the salary was less than half), which he is now performing as the head of the Institute of Segunda Ensenanza, in the city of Matanzas. Miss Julia Martinez, of Habana, acted as interpreter, and Mr. William Morales as secretary of the meeting. The method was received with considerable enthusiasm and all agreed to forward the cause on their return to Cuba. Among the remarks of approval of the method

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was this: "Whatever has been said or whatever we may have thought to the contrary, Mr. Gill's presence here, under authority from General Wood, to bring to us this method of training in morals and self-respecting citizenship, which carries on its face the absolute certainty of its correctness, is irresistible evidence of the sincerity and depth of General Wood's desire to foster and protect Cuba's dearest interests and welfare."

Dr. Diaz organized his students as a school city October 1, 1900, and reports thorough satisfaction on the part of both faculty and students. Miss Angela Landa, principal of a girls' school in Habana, without waiting for a charter, organized her pupils into a school city, and the results have been so gratifying that the teachers are enthusiastic advocates of this method of training and the children are delighted and faithful citizens.

General Wood invited Mr. Gill to come to Cuba and adapt his method to the use of the Cuban schools and begin its introduction. He came in October and prepared the accompanying school city charter, which, having been referred by the military governor to Mr. Varona, secretary of public instruction, received the most favorable official indorsement. Dr. Diaz and his faculty translated the Charter into Spanish; Miss Julia Martinez translated the Principles of Citizenship and Young Citizen's Pledge; Dr. Lincoln de Zayas, late associate general superintendent of schools, translated the bill of rights; Mr. Eduardo Morales de los Rios, of the department of education, translated Some School City Helps; Mr. Davis, chief interpreter at the palace, translated Suggestions for Organizers, and Miss Ana Ximeno the remaining pages of the appendix.

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REPORT

OF

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF CUBA,
Habana, March 8, 1901.

SIR: In compliance with order issued by you on the 8th of February last, and referred to this office on the 9th by the secretary of public instruction, directing the sending of a report in regard to work done by the same from the 1st of January to the 14th of September, 1900, I have the honor to hand you herewith such report made from authentical data furnished by Mr. Alexis Everett Frye, superintendent of schools of the island at that time, and which are now in the possession of the employees of said office, Messrs. Gustavo Escoto and Eduardo Morales de los Rios, and in the general archives of the office.

On the 19th of June the stock of supplies was delivered, according to your order, to Maj. George S. Grimes, and on the 14th of September, when the board of superintendents was created, the economical intervention of the superintendent of the island completely ceased and thenceforth he only presided over the board of superintendents.

The statistics of matriculation and daily attendance of pupils continued, even after the 14th of September, in charge of this office, due to the intimate connection that it had with the technical work of the office.

In conformity with this data, the part of the report relative to these particulars has been prepared, but I call your attention to the fact that at least 25 per cent has to be deducted from what there appears as total attendance and inscription. This is due to the failure of several teachers in not sending the forms; and on the first year of the inauguration of this system, a certain tolerance was necessary, until the making of scrupulous statistics became familiar in the management of schools.

It can be asserted that only in rare cases the mistakes reduced the inscription and the average attendance.

From the 1st of January of this year said forms were more carefully examined, and those presented with infractions of instructions given or with contradictory information were summarily rejected. In spite of the time elapsed some serious difficulties still arise due to the passive resistance offered by a few against the progress of a careful administration.

The other forms, which were used up to the 31st of December, have been remodeled and made more complete in order that the registers of

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the superintendent's office may inspire more confidence. With these reforms the excuses offered against the exactness of the previous forms should disappear.

The legal reform, which has limited the superintendency of the island to mere technical work, is wise. The work of the office, within the limit of its technical duties, is so extensive that it would require a great amount of work to carry out same.

Technical and administrative functions, if left in the hands of the superintendent, will always embarrass him; and it is probable that neither the one nor the other would be properly attended to.

The undersigned has not a complete knowledge of what happened before his time; he refers to the data gathered by Messrs. Morales and Escoto, as authorized by the order with which I have complied.

A report by Mr. E. B. Wilcox is attached, he being special inspector since the time of Mr. Frye, and said report comprises from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1900. Mr. Wilson L. Gill also works in this office, and I consider his work as important, and same has been prepared, according to what said gentleman states, according to your order.

Mr. Gill's report is not inclosed because he states that same has to be delivered direct to the secretary of public instruction, according to superior instruction.

The above is all that, as successor ad interim of Mr. Alexis E. Frye, I can report, expressing as an excuse justifying the delay in the preparation of this report, that I am also in charge of the superintendency of the island and of that of the province of Habana, and of the well-known extra occupations entailed by the last examinations.

Respectfully,

ALEJANDRO MARÍA LÓPEZ,
Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, ad interim.

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA,
Habana.

(Through Secretary of Public Instruction.)

I. OUR SCHOOLS IN THE YEAR 1898 AND AT THE PRESENT TIME.

At the termination of the late war with Spain the condition of our schools was wretched. Very few had succeeded in keeping open during the war, while the number of children attending them was insignificant. The whole material of which said schools could dispose, was scarcely worth a few cents; and the majority of the buildings in which same were established were in a very bad condition.

At the present time more than 158,000 children attend our schools, and there are about 3,400 teachers; and although all the schoolhouses have not the necessary conditions required by modern pedagogics, it has at least been tried that each have the best conditions possible. This enormous increase has been obtained in one year, and as it will be seen from the statistical data hereinafter given, it can almost be asserted that same took place during the first four months of the school reorganization.

II. FIRST SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Up to the month of December, 1899, very little was done to improve said conditions, and the first step in this direction was taken on the 6th of said month, at the time that order No. 226 of general headquarters was issued, which is the one according to which the schools have been managed since that date, until the 30th of June, 1900, on which the new law of schools was published, order 279 of general headquarters, which was later on modified partly by order No. 368 of August 1 of the same year.

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As a provisional measure, governor-general, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke had authorized the municipalties to organize their schools according to the old plan of instruction, and appropriated a part of the receipts of the island to pay expenses of public instruction. In August, 1899, the mayors were required to furnish a report showing the condition of the schools at the time. The data furnished was too incomplete to inspire any confidence; it, notwithstanding, shows that from January to June, 1899, there were 619 teachers and 29,849 children inscribed.

This temporary measure left the schools in the same condition that they were in under the Spanish régime, and that is: The state paid, besides the salary of the teacher, the rent of the schoolhouse, in which the teacher had a right to live, and was allowed an amount equal to the fourth part of his salary for the acquisition of material for the school; but, contrary to the old plan, the teacher was forbidden to accept remuneration of any kind from the pupils. This was the situation of the schools until the 6th of December, 1899, at which time the total number of children inscribed was 21,435.

III. THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

On the 30th of December, 1899, the military governor published order No. 251, whereby a board of superintendents was created, composed of the superintendent of schools of the island and two associate superintendents. The board of superintendents was composed of Mr. Alexis Everett Frye, who had been up to that time the superintendent of the schools of the island, as president, and of Drs. Lincoln H. De Zayas and Estéban Borrero Echevarría, as associate superintendents.

IV. GUIDE FOR TEACHERS.

One of the first steps of the board of superintendents consisted in the publication of a guide for teachers, written only in Spanish, and in which, although said teachers were completely left at liberty to adopt methods that they deemed best to teach, they were advised and instructions were given to them to use in teaching the following subjects: Reading, language and grammar, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the study of nature, history, hygiene, music, and drawing.

This guide has been distributed all over the island, and all the teachers must now have a copy in their possession. The printing was done for account of the state, and the distribution was gratis.

V. BOOKS AND MATERIAL FOR THE SCHOOLS.

At the time that the schools were opened in conformity with order 226 they did not have, as we have already stated, any material, and they even lacked pencils, paper, books, etc.

In the month of November, 1899, an auction took place for the acquisition of material required, and shortly afterwards the state acquired, at public auction, the articles which shall be hereinafter enumerated. The price of same is also given, as well as the firm who furnished same, and the quantity distributed up to the 30th of June, the date on which the stock was removed from the superintendent's office and was no longer under its control. (See statement No. 1.)

For the distribution of this material the person in charge of the stock tried to obtain the price per case, and after he called at all the box manufacturers of Habana, the best price that could be obtained was $2.50 and over per case.

In view of this the superintendent's office considered it advisable to establish a factory in which 3,219 cases were made from the 29th of January to the 30th of June, 1900, of which 450, unused, remained on the 30th of June, at an average cost of $1.45 per case; that is, over 40 per cent less than the price at which they could have been obtained.

For the construction of these cases the following material was used and wages paid:

105,000 feet of lumber	$3,675.00
30 barrels of nails	120.00
532 pounds of tacks	30.24
3,800 yards of iron hoops	71.44
364¼ days' wages paid to carpenters	758.53
Total cost of 3,219 cases	4,655.21

It must be borne in mind that, in order to distribute this material, it was necessary to use different means of communication, and it was at times required that the

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cases should be of quite small size in order that they could resist the transfer from one railroad or steamer to the other, which they had to undergo before they reached their destination.

For instance, one case of material sent from Habana to the municipality of Cartagena had to be sent from this city to Batabano by rail; from Batabano to Cienfuegos by steamer, from this point over the river Damuji as far as Rodas, from Rodas by private rail as far as Central Parque Alto, and from there by cart to Cartagena, and then distributed among the small towns of which said municipality is composed.

The total weight of the boxes and articles distributed during this period reached 1,546,232 pounds, the number of cases 2,769; and in connection with this work the shipping-agent and storekeeper, Mr. Gustavo Escoto, deserves special mention. He received the merchandise on the wharf and from that moment took full charge of it, effecting the distribution in accordance with the instructions given by this office. It should be noticed that of these 2,769 cases of material not a single one was lost, in spite of the difficulty met in each case in order to send same to destination.

VI. FURNITURE FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Another of the difficult problems to be solved was the acquisition of furniture for the schools, and this was just as necessary as the books, papers, etc.

The class rooms completely lacked everything, and the majority of these only had benches and desks which were made with the amount of $50 per class room, granted in article 7 of order 226. In view of this difficulty the furniture was bought at public auction. For the selection of this furniture a commission composed of Mr. Alexis E. Frye, president, Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, and Maj. Chauncey B. Baker, was appointed, and afterwards the quartermaster's department took charge of the buying and distribution of the following. (See statement No. 2.)

VII. SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The development of our school system gradually increased every month since January until March, as can be seen from the statistics hereinafter given.

From these statistics it can be clearly seen how enthusiastically the people of Cuba in general aided in the work of education, and said enthusiasm, shown in the whole island, increased from day to day.

If we take into consideration the difficulties which were continually met by the teachers of Cuba in the realization of this work, it may be said that it was a heroic task. The majority of the classes had to be orally taught, as the schools lacked everything, and the furniture of some of the class rooms was a single chair for the teacher, while the children only had those that they could bring themselves from home, and anyone who could not supply same had to sit on the stones or on the floor of the schoolrooms.

When the distribution of books, paper, etc., was undertaken, some of the boards of education used the material of the cases in which the school supplies were sent, to make benches, and the situation of the school was then considered as improved. But in spite of this many parents refused to allow their children to attend school, considering that it constituted suffering inasmuch as they could not even sit down.

On the 3d of March the general government issued a telegraphic order forbidding that more schools be opened, and for this reason the number of schools did not increase, while the class rooms already opened commenced to become crowded.

The statistical data received from the whole island, from January to December, is as follows. (See statement No. 3.)

VIII. SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

It having been decided that 1,450 teachers from the whole island should go to the University of Harvard during vacation, the secretary of public instruction took charge of the organization of the summer schools of the island, in place of the superintendency of schools of the island, and for this reason the work in this last-mentioned office, during the months of June, July, and August, was limited to attending to the preparation of the necessary details for the realization of the excursion to the said university.

The university having made all the necessary arrangements to lodge the male and female teachers who were to attend the summer course, and the preparations for the trip having been completed in this office, they left from 14 different ports of the island, on 5 transports carrying 1,282 passengers; of these, 1,175 were teachers, 3 physicians, 2 priests, and the remainder were professors of the university of Habana, institutes of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio, the professional school, and of some other institutions, such as the maternity house, asylum of orphans of the country, etc., and those who went as interpreters.

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The teachers received, before they embarked, their salaries corresponding to the month of June; and that corresponding to July was paid to them at the university. These salaries aggregated in the month of July, $59,210, and those paid to professors, $2,559.99, making a total of $61,769.99.

Although the idea of this excursion met great opposition at the start, and a great deal was said against it, not only in the press but in speeches, yet the difficulties were finally overcome, and when it finally left it carried a representation from 119 municipalities out of the 128 which then existed in the island.

The results of this excursion, as a whole, have been highly satisfactory. The course of studies in the University of Harvard consisted in classes of English, history of Cuba and of Latin America, history of the United States, geography (making excursions every week), organization and direction of schools, and other lectures on civic instruction, morals, etc.

One of the classes in which the teachers took much interest was that of kindergarten, which for their benefit was taught by Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston.

On the return of the male and female teachers, they embarked on the 16th of August on 4 transports bound to New York, which they reached on Saturday the 18th, leaving immediately for Washington by rail. In this last named city they were given a reception by the President of the United States. In Washington they had an opportunity to visit the Capitol and the National Library, returning to New York on Sunday. In this city they devoted Monday to visiting the Military Academy at West Point and on Tuesday the University of Columbia, the public school of Seventy-first street; being afterwards served with a banquet in Central Park by the mayor ad interim of the city; after the banquet they returned to the transports, and embarked at the Battery.

In the early morning of Wednesday the transports again started for Philadelphia, where the teachers spent two days visiting the University of Pennsylvania, Girard College, the industrial school for young women, and the normal school of the city.

On the following Saturday the four transports again went to sea, reaching Habana on Wednesday, the 29th of August, after an absence of nine weeks, during which time not a single accident happened among such a great number of people.

In Habana the excursionists remained two days, during which they visited the fortresses of Morro and Cabana, and received a great deal of attention from the ayuntamiento of the city; afterwards they returned to their respective municipalities where they again took charge of their schools, which were started on the 10th of September.

Respectfully,

ALEJANDRO MARIA LOPEZ,
Superintendent of Schools of Cuba ad interim

Articles.	Furnished by—	Received.	Distributed.	Amount.
First Reader, modern series	American Book Co	19,952	19,540	$4,389.44
Second Reader, English-Spanish	do	9,816	144	2,650.00
First Reader, Arnold	Silver, Burdett Co	49,963	35,456	12,490.75
First Reader, Cyr	Ginn & Co	30,000	30,000	7,500.00
Second Reader, modern series	American Book Co	16,924	10,399	5,077.20
Second Reader, Arnold	Silver, Burdett Co	15,000	10,653	4,500.00
Second Reader, Cyr	Ginn & Co	10,000	9,963	3,000.00
Second Reader, Appleton	Appleton & Co	[1] 19,829		4,957.25
Third Reader, modern series	American Book Co	16,888	6,979	7,430.72
First steps in Spanish	Silver, Burdett Co	15,000	14,794	4,800.00
Arithmetic, Wentworth	Ginn & Co	25,000	20,523	8,000.00
Arithmetic, Valdes Rodriguez	Propaganda Literaria	4,000	2,711	600.00
Elementary Geography	Ginn & Co	[1] 20,006		10,000.00
Copy books	Champion & Pascual	120,000	119,960	4,175.00
Writing pads, ruled A	do	134,390	134,390	7,875.25
Writing pads, ruled B	do	135,198	135,198	7,922.80
Writing pads, ruled C	do	134,631	134,631	7,889.37
Writing pads, plain, for pencil	Juan Vivo	149,568	141,680	5,484.45
Penholders	do	[2] 20,070	12,701	1,338.00
Pencils, No. 321	D. A. Tower	[2] 20,000	19,219	3,600.00
Pencils, No. 322	do	[2] 20,000	19,221	3,600.00
Slate pencils	do	[2] 30,000	17,711	1,425.00
Pens	Jorge Fortun	[3] 6,000	3,754	733.02
Ink	Ruiz & Co	[4] 4,032	3,912	604.80
Black-board chalk	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	[3] 16,000	13,140	920.00
Black boards	J. L. Hammett & Co	3,498	2,340	6,475.00
Slates	do	137,212	36,310	10,057.64
Ink, small bottles	do	16,008	5,028	4,240.00

[1] Means it was received prior to June 30, but that it was distributed after that date.
[2] Dozens. [3] Gross. [4] Liters.

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Amount.	Articles.	Furnished by—	Price per 100.	Total.
3,000	Desks, No. 1	A. H. Andrews & Co	$375.00	$11,250.00
6,000	Desks, No. 2	do	370.00	22,200.00
6,000	Desks, No. 3	do	365.00	21,900.00
502	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	320.00	1,606.40
999	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	320.00	3,196.80
999	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	320.00	3,196.80
6,000	Desks, No. 1	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	374.00	22,440.00
12,000	Desks, No. 2	do	364.00	43,680.00
12,000	Desks, No. 3	do	354.00	42,480.00
994	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	275.00	2,733.50
2,003	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	275.00	5,508.25
2,003	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	275.00	5,508.25
3,010	Desks, No. 1	Champion & Pascual	363.00	11,046.70
5,995	Desks, No. 2	do	343.00	20,562.85
5,995	Desks, No. 3	do	332.00	19,903.40
500	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	250.00	1,250.00
1,000	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	232.00	2,320.00
1,000	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	220.00	2,200.00
4,990	Desks, No. 1	John T. Kavanagh	367.00	18,313.30
10,005	Desks, No. 2	do	355.00	35,517.75
10,005	Desks, No. 3	do	343.00	34,317.15
839	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	280.00	2,349.20
1,665	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	280.00	4,662.00
1,665	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	280.00	4,662.00
3,020	Desks, No. 1	Standard School Furnishing Co.	365.00	11,023.00
5,990	Desks, No. 2	do	350.00	20,965.00
5,990	Desks, No. 3	do	340.00	20,366.00
490	Seats, with back, No. 1	do	265.00	1,298.50
1,005	Seats, with back, No. 2	do	265.00	2,663.25
1,005	Seats, with back, No. 3	do	265.00	2,663.25
39,010	Scantlings for desks	Geo. M. Newhall Eng. Co	20.00	7,802.00
13,290	do	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	22.50	2,990.25
2,630	do	Ward & Huntington	18.83⅓	495.34
2,620	do	do	17.08⅓	447.68
750	do	do	18.74⅔	140.56
1,700	do	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	23.50	399.50
325	Bookcases	do	1,145.00	3,721.75
40	do	do	1,155.00	462.00
385	do	do	1,170.00	4,504.50
375	do	New Orleans Furniture Co	900.00	3,375.00
240	do	do	1,045.00	2,508.00
135	do	do	1,125.00	1,518.75
750	do	W. F. McLaughlin	1,093.00	8,197.50
230	do	Ward & Huntington	1,084.00	2,493.20
230	do	do	1,067.00	2,454.10
290	do	do	1,049.00	3,042.10
615	Chairs for teachers	Sussdorff, Zaldo & Co	108.33⅓	666.25
885	do	do	110.00	973.50
145	do	H. C. Swain & Son	122.50	177.63
1,350	do	do	121.50⅓	1,647.68
500	Desks for teachers	Merle & Heaney Mfg. Co	894.80	4,474.00
579	do	J. L. Hamlet & Co	744.60	4,311.23
421	do	do	744.60	3,134.76
500	do	Scarritt-Comstock Furniture Co.	740.00	3,700.00
48,000	Slate wipers	J. L. Hammett & Co	3.40	1,632.00
3,000	Mural maps	do	215.00	6,450.00
1,500	Hand bells	Ward & Huntington	52.03⅓	780.48
3,000	Inkstands	John Wannamaker	16.25	787.50
400	Wall clocks	B. S. Romero & Co	202.78⅔	811.16
240	do	do	202.59	486.22
160	do	do	203.59¾	386.84
40	do	do	204.98	82.00
130	do	do	202.84⅓	263.68
2,000	do	D. A. Tower	225.00	4,500.00

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Monthly statistics of schools.

Province.	Number of school-rooms.	Number of reports.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average of attendance.	Tardy.
January, 1900:							
Habana	148	148	4,173	4,269	8,442	5,459	110
Puerto Principe	17	17	558	694	1,252	1,010	29
Santa Clara	244	244	7,374	6,756	14,130	9,408	432
Santiago de Cuba	30	30	2,154	1,648	3,802	1,575	251
Pinar del Rio	41	41	1,211	1,446	2,657	1,616	632
Matanzas	155	155	4,114	3,598	7,712	5,771	99
Total	635	635	19,584	18,411	37,995	24,839	1,552
February, 1900:							
Habana	490	490	12,663	11,920	24,583	17,723	4,156
Puerto Principe	35	35	958	1,081	2,039	1,597	104
Santa Clara	368	368	9,476	9,751	19,227	13,187	528
Santiago de Cuba	68	68	2,757	2,080	4,837	2,313	274
Pinar del Rio	58	58	1,966	2,140	4,106	2,718	1,083
Matanzas	319	319	7,079	7,605	14,684	9,926	1,519
Total	1,338	1,338	34,899	34,577	69,476	47,464	7,664
March, 1900:							
Habana	818	765	17,323	15,401	32,724	23,563	30
Puerto Principe	246	139	2,593	3,408	6,001	4,827	53
Santa Clara	682	590	11,261	12,307	23,568	17,974	211
Santiago de Cuba	564	386	4,647	5,458	10,105	9,884	496
Pinar del Rio	258	140	3,331	2,771	6,102	3,960	.....
Matanzas	558	530	10,066	9,315	19,381	13,442	1,659
Total	3,126	2,550	49,221	48,660	97,881	73,650	2,449
April, 1900:							
Habana	818	795	19,123	17,611	36,734	28,050	5,534
Puerto Principe	246	139	3,406	4,325	7,731	6,307	427
Santa Clara	682	590	13,729	14,421	28,150	20,648	2,062
Santiago de Cuba	564	386	11,059	10,057	21,116	14,668	2,243
Pinar del Rio	258	140	4,350	3,743	8,093	6,389	966
Matanzas	558	530	12,198	13,404	25,602	18,624	4,228
Total	3,126	2,550	63,865	63,561	127,426	94,686	16,460
May, 1900:							
Habana	841	795	19,912	18,115	38,027	27,058	7,647
Puerto Principe	240	147	3,565	4,241	7,806	5,935	1,335
Santa Clara	791	713	17,387	17,604	34,991	25,024	5,742
Santiago de Cuba	591	504	13,346	11,869	25,215	18,878	3,389
Pinar del Rio	264	140	4,133	3,168	7,301	5,568	1,166
Matanzas	586	562	13,029	12,147	26,176	18,319	5,047
Total	3,313	2,861	71,372	68,144	139,516	100,862	24,326
June, 1900:[1]							
Habana	841	840	19,332	17,299	36,631	28,503	6,203
Puerto Principe	240	161	3,641	4,204	7,845	6,420	820
Santa Clara	791	743	16,649	16,766	33,415	25,149	3,539
Santiago de Cuba	591	447	11,702	11,040	22,742	16,257	2,744
Pinar del Rio	264	243	6,433	4,828	11,261	8,640	1,651
Matanzas	586	575	11,855	12,502	24,357	18,538	3,787
Total	3,313	3,009	69,612	66,639	136,251	103,507	18,744
September, 1900:							
Habana	845	815	17,359	15,232	32,591	25,417	4,708
Puerto Principe	240	159	3,491	3,982	7,473	6,146	238
Santa Clara	789	761	16,487	15,716	32,603	24,780	1,697
Santiago de Cuba	600	575	12,822	12,625	25,447	20,022	1,712
Pinar del Rio	264	241	5,435	5,395	9,830	7,491	953
Matanzas	605	598	11,537	12,016	23,553	18,374	2,212
Total	3,343	3,140	67,131	63,966	131,097	102,230	11,520

[1] In the month of June, 1900, the total number of children of both sexes, according to the teachers' reports, amounted to 136,251, but inasmuch as reports had only been received from 3,009 classes and the total number of them was 3,313, which left 304 classes to be heard from, this office sent a circular telegram to all the municipalities, and according to the answers received the total number of registered children amounted to 143,120 in that month.

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Monthly statistics of schools—Continued.

Province.	Number of school-rooms.	Number of reports.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average of attend-ance.	Tardy.
October, 1900:							
Habana	849	825	20,015	17,577	37,592	28,807	14,768
Puerto Principe	238	231	3,972	4,195	8,167	6,754	702
Santa Clara	803	792	19,538	18,448	37,986	28,303	2,710
Santiago de Cuba	596	582	15,031	14,436	29,467	22,910	3,547
Pinar del Rio	258	232	6,310	4,878	11,188	8,531	1,544
Matanzas	615	600	13,890	13,983	27,873	21,352	3,678
Total	3,359	3,262	78,756	73,517	152,273	116,657	26,949
November, 1900:							
Habana	864	848	21,230	18,812	40,042	31,116	14,299
Puerto Principe	249	234	4,357	4,564	8,921	7,371	1,202
Santa Clara	814	794	19,844	18,729	38,573	30,525	3,916
Santiago de Cuba	599	611	16,317	15,118	31,435	25,318	3,507
Pinar del Rio	256	243	6,831	5,241	12,072	9,563	1,722
Matanzas	622	593	13,651	14,245	27,896	21,929	4,254
Total	3,404	3,323	82,230	76,709	158,939	125,822	28,300
December, 1900:							
Habana	871	857	20,277	17,597	37,874	30,693	9,716
Puerto Principe	238	234	4,575	4,597	9,172	7,754	792
Santa Clara	826	811	19,800	18,094	37,894	30,703	3,296
Santiago de Cuba	603	568	15,219	13,882	29,101	23,898	2,968
Pinar del Rio	256	259	7,205	5,396	12,601	10,280	1,533
Matanzas	610	616	13,434	13,833	27,267	22,483	3,606
Total	3,404	3,345	80,510	73,399	153,909	125,811	21,911

HABANA, CUBA, *December 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report of my work covering the period from October 15 to December 31, 1900.

Very respectfully,

E. B. WILCOX, Ph. D.,
Special Inspector of the Schools of Cuba.

Dr. ALEJANDRO MARIA LOPEZ,
Acting Superintendent Schools of Cuba.

INTRODUCTION AND REPORT OF WORK AT HOLGUIN.

On October 1, 1900, I arrived in Habana to accept a position in the school work of the island. On the above date was assigned by the military governor to the office of the superintendent of schools. On October 15 I left for Gibara to begin my work of inspection of the schools of the island, vested with the authority of the superintendent's office with the order "to inspect the schools of the province of Santiago, and confer with the teachers and boards of education in any matter concerning the organization and direction of the schools." After learning that the provincial inspectors were making the inspection of the schools with reference to the sanitation of the buildings, work of boards of education, school records, etc., I decided to confine myself to the inspection and improvement of the methods of teaching and such other matters as pertain to the professional side of the teacher's work. I found the schools nearly everywhere crowded, and very many of the teachers were working enthusiastically.

With reference to my work at Holguin I inclose a letter from the secretary of the board of education. It will be seen that I have here taken up some work not properly included under the work of methods of teaching, such as the rents of school buildings and the consolidation of some schools. These matters seemed to need attention at once, and I therefore brought them to the attention of the board, who took the action as stated in their communication.

It is thought best to report upon some of the most pressing needs of the schools in a general way, rather than to make a report of the inspection of each school or the schools of each municipality. During my stay here I have been brought into close personal contact with the existing conditions and have endeavored to study the situation carefully and diligently.

Before entering upon the subject of what I may consider the pressing needs of the schools I wish to say that no reflection whatever upon anyone is intended. It can not be expected after years of war and unsettled conditions that there could be found

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a sufficient number of highly educated, well-trained teachers to fill the schools. This could not be expected, even if the number of schools now in operation were equal to that in operation before the war, but the intervening Government, deeply sensible of the importance of education to those who should be reared to become capable of self-government, and with the necessary educational qualifications to exercise their right of franchise wisely, has dedicated a princely sum for educational purposes, and the result is that schools long closed have reopened, and in localities where they have never before existed schools have been opened, the number now in operation far exceeding that at any time in the island. This sudden and large increase in the schools created a demand for trained teachers which the island could not be expected to furnish. The required number of teachers was obtained in many instances by employing those who had never before had any experience whatever in school work. Because of the inexperience of many of these teachers, there are many pressing needs which demand the attention of the school authorities of the island.

It is not in any spirit of criticism that I refer to these needs, but solely with the honest purpose of bringing these conditions before the proper authorities, that they may be remedied as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not believe that any country placed under similar conditions could have dealt with the situation any more wisely than it has been dealt with, and I rejoice over and honor the enthusiastic, unselfish spirit which I have seen manifested throughout the island.

A DEFINITE, AUTHORIZED COURSE OF STUDY.

The late superintendent of schools, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, has suggested an excellent course of study in his Manual for Teachers. Unfortunately, at the time of its preparation Mr. Frye and his work were violently opposed by the press of the island. When his teachers' manual was in the course of preparation, some of the papers, referring to it, said that this manual would be given the teachers and American methods forced into the schools. When Mr. Frye's book came out there was found printed in the preface in large type as follows: "Libertad absoluta á todo maestro para que emplee su propio método de enseñanza."

There should be a properly authorized course of study. I do not find any particular uniformity in the schools in regard to the course of study, but each teacher, many of whom have never taught before and are therefore confessedly not qualified to make out their own course of study, seems to be acting independently in the matter.

If in the United States and in Europe it has been considered best by the school authorities to map out a course of study for the guidance and direction of the teachers there; here, where there is confessedly so much inexperience, lack of advanced educational thought and acquaintance, with modern method on the part of so many teachers, surely this is one of the pressing needs of the school work. Without this no standard of attainment, no definite end to be aimed at, no goal to be reached, is placed before the pupil. The mariner leaves the harbor without any definite port in mind and drifts aimlessly. It is evident that any course of study for the schools of Cuba must be adapted to the peculiar needs of the people. Whoever undertakes this should not only be familiar with the best courses of study in the United States and Europe, but should be familiar with the conditions which exist here.

Closely allied to this subject and logically connected with it is the work of grading the schools. The necessity of grading the schools and the economy of it is no longer questioned. Its advantages in relation to discipline alone are summed up by the Educational Review:

"In the ungraded school the teacher could give her attention to only a very small part of her pupils at one time. A school of moderate size might easily have had twenty-five or thirty classes a day, and, as a matter of fact, generally did have. So the time between the recitations of any one pupil was necessarily longer than was required for study. The result is the pupil has much time during the day which is unoccupied, and with idleness comes temptation. It has been said by a prominent educator that the secret of having a well-disciplined school is to have a busy one, but in the ungraded school, as above shown, it is impossible to keep the pupils constantly employed. In the graded school at least one-half of the pupils are engaged at the same time. Each pupil is on the alert lest he be called on unexpectedly. If he is not in the section of the grade which is reciting, all his thought must be given to the preparation of the next lesson. His time is thus fully occupied. That of itself is of the greatest value to discipline."

The following are some of the advantages of the graded school system which I have collected from various writers on the subject:

1. It places a definite course of study, a standard of attainment, before the pupil.
2. It leads them to continue their course year after year, rising from one grade to the next higher.

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3. It encourages regularity of attendance, because the pupil who is irregular will necessarily fall behind his class, and he will see his playmates promoted to higher grades while he remains behind with those who come up from the grades beneath him.

4. As important as the grading of the pupils is the opportunity it affords of grading the teachers. A teacher can not teach an advanced grade or a primary one equally well. Training, study, and natural ability have fitted one teacher for one class of work and another for another character of work. From the corps of teachers the one most fitted by education and natural aptitude for the primary grade should be selected for that work, and so on throughout the grades. The teachers are enabled in a graded school to remain in the particular grade for which they are best fitted. They have, therefore, time to specialize, and become more and more capable in the particular class of school work for which they have been selected, instead of ranging over the whole course of study as they would be forced to do in an ungraded school, and therefore not have time or opportunity to become especially efficient in any particular work. In our time the specialist, whether in law, medicine, engineering, or school work, is in demand. There is little call for mediocrity. Instead of becoming fairly proficient in all the branches of one's profession, the times demand that one branch shall be selected and a high proficiency acquired. The public—those to be served—are the benefited. The graded school gives the opportunity to specialize; it not only permits it, but forces it. The faculty of each graded school is made up of specialists. If not so at its organization, the teachers gradually become so, by teaching the same grades year after year.

The need of grading the schools of Cuba is urgent, due to the manner in which they are organized. Each schoolroom now is separate and distinct, having all the grades. There are three grades in most of the schools, to be taught by one teacher. None will say that this is not too many, when it is customary to assign only one grade to one teacher. Under such conditions as we are now working thorough and effective work is impossible. Soon the situation will be worse. At the end of this school term in June the third grade will have completed its work and will pass up one grade and become the fourth. What is now the second grade will at the same time pass into the third. The first grade will become the second, and those children who have just become of school age and who have not been in school before will become the first grade, thus making four grades in the school instead of three. If three grades were too many, four will of course be more than too many. At the end of another year the fourth grade will become the fifth, and each grade will pass up, leaving the first grade without pupils, but which will be filled again by children becoming of school age, and so on indefinitely, until the school will have six, seven, and eight or more grades. It is plain, therefore, that the grading is inevitable.

It is a slow, tedious work, and must overcome many difficulties not thought of by one who has never attempted it. If it should be begun now it would take constant work to get it into operation by June 1. It takes several years to perfect it. The school law provides for a system of text-books whose use shall be uniform over the island. This should be so with reference to the grading of the schools. Some of the States of the United States have this uniform system of grading. In some, where the system is not uniform, the eighth grade, for instance, in one school may not be higher than the seventh in another; or a part of the eighth grade in one school is a part of the seventh in another, and children whose parents have removed from one locality to another have been forced to go over a part of the studies which they have already completed or to take up some for which they are not prepared, in order to go into the grade in which they have the most studies. In those States where there is a uniform system of grading when the pupil passes an approved examination in the studies of a grade he is given a certificate to that effect. Say, for instance, it was the seventh grade. If his parents should remove to any other locality, the child could, by presenting this certificate, enter the eighth grade of the school to which he had removed. There should be a course of study prescribed covering a number of years, as follows: The first year's course, the second year's course, and so on. The schools should be graded the first grade, the second grade, and so on, the first year's course of study to be taught in the first grade, the second year's course of study in the second grade, and so on throughout. At the end of each year the pupils of each grade should be required to pass an approved examination in the studies of the year. This examination might take place every half year, covering the half year's course of study, and is generally preferable. Those pupils not falling below 50 per cent in any study and making a general average of 70 per cent should be promoted to the next higher grade.

The necessity of grading the schools is already being felt throughout the island. Some of the local boards of education are themselves taking up the matter of grad-

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ing. As I have said before, it is a delicate and difficult work, and should be attempted only by professional teachers and those who have had experience in the work. If the work is not done soon by proper authorities, these local boards of education, composed almost entirely of men without any knowledge of pedagogics or experience in the work of grading, will attempt the work; nay, it is already being done, and the result will be that it will be done by those who are inexperienced, and each municipality will have a standard of grading peculiar to itself.

Many of the States of the United States do not have the uniform system of grading throughout the State because there are not sufficient school funds in some localities to keep the schools in operation more than a very few months in the year, but in Cuba, where the poorest locality is given a school for the same number of months in the year as the richest, there is not that difficulty which prevents the uniform grading of the schools.

This system has been the result of successful trial for many years. It has fought its way over many difficulties, but stands to-day confessedly the best public school system in the world.

MUNICIPAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Believing that the summer school, or teachers' institute, provided for by law, to be held for a short time during the summer, does not afford sufficient opportunity for the study of the professional side of the teacher's work, I have been organizing what I have termed teachers' municipal institutes in many of the municipal capitals. These institutes have been put into operation, since they have no official authorization, only where the teachers have expressed a desire for their organization. The idea has everywhere received the enthusiastic support of the teachers.

In some of the States of the United States these institutes are organized under the direction of the school law, and the attendance upon their sessions made compulsory. The meetings of these institutes are held the last Friday in each month, and instead of teaching on that day the teachers close their schools and attend the meetings of the institute. This, it is true, makes the number of days taught during the month only nineteen instead of twenty, but it was held, and experience has proven the correctness of the theory, that the increased effectiveness of the teacher's work due to his attendance upon the institute, where he heard the best and latest methods discussed, made his service during the nineteen days of much more value to his pupils than they could have been by teaching the entire month, being deprived of the institute work.

These institutes furnish an opportunity for teachers to learn something of elementary parliamentary law. In the preparation of their papers on different subjects, they learn composition, acquire clearness of expression, self-control and ease of bearing in public, besides the actual information obtained on any pedagogical study read before the institute. If a teacher does not happen to be well read on a certain subject, and he is appointed to read a paper on this particular theme, he immediately begins investigating and preparing himself, and thus becomes familiar with an educational question, which, it may be, he knew little of before. The selection of these speakers, or those appointed to prepare and read addresses, need not always come from among the "home talent," but may be invited from adjoining municipalities, or prominent educators from large cities might be secured to deliver lectures on the teachers' work. The attendance upon these occasions need not always be confined to the teachers; the public should be invited and encouraged to attend. It is often the case that parents need to be instructed in their part of the school work, such as compelling the child to attend school regularly, supporting the teacher in his attempt to administer discipline, etc. These public meetings furnish a fine opportunity for some good work along this line, and the speakers might very properly touch on these points.

The satisfactory work done through these institutes elsewhere, the enthusiastic reception of the idea by the teachers to whom it has been explained, has confirmed me in the belief that the official authorization and organization of these institutes throughout the island would be of great value to the educational work. Their organization could be accomplished by me in the way it is now being done, but the number of municipalities in the island is so large that it would take a very considerable time—too long, in fact—to accomplish the work. The completion of the work could be greatly hastened by having a number of small pamphlets printed containing a statement of the purpose of the institute, directions for its organization, an outline of a sufficient amount of parliamentary law for properly conducting the work, rules for its government, and a programme or outline o pedagogical subjects might be arranged somewhat in the nature of a course of reading or study.

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The teachers in the smaller towns and the country go to the municipal capital the last Saturday in each month to take their monthly report and receive their salaries. If it should be decided to authorize the organization of these institutes the teacher could go into the municipal capitals on the last Friday of the month instead of the last Saturday and attend the institutes as well as take his report to the secretary.

It would be best to make the attendance upon these meetings compulsory, and allow the teachers their day's pay just as though they had taught in their schools. It has been found that if attendance is not made compulsory some teachers will take this Friday to attend to some private affairs, or fail to attend because of some slight inconvenience. In case a teacher should fail to attend, unless a reasonable excuse should be given the secretary of the board of education, the pay for that day should be deducted from his month's salary.

Besides the benefits above named the meetings of these institutes would furnish a convenient opportunity for the provincial superintendents to meet and become intimately acquainted with the teachers of his province, and also opportunity to deliver addresses on methods of teaching and other phases of school work.

LOUD STUDY.

There is a custom in almost all the schools to permit the pupils to study aloud. Each pupil opens his book and studies away almost at the top of his voice. Proper study, proper recitation, and proper anything else are incompatible with these conditions. Usually this uproar can be heard some blocks away. When I arrive at a town I can usually locate the schools by the noise which they make. When this custom is uprooted and gotten out of the way one of the very greatest hindrances to education in Cuba will have been removed. I am endeavoring to correct this wherever I find it, but I will never be able to visit all the schools in Cuba, and months must elapse before many of them can be visited. Authorized communications should go to all teachers calling their attention to this evil, giving the proper methods to be used for its cure, with instructions to apply them vigorously. If this is done and instructions are faithfully carried out, in two weeks after the work is begun this evil can be practically eliminated. If something of the kind is not done it may be years before the sentiment will reach the point where it will demand the abolition of this custom. In the meantime incalculable harm will have been done.

A DAILY PROGRAMME.

This should be used in all schools. Perhaps the best, and perhaps a sufficient, argument for their use, is the fact that they are used everywhere where the teachers and school authorities make any pretense of keeping abreast of the times. Many of the best teachers of Cuba are already using them, and many are not. Many have prepared their programmes, but not wisely. For instance, in the public schools so important a branch as arithmetic should be studied and recited each day, devoting about one hour to this subject. In one school I found a teachor giving fifteen minutes a day to three arithmetic classes, or five minutes a day to each class, and one and a quarter hours a day to embroidery.

Below is a copy of a programme used in a male school. These boys will average about 11 years of age and have been in school about one year.

Programme.

Monday and Thursday:		Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays:	
Geography	20 minutes.	Reading	60 minutes.
Zoology	20	Writing	30
Astronomy	30	Physiology	30
Latin	30	Arithmetic	40
Music	20	Botany	20
Botany	20	Drawing	20
Hygiene	30	Music	20
Writing	30	History of Cuba	40
Language	40	Physical exercise	20

It must be borne in mind that many of the teachers have never taught before; few, if any, have books on methods of teaching, and therefore do not feel competent to arrange a programme. It would be of great help, especially to these teachers, if a carefully prepared programme were furnished them, giving the time each day that should be devoted to each subject, and what subjects should be alternated, if it were necessary that any should be. It is not necessary that the teachers should follow this programme to the letter. Some latitude should be allowed them for any peculiar conditions that might exist. I have heard sufficient expressions on this subject from the teachers to know that such a programme would be gladly received.

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TARDINESS.

This is one of the greatest evils, and one which it seems there is little effort being made to abate. When the school law directs that the school be open five hours each day its intention evidently is that the pupils shall be in school for that length of time. What profit would there be in the teachers being in the schoolroom without the pupils? If this, then, is the meaning of the law, the pupil who, unless unavoidably delayed, is one hour late, lacks one hour of having complied with the law, and if he is one second late the principle is violated as much so as if the pupil were tardy for one hour or a longer time. The amount of tardiness on the part of the pupils is surprising, and some of the teachers are not free from it. In some places, in order to ascertain the extent of this evil, I have had the secretary of the board of education to have the teachers call their roll promptly at the hour appointed for school to open, both in the morning and afternoon session, again 15 minutes afterwards, with the view of ascertaining how many had come in at that time. These reports are certified to by teachers. Without mentioning the names of any places or persons I note here some of the results of my investigation.

Record of tardies.

Number of the school	13
Number of pupils enrolled	52
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	13
Number of pupils tardy	39
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	40
Number of pupils tardy at noon	12
Number of the school	15
Number of pupils enrolled	63
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	15
Number of pupils tardy	48
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	42
Number of pupils tardy at noon	21
Number of the school	14
Number of pupils enrolled	49
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	25
Number of pupils tardy	24
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	33
Number of pupils tardy at noon	16
Number of the school	12
Number of pupils enrolled	58
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	36
Number of pupils tardy	22
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	49
Number of pupils tardy at noon	12
Number of the school	3
Number of pupils enrolled	47
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	29
Number of pupils tardy	18
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	40
Number of pupils tardy at noon	7
Number of the school	2
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	39
Number of pupils tardy	12
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	47
Number of pupils tardy at noon	4
Number of the school	6
Number of pupils enrolled	49
Number of pupils present at 11 a. m	20
Number of pupils tardy	29
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	46
Number of pupils tardy at noon	3
Number of the school	9
Number of pupils enrolled	48
Number of pupils present at 8 a. m	16
Number of pupils tardy	32
Number of pupils present at 12 noon	29
Number of pupils tardy at noon	19

These are only a few of the statements which might be given, but they are sufficient to show to what extent the evil is present. I have seen groups of children on their way to school two hours late. I have found 65 per cent of the pupils in one town out of school at the hour for assembly. The abatement of this evil should receive the prompt attention of those interested in the school work, and should be dealt with vigorously. Some of the evil effects of tardiness are herein noted:

First. If a boy comes into school ten minutes late he is ten minutes behind his classmates who have come to school promptly, and as time lost can never be regained, the boy will lack, if he never loses another minute, just ten minutes of accomplishing in life what he might have accomplished had he not lost this time. Nor will it do to say the loss is his only. It is his, but others have been affected. In some of the best schools in North America if a pupil reaches the school building late he is not permitted to enter, on the ground that his entrance causes some noise and distracts the attention of the whole school from its work, and this pupil is forced to remain outside until the school has a recess and then to enter with the other pupils.

Second. Those who have taught know the importance of having as few classes as possible, in order that more time and better attention can be given to each class. It takes no more time to hear the recitation of a class composed of 10 boys than it does one composed of 5. This reduction of classes is the great end aimed at in the graded schools. Suppose in a class of 10 boys, 1 or 5 are often too late for the recitation or lose some of the time set apart for study in the preparation of this particular recitation. The result is that these pupils who are frequently tardy fall behind their class, and those who are punctual must be held back when they should go on, thus incurring loss to them, or those behind are forced forward to work they are not prepared to do, in order to hold the class intact. But unless the tardiness can be remedied it is only a matter of time before the prompt and the tardy sections of the class get so far apart that the division of the class is inevitable. Suppose thirty minutes had been the time allotted to this recitation. If it is divided the time must

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be divided, which will result in each section of the class receiving only fifteen minutes. This will be necessary unless those tardy pupils are compelled to go back to the grade beneath them. But the actual loss of time and the bad effect upon others is the least of the harm done. There is much to be taught in a school besides that which is contained in the text-books. To teach the formation of correct habits is one part of the mission of school work. Science teaches that when an act is performed there remains the disposition within us to repeat it. If repeated it becomes easier, and almost before we are aware of the fact habit is formed. If tardiness is permitted it soon becomes a habit, and one that enters the character of the child and will affect his usefulness and success in after life.

The principal excuse for the existence of the many military schools in the United States and Europe is the claim which they make of teaching promptness and punctuality until it becomes a habit with the pupil. This habit is regarded as so important by thinking men as necessary to business success that these schools are most liberally patronized. The idea seems prevalent that the correction of this evil is the work of the truant officer. This is a matter involving useless expense, and will not succeed. The teacher reports a case of tardiness at the end of the week or month to the secretary of the board. He in turn (perhaps) reports it to the truant officer. After some little delay he makes a trip, it may be 20 miles into the country, to see the parent of the child. During all this delay the child has been tardy perhaps a dozen or more times, or has perhaps forgotten by this time the particular instance for which he has been reported. When the truant officer arrives he tells the parents that they must not let their child be tardy again, and goes away. The government has had to pay $2 per day and expenses of this officer in order to tell a parent that his child must not be tardy, when, since there is no law against tardiness, the same may happen again the next day. The method is too slow; the cure lies in the hands of the teacher. He knows at once when the offense is committed and can give the matter prompt attention. The teacher should be given to understand that this matter is in his hands for correction, and that by virtue of his position as teacher he has the requisite authority to adopt such methods as may be necessary to abolish the evil from his school. I find that a record of the tardies is not kept in many of the schools, though all teachers have been directed to do so, and in a number of schools the teacher does not call the roll immediately after the beginning of the morning sessions, but waits an hour or more, so as to give the pupils time to get into school before roll call, in order to be able to report fewer cases of tardiness.

If the public schools do not insist on punctuality the habit of tardiness will be formed. It is a fearful accusation to make of a school that within its walls—the place to which the child is intrusted to prepare him for future life—he has been permitted to form a habit which will very materially affect his future success.

DISCIPLINE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Almost everywhere I find the teachers seemingly afraid to exercise their authority. They do not seem to understand how much or how little they have. I have been asked as to this by a great number. A proper amount of discipline is a "condition precedent" to effective work in the school as well as in the army. If an officer were uncertain as to how much authority he possessed it is easy to see how he would be hampered in his work. If this question could be settled for the teachers there would at once be a marked improvement in the discipline of the school, and consequently in their effectiveness.

The questions of tardiness, loud study, etc., are evils which can be remedied only by the teacher and by proper exercise of his authority. In my inspections I have heard of several instances where pupils have defied the authority of the teachers, and the teachers, for fear of some legal entanglement, have feared to exert the authority which the occasion demanded. If the school law would define the relation existing between pupil and teacher the matter would be set at rest, as it is easy, knowing the relationship, to reason from this the duty of each to the other. A number of States in the United States made the mistake of not settling this question at the outset. The result was that there were years of uncertainty, and finally, when some occasion presented itself, a case was taken through the lower to the supreme court for settlement. In all the supreme court reports which I have read on the subject there is entire unity of opinion. These courts declare the relationship of teacher to pupil to be as expressed in the Latin phrase "in loco parentis." Arguing from this, they say that while in the school the teacher's authority over the child is that of the parent in the home, that in the school the pupil shall render the teacher the same respect and obedience due the parent.

As the law forbids any treatment of the child by the parent which is brutal, so also it requires that the teacher shall abstain from any brutal treatment of the pupil,

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and if through anger or a feeling of revenge the pupil is brutally punished manifestly more than the occasion requires, he shall be amenable to the law, the burden of proof resting on those who bring the indictment. If, however, there is any law already existing on this point in Cuba most of the teachers are ignorant of it. If it could be clearly put before them, and thus settle the doubt and uncertainty they feel on this question, I am sure that much good would result in the matter of discipline and effectiveness in the schools.

CONCLUSION.

I can not close this subject without reference to that most successful method of discipline and of moral and civic training, the Gill school city. This, while in no way relieving the teachers of the responsibility of the discipline of the schools, makes the children largely self-governing. I have used a part of the idea, crudely worked out, in my own schools with fine results. Recently, at Guanajay, a teacher appealed to me for some method to prevent tardiness, which was beyond her control. I introduced a feature of the school city, which worked finely. The pupils took hold of the idea with great enthusiasm, and themselves remedied the difficulty.

I regard the advent of the Gill method of securing discipline in the schools as very opportune and which, as Mr. Gill says, "is not an experiment, but the application of known principles to known conditions." It seems strange that this method of applying the principles of self-government in the schools had not been reduced to systematic form before this, since Xenophon wrote nearly three thousand years ago: "Those who are compelled by us hate us, as if despoiled of something; while those who are persuaded by us love us, as if they had received a favor." Realizing the absolute necessity of discipline to effective work in the schools, the thought as to how this might be obtained has been pressing heavily upon me. The method as presented by the Gill school city will, I believe, be heartily received by children, teachers, and parents, and seems exactly to meet the peculiar needs of the schools in the matter of government. I heartily recommend pushing this work vigorously, and predict for it unqualified success.

Very respectfully,

E. B. WILCOX, Ph. D.,
Special Inspector of the Schools of Cuba.

SIR: This board saw with great satisfaction and thanks you for the report which you had the kindness to send to it after having visited the schools of this district.

Considering the recommendations which you make in that document, and which the board believes are inspired by the best wishes to remedy some deficiencies observed during your visit, the following resolutions were adopted at the meeting held the 8th day of December, 1900:

1. Require the teachers and assistants to be in their respective places fifteen to thirty minutes before the hours set for the classes, in accordance with the circular of the superintendent, and that the teachers require the greatest punctuality on the part of their pupils in their attendance at the classes; and that in case of repeated absences they apply to the directors of the subdistricts and ward mayors for the necessary support.

2. That in view of the result of Mr. Wilcox's visit, school 111, situated in the Almirante district, is declared a mixed one, being left in charge of the present director, Mrs. Zoila Borrego.

3. In view of the fact that school 112 is not necessary in the Almirante district, where it is at present located, it is transferred to the Escondida district, where it is more necessary, Mr. Rodrigo Tamayo, its teacher, being dismissed for negligence, in view of the report of the special inspector, Mr. Wilcox, and Mr. Pedro R. Rodriguez being appointed to take his place; and that mixed school No. 118 be hereafter exclusively for girls, and left in charge of its present director, Mrs. Concepcion Guillen.

4. That in view of the report of the aforementioned inspector, the provisions of which accord with the data which this board already had, school No. 56 is transferred from Cabezuela to Aduana, with the present teacher thereof, Mrs. Elvira Guillen.

5. This board is of opinion that in the rural districts a house having the proper conditions for a school can not be secured for less than $100. That attempts will be made to secure houses for schools having the conditions recommended by Mr. Wilcox, accepting his plan in principle, for which purpose specific instructions on this point will be given to the directors of the subdistricts. That with regard to houses the lease of which is necessary, the amount thereof will be fixed at 25 per cent of the value, and that the offer made by the mayor of Damian must not

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be taken into consideration nor serve as a basis for a plan of this character, because said official built the schoolhouses on land which was not his property, without the the consent of the owner thereof, who now demands the demolition of the buildings; and it is evident that, taking these circumstances into consideration, any concession which he may secure through the mediation of this board will be a practical benefit to him

6. That there be published in El Escolar and other local newspapers the names of the teachers who have obtained a regular license, and that notice be given with the greatest publicity possible through the press that any teacher leaving his school without the authority of the board will immediately be dropped.

7. That articles 68 and 87 be published, calling attention to the penalty incurred by those who violate the same.

And finally, that all these resolutions be respectfully communicated to the inspector, Mr. Wilcox, as a result of his report.

It affords me pleasure, therefore, to communicate the same to you in compliance with the aforesaid resolution, with the expression of the most distinguished consideration of the members of the board and of your obedient servant.

L. BETANCOURT, *Secretary.*

Mr. E. B. WILCOX,
Special Inspector of Schools of the Island of Cuba, Habana.

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